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THE
DOMESDAY OF ST. PAUL'S
OF
THE YEAR M.CC.XXII.;

OR,

REGISTRUM DE VISITATIONE MANERIORUM
PER ROBERTUM DECANUM,

AND OTHER ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE MANORS
AND CHURCHES BELONGING TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S, LONDON
IN THE TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH CENTURIES.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND ILLUSTRATIONS,
BY WILLIAM HALE HALE, M.A.

ARCHDEACON OF LONDON.



PRINTED FOR THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

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P R E F A C E.

So many years have passed, since the first sheets of this volume were committed to the press, that the Editor is bound to acknowledge with thankfulness the patience with which the Members of the Camden Society have awaited its completion. His apology for the delay will be found, not only in public and private duties which allowed him little leisure, but also in the fact, which he has mentioned in the "Introduction," that the work assumed a character materially different from that which was contemplated, when he engaged to edit for the Society "The Domesday of St. Paul's of the year 1222." The pledge then given would have been redeemed by a brief account of that Manuscript, a catalogue of names and places, and of its general contents. But when other documents were added by way of Appendix to the Domesday, which showed the relation of the manors to the cathedral as a landed estate, held to farm by its own members, and occupied by a tenantry according to the general custom of the age, it was evident, that the materials, which were thus collected, belonged not to Church history in particular, but were illustrative of the general history of the Landed

proprietary of England, as well as of the condition of those classes who were occupied in the cultivation of the soil. The work was no longer limited to one period, the early part of the thirteenth century, but comprised within it a documentary history of the Manorial property of the Cathedral, of its tenures and leases, and of the receipt and expenditure of the income derived from it during a period of 150 years, from the middle of the twelfth to the end of the thirteenth century. The more carefully the Editor applied himself to the study of each document, as he compared it with others of an earlier or later period, the wider was the field of inquiry which was opened to him, and the more interesting was the result, as the conclusion was pressed upon him, that the contents of this volume form a link in the connexion between Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman society, enabling us to trace back to centuries prior to the Conquest some of the features, by which agricultural tenures in England continued to be distinguished, as late as the end of the fourteenth century.

The Editor has no reason to look back with regret upon the hours which he has spent in the study and illustration of this collection of documents, much less to account them as misemployed. The contemplation of the peculiar character of society in a remote age, and the discovering how it agrees with, or differs from, that in which we ourselves are placed, must always be instructive to him who believes, that the varied condition of mankind, in every age and country, is as truly the

work of the Providence of God, as the creation and generation of man is a proof of His power. It is the aim of antiquarian study, to learn the history not so much of individuals as of man, to develop the acts and habits of nations, to describe the phases of society, and to note the different conditions, political, social, moral, and religious, under which the human race has prolonged its existence. From the knowledge of antiquity the historian derives the light, which lightens the dark places in the vista of the past. It is this knowledge, which has the telescopic power of overcoming the distance of time, and of enabling us to see with distinctness, and to take an enlarged view, not only of what men have accomplished in past ages, but also of all that God has done in the world, and how he has made himself known to man; and, though some persons may account antiquarian study useless, because the practice of the past may not, as they think, furnish us with the knowledge which is now needed, or because the experience of former times is inapplicable to our own, there may be still much that is edifying and instructive in these pursuits, and which may conduce to individual, if not to public good. Antiquity may teach the personal lesson of humility to the ablest lawyer, or statesman, or divine; for if candidly studied it will show, that our forefathers were in their age, and under their circumstances, as wise, and prudent, and learned as we are in our own, and that, however inferior they might be to ourselves in respect of physical science, yet in acute-

ness of perception, in strength of intellect, in the power of disputation, and in the application and adjustment of fixed principles of jurisprudence, there are few persons in this age, who are not surpassed by the lawyers and divines of ancient times.

These remarks upon the general advantage of antiquarian study having been premised, the Editor would apprise the reader of the particular conclusions, which he has drawn from the study of the documents here printed, and which he has endeavoured to a certain extent to embody in the Introduction, and which are these: that the Manorial system of England is of purely Anglo-Saxon origin; that the great mass of the population was bound to their lords by civil rather than by military service; that in the local customs of the Manors may be discovered the nature of the cultivation of the country, the different orders of society, and the relation in which they stood to each other; that one system of jurisprudence prevailed, which owed its origin, not to the will of the sovereign, but to the adjustment of rights acknowledged to exist between man and man; and that if the existence of law, and of right, and of well-defined duties is an evidence of civilisation, it may be fairly questioned, whether after the cessation of the Roman power and during the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon dominion England was ever inhabited by a barbarous and lawless people.

The Editor has had it in his power to examine only

a few documents belonging to other Cathedrals or to Monastic bodies; he has, however, seen enough to convince him, that many Lieger-books and Chartularies still exist, in which there are very complete records of the landed property of the Cathedral or Monastery, and which would throw still clearer light upon the character of the agricultural population, and the internal condition of the country.

With respect to the annotations and illustrations of the documents in this collection, the Editor has to observe, that they have taken the form commonly used in editing classical authors. It is supposed that the reader has the work before him, and that facts are stated, or words occur, which can be illustrated by contemporary history, or by philological research. In attempting in such cases to fulfil the wishes, or to meet the wants, of the reader, conjecture must occasionally take the place of certain information. The Editor has however rarely had recourse to conjecture without stating his grounds; and, if he should have fallen into error, he will be glad to be instructed by those who are better informed.

There is yet one duty which the Editor has to perform for the satisfaction of the reader—that of describing the form and character of the manuscripts now for the first time printed.

It being convenient to take notice of them in an order different from that in which they are placed in this volume, the Editor will first address the attention of the reader

to the fragment of the Domesday of Radulphus de Diceto, which is placed second in order, and is printed at page 109.

This manuscript is preserved in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson, B. 372). The Editor is indebted for the transcript of it to his friend the Rev. H. O. Cox, the under-librarian. It consists of only two leaves, written in double column, upon a larger page and in a larger hand than the Domesday of 1222, but in the same character. It is probably a fragment of the Book B, belonging to St. Paul's, which will be found described below as the Great Register of Radulphus de Diceto.

Four books now preserved in the archives of St. Paul's have supplied the other documents in this volume. It will facilitate the description of them to notice, First, "The Statuta Majora," from which has been extracted the *Compotus Maneriorum et Firmarum*, printed at p. 154. This is a folio volume of the time of Dean Baudake, in the early part of the fourteenth century; its title distinguishes it from the *Statuta Minora*, as being a larger volume, and written in a larger hand, the contents of both being nearly the same. The other three books are those known as Book K, Book I, and Book L, the letters by which they are distinguished being those which they bear in Dean Lyseux's Catalogue of the Cartæ and Books of the Cathedral, now remaining in the archives, which is a book of 144 leaves, the capital letters of which

are rubricated, and of which the following account is given in the heading of the first page:—

“*Tabula extracta de Evidentiis in Thesauraria Sci Pauli London. per Magistrum Thomam Lyseux Decanum, Anno domini 1447. Et nota, quod litera alphabeti significat armariolum signatum exterius cum tali litera, et numerus sequens significat cofinum vel pixidem signatum cum tali litera et tali numero.*”

The former part of the volume is a Catalogue of the *Cartæ*, as deposited originally in the “*Armariola*,” book-cases, chests, or boxes. Some thousands of these *Cartæ* are still preserved. The latter part of the volume contains a list of the Books, sixteen in number; thirteen lettered A to N; one lettered A B; the remaining two being the *Liber Goodman*, and one, not then lettered. Of these books four only now remain in the Cathedral, A (the *Liber Pilosus*), K, I, and L. Of these latter three the following is a particular account: of the remainder more is not known, than is contained in the description of them from Lyseux’s Catalogue, as given in the table below.

BOOK K.

This book is printed entire in this volume, as the *Domesday of St. Paul’s*. It is a thin folio volume, and has its contents thus described in Dean Lyseux’s Catalogue, “*Tabula Registri de Visitatione Maneriorum per*

Robertum Decanum, anno domini M.CC.XXII. cooperti Rubio Corio, Secundo folio, ‘Laurentius filius Roberti,’ signati cum litera K.” It is in the original binding of red leather here mentioned, and it has the words, “Laurentius filius Roberti” on the top of the second folio, as here described. The number of folios is twenty-seven. The original MS. is written in double columns. Each column forms a page in this volume, and every line of the page corresponds with the line of the column. The manuscript is remarkable, as having the folios numbered with Arabic numerals, written originally from right to left, as in the margin; the numbers being afterwards struck out, and a fresh series written in nearly the same character, but in the English order, from left to right.

On the outside of the book is the letter K, and an inscription which has been erased, but in which the word Domesday is legible.

BOOK L.

This is a most interesting volume. It is thus described in Lyseux’s Catalogue :—“Contenta in quodam antiquo et notabili Registro, de tempore Will’i Conquestoris, clauso cum uno nodulo in medio, 2° folio in Rubrica ‘Privilegium,’ signatus cum litera L.” The book in

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8.
9.
11.
*17.
31.
81.
61.
11.
81.
91.
61.
17.
87.
67.
17.

its present state answers in every respect to the description, except that the nodulus, or button, by which it was fastened has been taken away. The word "Privilegium" is found rubricated on the second folio. No part of it will bear out the statement of its very early date, but the first twenty-six folios; the remainder of the book is of the latter part of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The folios between 56 and 77 are two fasciculi inserted, 57 to 68 being larger, and 69 to 76 being smaller, than the original volume, and both of them written in the fourteenth century.

The portions of this volume printed in this collection, are—

1. The Leases of Manors in the Twelfth Century, fol. 32, 38, 41, 46.

2. The Inquisition of Manors and Churches in 1181, fol. 77, 78, 81, 82.

2. The Rental of Lands in the Manor of Belchamp in 1240, fol. 113, 143.

BOOK I.

This book is a thick volume of 180 folios, and is thus described: "Tabula Registri de visitatione ecclesiarum, maneriorum, ornamentorum, et omnium existentium in thesauraria, et omnium Cantariorum et Altarium, signati cum litera I. 2º folio 'quarterio Arch.'" The Editor has availed himself of his reading in this book to illustrate the Domesday of 1222. The only parts of it, which are

printed in this collection, are the "Redditus Firmarum et Compotus Bracini," and the "Articuli Visitationis Maneriorum, circa 1290." The contents of the whole volume are various and interesting.

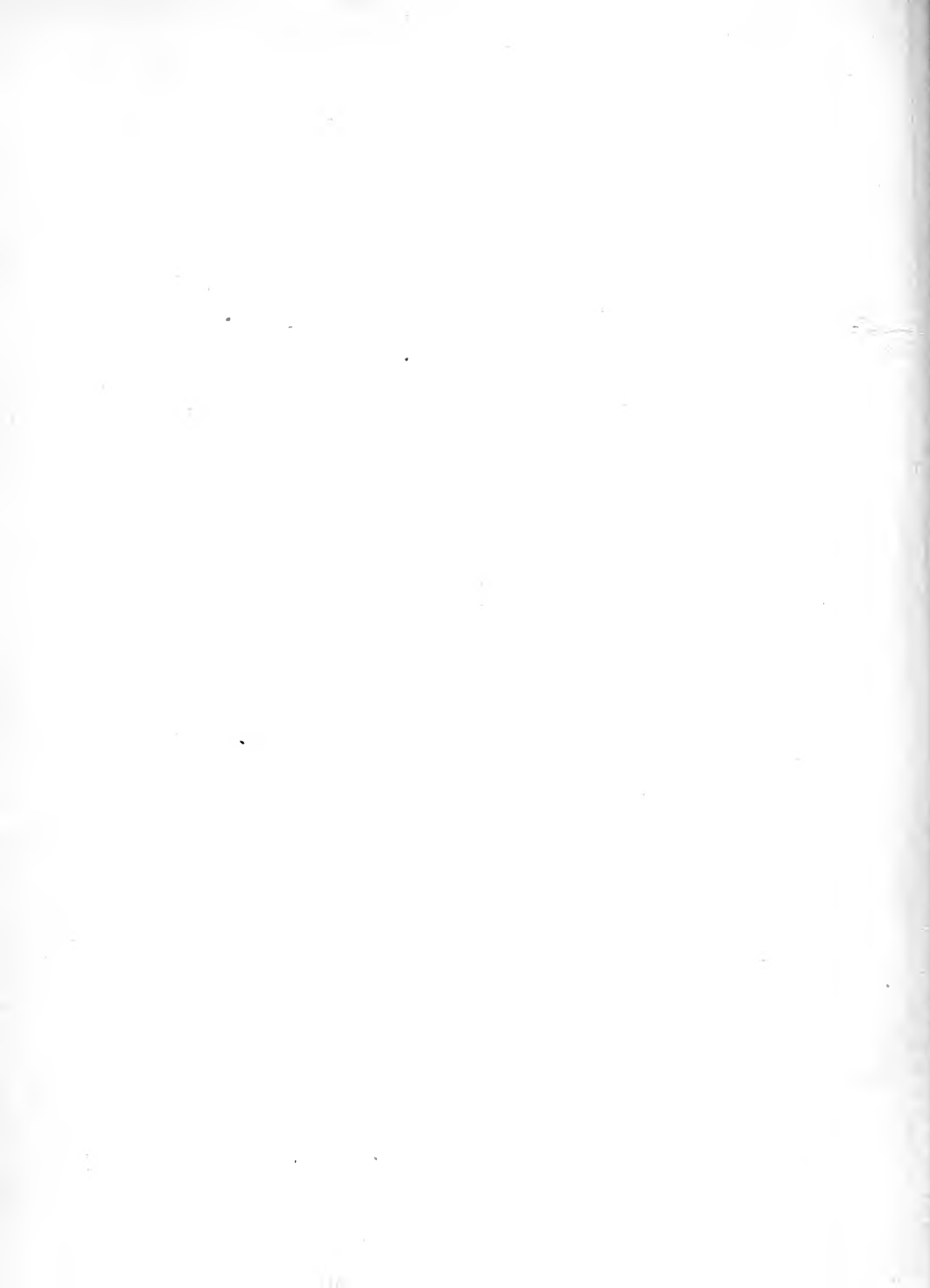
BOOKS belonging to ST. PAUL'S in 1447, with the HEADINGS of the TABLES of CONTENTS, as found in DEAN LYSEUX'S CATALOGUE, now in the ARCHIVES of the CATHEDRAL.

The Books marked thus * are now remaining in the possession of the Chapter.

- A*. Tabula Contentorum in Libro piloso, 2º folio numerato in Rubrica "Quod terræ Episcopi Mauricii," et signatur cum litera A.
- B. Tabula Contentorum in majori Registro de Diceto Decani signato cum litera B. ij. folio in rubrica post tabulam, "Isti sunt cotarii." Anno domini 1181.
- C. Tabula Contentorum in minori Registro Radulfi de Diceto Cooperto albo corio in asseribus signato cum littera C. ij. folio libri "Alluredus Sellarius," in litera textuali per totum Aº dni 1181.
- D. Tabula Contentorum in Registro Clauso cum duobus nodulis sive fibulis signato cum littera D. ij. folio "et eos ibidem."
- E. Tabula Contentorum in libro plicato signato cum litera E. de visitatione Roberti Decani. 2º folio "temporibus processu," anno domini 1022.*
- F. Tabula Contentorum in Registro Radulfi de Diceto, Ingelthorp, Rogeri Leygham, Henrici et Roberti Decanorum. 2º folio signatur cum litera F. "Tractatu non modico."
- G. Tabula Contentorum in libro de placitis et brevibus, signatur cum litera G. 2º folio "Domino Regi."

* A manifest error of the scribe. The first Dean whose name was Robert, was Robert de Watford, in 1222.

- H. Tabula Registri vocati Domusdey Regis, 2^o folio "It'm in prima parte," signati cum litera H.
- I*. Tabula Registri de visitatione ecclesiarum, maneriorum, ornamentorum, et omnium existentium in thesauraria, et omnium Cantariorum et Altarium signati cum litera I. 2^o folio "quarterio Arch'."
- K*. Tabula Registri de Visitatione Maneriorum per Robertum Decanum, anno domini m.cc.xxii. cooperti Rubio Corio, Secundo folio "Laurentius filius Roberti," signati cum litera K.
- L*. Contenta in quodam antiquo et notabili Registro de tempore Willi' Conquestoris, clauso cum uno nodulo in medio, 2^o folio in Rubrica "Privilegium," signatus cum litera L.
- Goodman.* Extracta de Registro Magistri Willielmi Goodman Registrarii Decani et Capituli S'ci Pauli quod incipit ab anno 1411.
- M. Contenta in Libro M. Inprimis de absentia canonicorum per estatem usque in vigiliam Michaelis, fol. 16.
- N. Contenta in Libro N. Inprimis de admissione vicariorum per literam decani et capituli, fol. 39.
- A B. Contenta in Registro A B. Inprimis de collatione Cantariæ Adæ de Basing in Aldermanbury, fol. j^o.
- A book without a letter. Inprimis de Absolutione excommunicati pro levi injectione in presbiterum, fol. 15.



INTRODUCTION.

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It will appear from the Table of Contents, that the present volume contains a collection of documents which, with one exception, are still preserved in the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, and which exhibit the nature and extent of the Manorial property belonging to that body in the 12th and 13th centuries. The volume has, therefore, assumed a character materially different from that contemplated by the Editor, when the Council of the Camden Society kindly accepted his offer to superintend the publication of the document, which stands foremost in this collection, being "A Domesday of St Paul's," or, as it is otherwise entitled, "An Inquisition of the Manors of the Chapter of St. Paul's, in the year 1222," and which had escaped the notice of the former historians of the Cathedral, Dugdale and Newcourt. For this change no apology is perhaps necessary; for, though students of English history, and especially those who are conversant with the contents of the Exchequer Domesday, would have highly prized such a document as the St. Paul's Domesday, though printed alone, the Editor was unwilling to lose the opportunity, which was so liberally conceded to him by the Camden Society, of adding to the "Domesday of St. Paul's" those documents of an earlier, as well as a later period, which he had found among the records of the Cathedral, which might throw still greater light upon the nature of Manorial property, by exhibiting the relation which existed between the Chapter as Lords of the manors, and the Firmarii, their Lessees; the profit which, in the way of rent and of produce, accrued to the Chapter from their manors; the method in which it was paid; and the distribution of it amongst the members of the Cathedral.

The Manors, the history of which, as part of the possessions of the
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Chapter of St. Paul's, is illustrated by the contents of this volume, are as follows :—

Kadenden, Kenesworth, Sandun, Luffen-	}	in the county of Herts.
hale, Erdeley,		
Beauchamp, Wicham, Adulvesnasa, Tid-	}	in the county of Essex.
wolditun, Tillingham, Barling, Runwell,		
Norton, Nastok, Chingeford,		
Sutton and Drayton, in Middlesex.		
Bernes, in Surrey.		

The order in which they are thus arranged, is that in which they stand in the Domesday of St. Paul's, of 1222, and in which they were visited, in the progress made that year (being the second year after the translation of Saint Thomas of Canterbury, see p. 85) by Robert de Watford, the Dean, and Henry de Cornhill, the Chancellor of the church.

The Records of the Cathedral exhibit no conclusive evidence as to the time or the circumstances under which either the Chapter as a body, or the Prebendaries as individuals, became possessed corporately and individually of their lands and manors. The Cathedral has indeed been supposed to possess charters of Anglo-Saxon kings, Æthelberht, Athelstan, Eadgar, and Eadward, ranging from the 7th to the 11th century, granting to the Cathedral divers lands and liberties attached thereto. These charters are Nos. 982, 1126, 1127, 1259, and 913, in that most valuable work the Codex Diplomaticus of Mr. Kemble. The lands thus said to have been granted can be traced in the Exchequer Domesday, as belonging to the Cathedral at the time of the Conquest, and it does not appear that any addition was made to them at any subsequent period. This circumstance does not invalidate the charge of spuriousness, which has been adduced against those charters. Two inferences, however, may fairly be drawn from it—first, that at the time of their fabrication the liberties mentioned in them as emanating from the bounty of the early kings did exist and were possessed by the church, as therein indicated; and secondly, that when these grants were produced as genuine, the possessions and liberties mentioned in them had belonged to the church for so long a period, that such documents might well be used, to account for what had already become prescriptive by time and usage, and to confirm the tradition which

had assigned to a remote period the original acquirement of the property by the church. The manor of Tillingham, in the hundred of Dengey in the county of Essex, was accounted the most ancient possession, and the gift of it ascribed to Æthelberht; that of Sandun, Erdeley, Beauchamp, Wicham, Tidwolditun, Runwell, Ædulvesnasa, Drayton, and Bernes to Athelstan; that of Nastok to Eadgar; and of Barling and Chingeford to the Confessor Eadward. At whatever period those charters were written, it is evident that the writers of them knew how to distinguish the more ancient possessions from those acquired at a later period, namely Nastok, Kenesworth, and Norton, and upon which the Exchequer Domesday throws some light. Whether Nastok was originally acquired by purchase, as described in the charter of Eadgar (No. 1259), may be doubtful; but the statement in the Exchequer Domesday that the canons had obtained it "ex dono Regis"^a from William, renders it probable, that the church had already some rights there, whilst the late possession of Kenesworth and Norton, as deduced from the same authority, accords with the omission of those places in the supposititious charters; since we read of Kenesworth,^b "Hoc manerium tenuit Leuwinus cilt de Rege E.;" and of Norton,^c that it belonged T. R. E. to a lady named Godida. All the Manors of the Cathedral which were visited in 1222, and are described in the St. Paul's Domesday of that year, are mentioned by name in the Exchequer Domesday, Sutton excepted, which is not there described, except as that part of the Episcopal Manor of Fulham which was held by the Canons of St. Paul's, which contained five hides, and was "de victu canonicorum."

The Domesday of St. Paul's, it must be observed, does not include all the lands belonging to the Prebendaries of the church, as the endowments or "corpses" of their Prebends, but only those Manors which formed the "Communa," the revenue and produce of which were appropriated to the support and sustenance of all the members of the Cathedral in regular gradation, from the highest personage, the Dean, to the humblest servitor, the Doorkeeper of the brewery. It is remarkable that, though the Statutes of the Cathedral describe the thirty Prebendaries as forming with the Bishop "unum corpus," of which he is the head, there is no evidence of his sharing with them any part of the revenue, or of his living in intercourse with them.

^a Domesday, Essex, p. 13. ^b Domesday, Herts. p. 136. ^c Domesday, Essex, p. 13.

The Bishops of London appear to have possessed their Manors in the time of the Anglo-Saxon kings in their own right, for there are no traces of any of the Episcopal lands having at any time belonged to the Cathedral. At what period certain lands were attached to each of the thirty Prebendaries, and the Manors described in the St. Paul's Domesday separated from the rest to form the "Communa," is unknown. There is reason to believe that this apportionment was begun, if not completed, before the Conquest; for in the Exchequer Domesday^a we read that the Canons Durandus and Gueri held lands at Twyford, Radulphus at Rugmere, and Walter at Pancras; and to the Prebend denominated "Consumpta per Mare," lands were at one time attached in the parish of Walton-le-Soken; the catastrophe denoted by the name of the Prebend, having been supposed to occur about the time of the Conquest. The locality of these Prebendal Manors is interesting. They are remarkable as much for their distance from as for their proximity to London. Thus we find two Prebends in Bedfordshire, now called Caddington Major and Caddington Minor, adjoining the Chapter Manor of Cadendon in Herts, but which originally were one Manor belonging to the Chapter;^b the Prebends of Sneating and Consumpta per Mare are in Walton-le-Soken in the hundred of Tendring in Essex, within the manor of Adulvesnasa; the Prebends of Ealdland, Weldland, and Reculverland, are at Tillingham in Dengy hundred, in the same county; the prebend of Chiswick is in Middlesex. Of the remainder of the Prebends, twenty-two in number, no less than nine are at Willesdon in Middlesex: viz, Willesdon, Bromesbury, Brownswood, Chamberlain Wood, Mapesbury, Neasdon, Harleston, Oxgate, and Twyford; whilst the rest of them, thirteen in number: viz., Pancras, Rugmere, Totenhall, Kentish Town, Islington, Newington, Holborn, Portpool, Finsbury, Hoxton, Wenlock's Barn, Mora, and Eald Street, are found to occupy a belt of land of no inconsiderable breadth, from the walls of the city of London towards the north, extending from Pancras on the west to the Episcopal Manor of Stepney on the east.

The rents of these lands appear to have been always separately enjoyed by the Prebendaries, and there seems little doubt that each Prebend was in itself sufficiently valuable to render the great majority of the Prebendaries

^a Domesday, Middx. pp. 127 b, 128 a.

^b Domesday, Bedfordshire, p. 211.

indifferent as to obtaining that increase of their incomes, which was afforded by residence at the Cathedral. To this subject, however, it will be necessary to revert hereafter; the attention of the reader being now to be directed to that portion of the lands of the Cathedral, which forms the subject of the St. Paul's Domesday, which was under the management of the Dean and Chapter, and in the revenues of which all the members of the Church, the thirty Prebendaries, the Vicars, the Minor Canons, and the Servants of the Church had a proportionate interest.

Before we proceed further, it may be right to apprise the reader, that he must not expect to find anything in the present collection of documents, which may explain the relation in which the cathedrals of the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman times stood to the Church at large, as places of solemn worship, as seminaries of learning, or as affording opportunities for retirement from the world. The religious character of the Cathedral could only be exhibited by the publication of its ancient "*Regula Canonica*," and of its Statutes. In the present work we have to consider the Cathedral only as a Corporation possessed of Manors and Churches, standing in the same relation to the Crown as other Tenants in capite, and having to fulfil to their Tenants the same duties, and receive from them the same services as other Lords of Manors; and if the conduct of the Dean and Chapter, in the management of their Manors, was in accordance with the general practice of other landlords, it would afford us a view of the condition of the country at large, and help to explain the progress of those changes, which have taken place in the relation between landlord and tenant, in the mode of payment of rent, and the general cultivation of the land, which have made agricultural England what it now is. It must, however, be borne in mind, that since Corporations generally, and particularly ecclesiastical Corporations, have less power than individuals to change their customs in accordance with the changes produced by time, their proceedings may at all times be supposed to have an old-fashioned character, and to indicate the general customs of a former period, rather than an exact picture of the existing habits of the time.

The Domesdays of St. Paul's are records of Inquisitions. Thus we read at page 109, "*Annus ab incarnatione Domini millesimus centesimus octogesimus primus facta fuit inquisitio maneriorum beati Pauli per Radulfum de Diceto Decanum Lundoniensem, Anno primo sui deca-*

natus, assistentibus ei tam magistro Henrico de Norhamtona, quam domino Roberto de Clifford;" and at page 85, "Inquisitio facta in manerio de Chingeford per Robertum decanum, Henricum cancellarium anno secundo post translationem beati Thomæ martyris Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi." The Inquisition is the recorded verdict of a Jury, the directions for their impanelment being as follows: "For the more easy discovery of the truth, we have decreed, that, according to the extent of the Manors and the number of the inhabitants, a greater or lesser number be chosen and bound by the obligation of an oath administered to them, that, in answering the interrogatories, they will not knowingly either suppress the truth or assert what is false." ^a The names of the Jurors will be found prefixed to the Inquisition of each Manor, their number varying according to the foregoing direction, the largest jury being composed of twelve, others of eight or nine, and the smallest, that of Norton, of only three. The Inquisitions are dated on the day of holding the visitation; but it is manifest from the nature of the return, that much time must have been spent upon it previously. The books we now possess may be regarded, as engrossed copies of the Inquisition of each Manor, written at leisure, and transcribed from the original minutes into a book.

The fragment of the Domesday of Ralph de Diceto, (see page 110,) which records the day upon which the Inquisition of each Manor was taken, enables us to describe the progress made by the Dean, and two of his brother Canons, to visit their manors in the year 1181.

The Inquisitions began on the 8th of January, and ended on the 30th of the same month, commencing at Kadendon, near Dunstaple, and terminating at Sutton, near Chiswick in Middlesex. The whole period is twenty-three days; but, since at p. 112 it is distinctly said that the Inquisition was made in twenty-two days, we must assume that the dean and his brethren had been staying at Kadendon when the Inquisition commenced, and that the period of twenty-two days' denotes the length of time actually occupied in the visitation after their leaving Kadendon.

^a "Ut facilius veritas erueretur, pro maneriorum capacitate, pro numero colonorum, modo plures, modo pauciores, eligendos decrevimus artatos præstita jusjurandi religione, quod ad interrogata nec verum supprimerent, nec assererent falsum scienter."—p. 112.

JOURNAL OF A VISITATION OF THE MANORS OF ST. PAUL'S, HELD BY
RADULPHUS DE DICETO IN THE YEAR 1181.

On vi. Id. Jan. being Thursday, Jan. 8, 1181, A visitation was held at Kaden-
don.

v. . . .	„	Friday . .	9 „	A visitation of the adjoining manor of Kenesworth.
iv. . . .	„	Saturday .	10 „	Occupied in a journey of fifteen miles to Ardeley.
iii. . . .	„	Sunday . .	11 „	A visitation at Ardeley.
Prid. Id. . .	„	Monday . .	12 „	Visitation of Sandun, five miles from Ardeley.
Id. Jan. . .	„	Tuesday . .	13 „	{ No visitation, but a journey of thirty miles to Beauchamp in Essex.
xix. Kal. Feb.	„	Wednesday	14 „	
xviii. . . .	„	Thursday .	15 „	Visitation of Beauchamp.
xvii.	„	Friday . .	16 „	Visitation of Wickham, distant four miles from Beauchamp.
xvi.	„	Saturday .	17 „	No visitation, but journey to Thorp, twenty-eight miles from Wickham.
xv.	„	Sunday . .	18 „	Visitation of the manor of Ædul- vesnasa, held in the church of Kirkeley.
xiv.	„	Monday . .	19 „	Journey of thirty miles to Tid- wolditun.
xiii.	„	Tuesday . .	20 „	Visitation of Tidwolditun, (Hey- bridge.)
xii.		Wednesday	21 „	Visitation of Tillingham, distant ten miles from Heybridge.
xi.	„	Thursday .	22 „	Visitation of Runwell, seventeen miles distant from Tillingham.
x.	„	Friday . .	23 „	Visitation of Barling, twelve miles distant from Runwell.
x.	„	Saturday .	24 „	{ Journey from Barling to Norton (Mandeville), being a distance of fifteen miles.
viii.	„	Sunday . .	25 „	
vii.	„	Monday . .	26 „	Visitation of Norton, and also of Nastok, distant five miles from Norton.

vi.	Kal. Feb	being	Tuesday,	Jan. 27, 1181,	Visitation of Chingford, distant twelve miles from Nastok.
v.	. . . .	„	Wednesday	28 „	Visitation of Barnes in Surrey, on the Thames.
iv.	. . . .	„	Thursday	. 29 „	Visitation of Drayton in Middlesex, distant fifteen miles from Barnes.
iii.	. . . .	„	Friday	. . 30 „	Visitation of Sutton, two miles from Barnes.

The days of the week upon which the progress was made have been determined by the tables in Nicolas's Chronology. The Dominical letter of the year 1181 being D, and Easter Day falling in that year on April 5, it follows that the Sundays occupied in the progress were the 11th and the 18th of January, and this appears to be confirmed by the fact that the visitation at Kirkeby on the 18th was held in the church.

Inquisitions of this formal kind do not appear to have been very frequently made, the earliest upon record being that just mentioned, by Radulph de Diceto, in 1181; the next that of 1222, by the Dean Robert de Watford, and which forms the chief subject of this volume; whilst a third, that of 1279, by Dean Baudake, forms a portion of Book I., now remaining in the Archives. Articles of Visitation of a later period are extant; but the three Visitations of 1181, 1222, and 1279 are those alone which now remain containing a regular inscription of all the names of the tenants, with their rents, ranks, and services, and forming a record resembling, in its general features, the Exchequer Domesday, but with greater minuteness of description. It was probably the progress of time, removing the men of one generation and replacing them by another, which rendered it necessary to have a fresh enrolment of names and tenures. As respects the far greater number of the tenants, the claims of the Lord of the Manor were limited to customary rents and fixed service; an increased rate of rent was to be obtained only for newly-inclosed lands, or lands belonging to the demesne; so that the chief object of the Inquisition was the identification of the persons by whom the services due were to be paid. On the part then of the Dean and Chapter, a new Domesday was not the prelude to any fresh exaction; it was rather a renewed declaration of rights and duties between the owner and the occupier of the soil, as well as a solemn

inquiry whether any of the rights of the tenants had been unlawfully acquired. It was the verdict of a jury, as to the rights which the parties possessed, and not a record of the re-letting of the land.

In their use, not less than in their form, the Domesdays of St. Paul's resembled the Domesday of the Exchequer. That census defined the rights of the Sovereign, by recording the number of hides and the values of the manors; and in like manner the Domesdays of St. Paul's, in recording the holdings and services of the tenants, virtually limited the rights of the Chapter to the receipt of those payments, which had been in a solemn manner ascertained. It is a common notion that the Domesday book of William is a work entirely original in its character; that it was compiled in order to enable the Sovereign to extort money from the people, and is chiefly interesting as being the record of the subjugation of England to a foreign power. The discovery of other Domesday books, compiled for the use of other bodies and persons, and which are not records of violent transfer of property by war, but official testimonies of quiet possession of lands by inheritance, by grant, or by purchase in times of peace, will however encourage us to take a more charitable view of the Exchequer Domesday itself; whilst the careful comparison of the Royal with the other Domesdays may lead to the conclusion that the Exchequer Domesday, considered as a whole, is rather the record of ancient relations existing between the landlords and their tenants than of the newly-acquired rights of the Norman lords, and that the state of society described in it was not one newly formed by the Conquest, but that which had existed in England under the Anglo-Saxon kings.

Sir Henry Ellis, in his learned Introduction to Domesday, mentions four books of the same denomination. The first, a Domesday belonging to the Dean and Chapter of York; the second, that belonging to the Nuns of Haliwell; the third, one which existed in the archives of the Earls of Chester; the fourth, the Domesday of Ralph de Diceto belonging to St. Paul's. In order to complete the catalogue, we must now reckon in the number of Domesdays—1. The *Liber Wintoniensis* of Henry I. printed in the Appendix to Domesday. 2. The survey of the tenants in the city of Winchester (which forms the second part of the *Liber Wintoniensis*), made by command of Henry Bishop of Winchester in 1148. 3. The *Bolden Book* (also printed in the Appendix), being an inquisition of the lands and rents

of the bishoprick of Durham, by Bishop Hugo, in 1183. 4. The survey of the manors of St. Paul's in 1222, printed in the following pages, and denominated the Domesday of Dean Robert de Watford. 5. A similar survey by Ralph de Baudake, Dean of St. Paul's, in 1279. We know then of the existence of eight books subsequent to the Exchequer Domesday, compiled at different intervals during two centuries, identical in character, and bearing the same denomination, those of them which have been brought to light being records of inquisitions of the respective rights and duties of the lord of the soil, and of the tenant within the limits either of cities or manors.

The Exchequer Domesday is a return of the value and condition of the Manors at two distinct periods—at the time when the return was made, and in the days of Edward the Confessor. It is probable that records were in existence which enabled the jurors of each county, at the distance of twenty-three years from the death of Edward, to describe so minutely the former and present condition of each manor, its value, the power of the tenants to part with their lands with or without the consent of the lord, the names of the tenants, the number of acres held by them, and the services due from them. The return of the royal revenue prior to the Conquest, and of the dues from courts of justice, shared by the Crown, the Comes or Earl, and the Prelates, and collected by the Vicecomes or Sheriff in each county, implies the use of written documents. Take, for instance, the rights which the Confessor had in the burgh of Wallingford (Domesday, p. 56), the varied nature of which will prove, that without a rental, and without minutes of the legal proceedings within the burgh, the King's præpositus would neither have been able to collect the gavel, amounting to eleven pounds, from two hundred and seventy-six holdings, denominated *hagæ*, nor have satisfied the king's officers, that he duly certified the *forisfacturæ* or forfeitures which belonged to the Crown.

All the Domesday books have one common feature, that of being rentals of manors and records of manorial rights; but in the Royal Domesday the rental is given only in the form of a brief abstract: in the Capitular Domesdays, the enumeration of the tenants and of their lands is set forth in the fullest extent. The former has the appearance of an abridgment of a Manorial Court-roll, the latter are the Court-rolls at length. The most ancient Court-rolls now extant are identical in character with that series of Records belonging to St. Paul's,

the most ancient of which are called Domesdays. The title of the Court-roll of Castle Combe, Wilts, is "Reddituale cum Customario de Castlecombe factum ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno Regni Regis Edw. . . . per sacramentum Walteri North," &c. This document is of as early a date as 1340. The annual rent of the manor was 15*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* and the number of the tenants exceeded fifty. Identity of character would seem to indicate a common use. At Castle Combe, the court rolls were the records of proceedings on the days therein termed *law-days*—on those days in which not only rents were received, but legal rights and duties ascertained. And if, as is probable, the Exchequer Domesday, being the rental of all the manors of the kingdom in an abridged form, was compiled from inquisitions held on the Domes-days of the different Manors, or on the Law-days of the Hundreds, called Lagehundred (at p. 86), such a fact would illustrate the meaning of the term Domesday, when applied alike to the Liber Censualis of the Crown and to the ancient Court-roll of a Capitular Manor, as being records framed upon the oaths of jurors in a Domes-day or Law-day inquisition.

The Domesday books are then records, which illustrate the condition of England as occupied in the pursuits of peace rather than of war, for Manors are civil possessions and not military commands; and, though the owner of the Manor was bound to act in the military defence of the country, the tenantry, who dwelt on the estate, had no such duties to perform. They were the labourers, not the soldiers of the Lord. Manors, whether royal, baronial, or episcopal and ecclesiastical, were to their owners sources of wealth, derived from two distinct sources—the exercise of a legal jurisdiction and the rent or cultivation of land. The Ecclesiastical Manors differed in no respect from those which were in lay hands. They were the sources of income, not the field of spiritual labour. They contributed to the support of the Bishop or of the Chapter, and of the religious household of the Cathedral, by profits and revenues no way different from those derived by the Sovereign and the Lords from other Manors. It is remarkable, that neither the Exchequer Domesday, nor the Domesdays of St. Paul's contain any evidence, that the Ecclesiastical manors had any superior religious privileges, or were the centres from which religious knowledge was diffused to the neighbourhood. The Manors of the religious houses were in reality secular possessions; and their history, as shewn in the Domesdays of St.

Paul's, is valuable as illustrating the social, rather than the religious, condition of the time.

The documents of the present volume exhibit to us in minute detail the various relations in which owners and occupiers of lands in England stood to each other in the middle of the 12th century, at the distance of not more than one hundred years from the Conquest; the fragment of the Domesday of Ralph de Diceto in 1181 (see pages 109-117), and the leases of the manors (see pages 122-139) connecting the later documents with those of the earlier period, and the whole of them taken together proving most clearly, that from the middle of the 12th century to the beginning of the 14th no change took place in the general occupation of the country. Their chief value, however, will be found to consist in the retrospective view which they enable us to take of antecedent periods, and to unite the state of society in the Anglo-Norman with that in the Anglo-Saxon times, the contracted character of the Exchequer Domesday being in the St. Paul's Domesday written in extenso, and the relations of landlord and tenant, briefly recorded in the older document, being in the later more fully explained.

The Manors of St. Paul's, in common with the other Manors of the kingdom, consisted of two distinct portions: the lands of the Demesne, and the lands of the Tenants. As respects the Capitular Manors in the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, and Surrey, the proportion which the Demesne bore to the Tenants' lands is distinctly stated in the Exchequer Domesday; but in the enumeration of the Capitular manors in the county of Essex, the only intimation of this division is in the distinction between the carucæ or plough-teams in the demesne, and those which belonged to the Tenants. The Domesdays of St. Paul's supply the defect, and enable us to ascertain, with respect to the whole of the property, the number of hides in each Manor of both descriptions, whether Tenants' land or Demesne.

The whole number of hides of land to which the Chapter was assessed to hidage in 1222 was $133\frac{1}{2}$. In fourteen out of the eighteen Manors, the number of rateable hides had remained the same from the time of the Conquest, but at Tidwoldintun the variation consisted in reduction from eight hides to three, at Chingford and at Ardley from six to five, at Drayton from ten to nine, whilst at Nastock there was an increase from seven to eight.

These variations are interesting, not only as indicating changes in the condition of the Manors as respects the extent of cultivation, but as implying a power on the part of the Tenants in capite of procuring from the Crown a relaxation of the burden of hidage. Whether any general revisal of the Survey of the Conqueror took place in later reigns is uncertain ; but when we discover in the records of St. Paul's a full Inquisition of all the Manors (see pages 140-146), in which the number of hides is recorded at which each Manor "defendebat se" in the time of Henry the First and William the Dean, several of the Manors being rated otherwise than they had been in the Exchequer Domesday, it is reasonable to conclude, that these changes were not made without the consent and approval of the Crown ; and when we further learn, that William the Dean adjusted the payment of the hidage between the Demesne and the Tenants' lands in the manor of Barling (see page 143), there is ground for conjecture that, as the variations above alluded to were made in his time, they might also be made by his endeavours and under his superintendence. That the Crown at later periods than that of William in some cases diligently investigated its ancient rights, is evident from the Liber Wintoniensis of Henry I., which opens with the following preface : "Henricus Rex volens scire quid Rex Edwardus habuit omnibus modis Wintoniæ in suo dominico, Burgensium suorum sacramento hoc comprobari jussit." Such attention, however, to the rights of the Crown is not inconsistent with a due regard to the relief of the subject, either as of favour or of right. In the case of the Manor of Tidwoldintun (Heybridge) the reduction of the number of rateable hides, first from 8 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ and then from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 3, is worthy of remark, the latter reduction having taken place between 1181 and 1222. The Manor lies at the extreme end of the Blackwater estuary, on the coast of Essex. In the time of Stephen, *tempore guerræ*, (see page 142,) some inroad of the sea and destruction of woods had taken place, to the injury of the produce of the manor, and some similar misfortune at a later period might have given occasion to a reduction of the hidage from seven and a half hides to three.

The Hide of land in the Manors of St. Paul's contained 120 acres, or four virgates of thirty acres ; but, besides the ordinary Hide, we find mention at Tillingham, Sutton, and Drayton of land of a different denomination, and occasionally liable to a different burden of taxation, the "Hida de solanda." At Drayton this hide did not pay "geld" with the other hides, "nisi

quum communiter fiunt exactiones per hidas" (p. 99). Whether the *solanda* at Sutton and those at Tillingham had the like exemption is doubtful. A *solanda* consisted of two hides (pp. 58 and 93), but probably in this case the hide was not of the ordinary dimension. The word *solanda*, or as it is written at p. 142 *scolanda*, is so evidently a latinized form of the Anglo-Saxon *sulung*, or plough-land, and approaches so near to the Kentish *solinus*, that we need scarcely hesitate to consider them identical, and since we learn from the Domesday Survey of the possessions of St. Martin's at Dover (vol. i. f. 2) that 450 acres make two solins and a half, the solin being therefore 180 acres, we gather from hence that the *solanda* probably did not contain two full hides of 120 acres, but two smaller hides of 90 acres each, or 180 acres, being the Kentish *solinus* or Anglo-Saxon *sulung*.

In the Manors of St. Paul's the actual extent of the land much exceeded the quantity at which it was rated; and if throughout the whole kingdom the same proportion was observed, it would follow generally, that land was rated to hideage at about two-thirds of its real extent. The $133\frac{1}{2}$ hides of St. Paul's (reckoning the hide at 120 acres) would have contained only 16,020 acres; but an enumeration of the whole of the lands shews an actual acreage of nearly 24,000 acres. Of these 24,000 acres, three-eighths were in demesne and five-eighths belonged to the tenants, being for the most part lands of inheritance, subject to the rents and services of which we shall have to take notice.

Broad however as is the distinction in the description of these Manors between the land of the Demesne and the land of the Tenants, it appears from the number of the acres which were held by the tenants "de dominico," and from the services performed by them, that the lords of Manors had power, if not to alienate the Demesne in perpetuity to tenants, at least to grant to them a right of occupation, upon conditions of service not different from those attached to lands which did not form part of the demesne. It would be out of place to enter upon an inquiry whether, in the original formation of Manors, one part of the Manor was not demesne, and another part held by the people; but when at later periods land was granted to tenants, the land so granted was said to be *assised*. Thus we read at p. 140, in the manor of Ardley: "De sex prædictis hydis duæ fuerunt in dominio et quatuor *assisæ* et adhuc sunt;"

and at Tillingham, p. 58, we find an enumeration of tenants "*de dominico antiquitus assiso*;" and at Luffenhall, p. 20, "*Isti tenent de hida assisa per Odonem*;" and at p. 94, "*Isti tenent de terra assisa*."

It has been stated that the Exchequer Domesday supplies us with little information as to the relative extent of the Tenants' lands, and of the Demesne, in the county of Essex; the enumeration of the Carucæ, or plough-teams, in the Demesne, and of the Carucæ of the Homines, or Tenants, affording no certain clue to the acreage of the two portions of the manor. Concerning, however, the nature of the Carucæ the records of St. Paul's afford some valuable information. In the survey of the Manor of Adulvesnasa, in the Exchequer Domesday, vol. ii. we have this description of the Carucæ of the demesne and of the tenants. "*Vi. carucæ in dominio. Tunc inter homines lx. carucæ, modo xxx.*" In the lease of that manor, granted in the time of Ralph de Diceto, some 120 years later, see p. 125, we have renewed mention of these six Carucæ in the demesne, with the addition of the number of oxen attached to them, and as being a part of the stock of this Manor leased to the lessee: "*Restauramentum tale est: sex carrucæ, de quinque unaquæque x. boum, sexta autem viii. boum.*"

The St. Paul's Domesday of 1222 differs from the Exchequer Domesday, in making no distinct mention of the Carucæ possessed by the tenants; but in each Manor the number and strength of the teams, which, when added to the "*consuetudines*," or customary labour performed by the tenants, were sufficient for the cultivation of the demesne, are particularly stated. The general form of the Inquisition, as respects the plough teams, is, "*Dicunt quod potest fieri Wainagium cum totidem carucis totidem capitum cum consuetudinibus villatæ.*" But as to the strength and composition of these teams there is much variety:—

"*Potest fieri wainagium manerii cum duobus carucis viii. capitum,*" p. 8.

"*Quinque carucæ, quarum tres habent iiij. boves et iiij. equos et duæ singulæ vi. equos,*" p. 13.

"*Quatuor carucæ x. capitum,*" p. 28.

"*Tres carucæ x. capitum, scilicet in qualibet viij. boves et ij. equi,*" p. 48.

"*Duæ carucæ bonæ cum xx. capitibus scilicet cum x. equis et x. bobus,*" p. 53.

"*Duæ carucæ xx. capitum, scilicet cum xii. bobus et viij. equis,*" p. 59.

"*Duæ carucæ cum xvi. capitibus, scilicet medietas equorum et medietas boum,*" p. 65.

"Potest wainagium fieri cum xii. bovis et quatuor stottis," p. 93.

Hence it appears that of whatever kind of animals the Carucæ or teams were formed, there were in each team not less than six, eight, or ten head of cattle, either horses alone, or beasts alone, or horses and beasts intermixed.

It must be obvious to every student of the Exchequer Domesday, that the abstracts of inquisitions, which constitute the body of that work, were made by different persons, and that the information derived from it, as respects the condition of Manors throughout the kingdom, is not of an uniform character. The Domesday of Essex is distinguished by the frequent enumeration of the live stock of the manors, and the comparison of the number of animals of each description existing at the two periods—the time of the Survey and the time of the Confessor. Thus in the survey of the manor of Brachestedam, in the hundred of Witham (vol. ii. p. 49), it is recorded, that in the time of the Confessor there were in that manor "two horses (run-cini), fourteen beasts (animalia), forty pigs, and eighty sheep; but at the time of the Survey there were found one horse, six beasts, forty-six pigs, one hundred and ten sheep, and four hives of bees." The Manors belonging to the canons of St. Paul's in the county of Essex are enumerated at pp. 12 and 13 of the same volume, and a similar account of the live stock is also given; *e. g.*, at Belchamp there were nine beasts, two horses, forty pigs, an hundred sheep, and five goats. At Wicham two horses, four beasts, twenty-three pigs, fifty sheep, twenty-four goats, and two hives of bees. The live stock upon these manors of St. Paul's is in some cases said to have been always (that is, in the time of the Confessor and also at the time of the Survey) the same; a circumstance which is explained by the supposition, that the live stock thus enumerated was that which formed the *implementum* of the demesne, distinct mention of which is made in the leases of manors contained in this volume (pp. 122—139), as received by the *firmarius* at the commencement of his lease, and rendered either in kind or value at its termination. It appears from those leases, which were granted nearly a century after the Conquest, that this live stock had in the mean time been varied, and we cannot, as in the case of the Carucæ of Adulvesnasa, identify the stock as being the same in extent at the earlier and the later period; we can however in one instance identify its character, by the beasts, the horses, the pigs, and the *goats*, which at both periods are described, p. 121, as belonging to the manor of Wicham.

In the Exchequer Domesday, whether a manor belonged to the king or a prelate, or to any other body or person, its description is of the same character and relates to the same particulars, the general form being as follows :—

“ Herfordscire (f. 136, a.)

“ Terra Sancti Pauli London. In Dēnais Hundred.

“ Canonici Lundonienses tenent Canesworde. Pro x. hidis se defendit. Terra est x. carucarum. In dominio v. hidæ, et ibi sunt ii. carucæ et adhuc iii. possunt fieri. Ibi viii. villani cum iii. bordariis habent ii. carucas, et adhuc iii. possunt fieri. Ibi iii. servi. Pastura ad pecus. Silva c. porcorum, et de redditu silvæ ii. solidi. *In totis valentiis valet lxx. solidi. Quando receperunt c. solidi, et tantumdem tempore Regis Edwardi. Hoc manerium tenuit Leuinus Cilt de rege Edwardo.*”

The clause in this return, to which we would now direct the attention of the reader, is that which is printed in Italics, and which records the value of the manor at three periods, the time of the Survey, the time when the Chapter became possessed of it, and the time of Edward the Confessor. This mode of describing the value of manors is universal throughout the Domesday, nor is it limited to manors; tenements which consisted of but a few acres being similarly valued, *e.g.* twenty acres in one place being valued at forty pence, and thirty-five acres in another at forty-six pence. Such phrases as “valet” and “valuit” would seem to indicate the value of the whole estate, and such is the interpretation of the term, which has been adopted by the learned Dr. Nash in his Commentary upon the Domesday of Worcestershire, and probably by other writers. A comparison however of the inquisitions of manors in the Exchequer Domesday, both with each other and with the inquisitions of the St. Paul’s Domesdays, will render it probable that the terms “valet” and “valuit” do not represent the value of the whole estate, but only the annual profit derived from money rents.

For the elucidation of this subject we shall first exhibit in parallel columns inquisitions of Royal and of Ecclesiastical Manors; from which it will be evident that, whatever was the object in view in estimating and recording these values, the manors of the Crown and of its subjects were estimated and recorded in the same manner; and also, that whatever it might be, upon which a value was put, whether land or rent, in the Royal manor,

the same thing was valued in all other manors; and since in very many cases it is the annual value, at which the estate was let to farm, or the annual rent received, which is recorded in the inquisition, we have ground for conjecture, that it was the annual value which was sought to be ascertained in the inquisition, and which is accordingly expressed by the term "valet" or "valuit;" the truth of the conjecture being confirmed by its solving nearly all the difficulties, which follow from the supposition that "valet" means the value of the fee simple of the estate, and also by its reconciling the different descriptions of value with each other:—

HANTESCIRE.

(f. 38.) TERRA REGIS. (f. 38b.)

Rex Willelmus tenet in dominio Odiham. Heraldus comes tenuit. Ibi quater xx^{ti} hidæ una hida et dimidia minus. Tunc se defendebat pro xxxviii. hidis. Modo non geldat. Terra est lvi. carucarum. In dominio sunt xv. carucæ et cxxxvii. villani et lx. bordarii cum xl. carucis. Ibi l. servi et viii. molini de lvi. sol. et vii. den. et xxi. acræ prati. Silva de clx. porcis. T. R. E. et post valuit l. lib. ad numerum, modo l. lib. ad pensam.

Ipsè Rex tenet Optune de terra Eddid reginæ. Tunc se defendebat pro una hida. Modo pro nihilo. Terra est ii. carucarum. In dominio est una caruca et v. villani et iii. bordarii cum ii. carucis. Ibi i. servus. Silva ad clausuram. T. R. E. valebat iiiii. lib. et post xl. sol. modo lx. sol. Tamen est ad firmam de iiiii. lib.

TERRA WINTONIENSIS
EPISCOPI. (f. 40b.)

Ipsè Episcopus tenet Menes in dominio. Semper fuit in episcopatu. T. R. E. se defendebat pro xx. hidis. Modo pro xii. hidis. Terra est xiiii. carucarum. In dominio sunt iii. carucæ et xxv. villani et xvii. bordarii cum xi. carucis. Ibi ecclesia cum una hida et viii. servi. et ii. molini de x. sol. Ibi x. acræ prati. Silva de xl. porcis, et in Wincestre viij. hagæ reddentes vi. sol. T. R. E. valebat xx. lib. et post xvi. lib. Modo xxx. lib. Tamen reddit de firma xl. lib. sed diu non potest pati. Ecclesia reddit l. solidos.

TERRA SCI. PETRI WINTONIENSIS. (f. 43.)

Abbas Sci. Petri de Wincestre tenet Aultone. Eddid regina tenuit T. R. E. Tunc erant x. hidæ, et villani, qui ibi manebant, geldabant pro v. hidis. Modo habet abbas in dominio v. hidas, sed non geldavit. Terra est iiij. carucarum. In dominio est i. caruca et xl. bordarii et ii. servi cum ii. carucis et dimidium molinum de iiiii. sol. et vii. den. et ii. acræ prati. Silva de clausura. T. R. E. valebat vi. lib. et post et modo vii. lib.

It will be observed that in two of these manors, Optune and Menes, their value, put "ad firmam," exceeded the other certified value. It is then obvious, that all the values of these manors are annual values; and there being no reason to imagine, that in these manors the term "valet"

is employed in a peculiar sense, we conclude that generally, and in other cases where the value of the estate put to farm is not given, the word "valet" also means annual value.

It is further to be observed, that in the Exchequer Domesday the terms "reddit" and "redditus" frequently supply the place of "valet." In the Domesday of Wiltshire the "Terra Regis" contained twenty-two manors. Six of them may be distinguished from the rest as ancient Royal manors, which had never paid, nor been estimated for, hidage, but which "*reddiderunt* firmam unius noctis cum omnibus consuetudinibus," the value of this *redditus* being at Chepehan 110*l.* and at Theodulveside 100*l.* The value of fourteen other manors, some of which had belonged to Harold, is estimated in most of them as "*redditus*," but in others by the term "valet." So also in the royal manors in the county of Oxford (nine in number), two, Langford and Sceptone, were held to farm. The value (valet) of the former manor being eighteen and of the latter nine pounds; but the remaining seven manors have their values described as "*redditus*," and in three cases as "*redditus per annum*." These are a few out of many instances, which might be adduced to confirm the suggestion, that "valet" throughout the Exchequer Domesday means only the annual value of money-rent, or the sum which the estate was worth when let to farm.

At page 140 of this volume, the reader will find an inquisition of all the Manors of St. Paul's in the year 1181: the resemblance of this inquisition to that of the Exchequer Domesday in respect of the number of hides at which the manors were assessed, or which were in the demesne, will be perceived by comparing the inquisition of the manor of Kenswrtha (Canesworde), with that already presented to the reader. "*Manerium de Keneswrtha defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Willielmi decani pro x. hidis versus regem, et reddebat vicecomiti xx. s., et adhuc ita est. Canonicis vero reddit xij. lib. De x. hidis v. fuerunt in dominio et adhuc sunt, in quibus v. hidis continentur xx. virgatæ, de quibus et potuit et poterit dominus ponere ad operationem quantum voluerit. De his xx. virgatis sunt in dominio ccc. acræ de terra arabili et in bosco cc. acræ. Est ibi pastura ccc. ovibus. Summa denariorum x. lib. et vii. solid. et ob.*" As in the case of the older inquisition of this manor of Kensworth we drew attention to the term "valet," and pointed out some of the reasons for interpreting the term as meaning only annual value, so, with reference to the term "Summa denari-

orum" in this later inquisition, we would observe that, as it occupies the place of the "valet," its position alone would lead us to conclude, that the terms are expressive of the same value—that which at one period was expressed by "valet" being afterwards expressed by the "Summa denariorum." Now there cannot be any doubt, that the money-values recorded in the Inquisition of 1181 under the head "Summa denariorum" are the values of annual rents; for, on summing up the rents paid by all the tenants of the manors as set forth in the Inquisition of 1222, the sums received in each manor at both periods so nearly correspond, as to prove the identity of the payments as annual rents. Assuming, then, that in all the surveys of manors, those of the time of the Confessor and of the Conqueror, of Ralph de Diceto in 1181, and of Robert de Watford in 1222, it is the annual value that is recorded under the terms "valet" and "Summa denariorum," the comparison of these values as exhibited in the subjoined table

County.	Manor.	Domesday Values.		Summa Denariorum.	Tenants' Rents.
		T. R. E.	T. R. W.	1181.	1222.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Middlesex . .	Draiton . .	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 11	6 18 9
Surrey . . .	Sutton . .	10 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 11	7 5 4
	Bernes . .	6 0 0	7 0 0	3 7 10	2 15 6
	Canisworde .	5 0 0	3 10 0	10 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 2 4
Herts . . .	Cadendon . .	6 0 0	5 10 0	7 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 17 9
	Erdelei . .	10 0 0	7 0 0	5 13 10	8 14 4
	Lufenelle . .	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 17 7
	Sandone . .	20 0 0	16 0 0	12 2 10	14 0 1
	Cinghefort .	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 6 11	3 6 0
	Belchamp . .	16 0 0	16 0 0	13 8 2	13 1 0
	Wicham . .	2 0 0	4 0 0	1 18 5	3 18 10
Essex . . .	Tillingham .	10 0 0	15 0 0	6 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 4 0
	Norton . .	. . .	1 0 0	. . .	1 4 5
	Navistoca . .	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 7 1	11 10 8
	Runwell . .	8 0 0	8 0 0	2 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 17 8
	Tidwoldituna	8 0 0	8 0 0	4 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2 11
	Aldulvesnasa	26 0 0	30 13 4	14 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 9 4
	Berlinga . .	4 10 0	6 0 0	3 10 6	3 3 9
		155 10 0	157 13 4	112 16 4	126 10 3*

* Much labour has been employed to estimate the sums in this column; but some allowance must be made for errors unavoidable in such a task.

may not be uninteresting, the whole interval of time from the first valuation T. R. E. to that in 1222 occupying a period of about 160 years. In order to account for the variation of value of each manor at the different periods, much more information is required, than we possess. It is, however, to be borne in mind, that the rents represented by the respective sums are not variable annual rents of tenants at will, but the fixed rent payable by tenants of estates descending in the family by hereditary succession. Upon the values at the two earlier periods it is to be remarked, that the contrast between them and those of the two later periods, as not exhibiting any fractional payments, clearly intimates estimated or average values rather than actual receipts. And as respects the increase and diminution of rent at any of the periods, it is to be observed, that increase would take place by the conversion of demesne lands into tenants' lands; and that the resumption of tenants' lands by failure of heirs and by forfeiture, by increasing the land in demesne, would cause a diminution of rent. The increase of the "Summa denariorum" in 1222 above that of 1181 would indicate, either that a larger part of the demesne had been *assised* in the meantime, or that lands, which had escheated, had been regranted on higher terms. The whole value of all the manors was also greater in the time of the Conqueror than of the Confessor; but the increase took place chiefly in the county of Essex, the manors in the other counties having fallen in value. It would seem, that the good management of a manor depended much upon the allotment of lands in demesne, in the exercise of that right, which the lord of the manor is described as possessing at Kensworth (p. 160), "*ponere ad operationem quantum voluerit*" of the five hides in demesne, and to which also reference appears to be made by the jurors at Beauchamp (p. 28), Heybridge (p. 53), Runwell (p. 170), and Nastock (p. 175), in their statements, that the lands of the demesne, the *essarts* or newly-cleared lands, and other tenements had been let (*traditæ*) with due regard to the interest of the Chapter.

Tenants of four ranks or orders occupied the Manors of St. Paul's at the time of the Exchequer Survey—Villani, Bordarii, Cotarii, Servi, and they were more than five hundred in number. In the Domesday of 1222 only one of these distinctive names is preserved—that of the Cotarii; but the other three classes appear to be represented by the Tenentes, the Operarii, and the Nativi, the whole number of tenements exceeding thirteen hundred, and indicating a proportionate increase in the population.

The fragment of the Inquisition of Ralph de Diceto in 1181 (see page 114), affords the means of comparing the number of tenants in the manor of Belchamp in that year, with the numbers at the earlier time of the Domesday Survey, and at the later period of 1222. Twenty-four Villani, ten Bordarii, and five Servi occupied that manor in 1086, in all thirty-nine. A hundred years later there were eighteen Libere tenentes, holding six hundred and sixty-seven acres, with thirty-five tenants of the demesne holding one hundred and fifty-eight acres; these two classes being fifty-three in number. In the next fifty years the Libere tenentes had increased from eighteen to thirty-four, or nearly double; but the quantity of land held by them had increased from six hundred and sixty-seven acres to only seven hundred and forty-four. The tenants of the demesne lands had increased from thirty-five to forty-four, and the acreage of the lands from one hundred and fifty-eight to one hundred and eighty acres. The two classes together were in 1086 thirty-four, in 1181 fifty-three, in 1222 seventy-eight.

It was necessary, in order to the name of any person being admitted on the Court Roll, that he should be the rightful occupier of land or messuage; and every one so admitted may be considered the head of a household. So many tenements were however held by widows and single women, and the same person so frequently held two or three kinds of tenancies in the same manor, that the number of the households necessarily falls short of the number of the tenements. The causes of the increase in the number of tenancies may be found in the letting to tenants portions of the demesne and of the waste, or woodland, newly brought into cultivation, and denominated "essarts;" and it is probable, that from the lands so tenanted the lord of the manor derived an increased annual rent, and additional labour for the demesne. Another source of increase in the number of tenancies was the subdivision of the land according to the law of gavelkind, which, as we learn from Glanville (vii. 2), was applicable to all lands not held by knights or by military tenure; and which divided the inheritance of the Socmen equally among all the sons. (See also Bracton, ii. 34.) But from such divisions of the land the lord derived no increased annual profit. A virgate, or a hide of land, when so divided, does not appear to have been chargeable with any increased rent, or any increased tenant-labour, whilst the number of persons liable to the rent, and to the performance of labour, might increase the difficulty on the part of the lord in exacting his dues, without his having any proportionate advantage.

The manor of Sutton, however, presents a remarkable contrast to the other manors of St. Paul with respect to increase in the number of tenancies at the periods above mentioned. In the Exchequer Domesday it is recorded that the tenants of this manor consisted of eight Villani, holding each one virgate, seven Villani holding each half a virgate, seven Bordarii with five acres each, sixteen Cotarii, and two Servi—altogether forty persons. The number of tenancies in 1222 appearing but little to exceed the ancient number of forty, has led to a more accurate comparison of the two Surveys, which has been attended by some curious results; such as these, first that the number of tenants was as nearly as possible forty at both periods; that at the earlier period eleven and a half virgates, and at the later period twelve virgates, were held first by fifteen and then by eighteen tenants; that the seven Bordarii with their five acres each are represented by seven Operarii, with the like number of acres; and that the number of tenants described as holders “*de terra assisa*” in 1222, and chiefly in small quantities, such as the Cotarii generally held, very nearly corresponds to the sixteen Cotarii of the Exchequer Domesday. Such coincidences confirm most strongly the idea that the ancient, as well as the later Domesdays, were compiled from sources of a similar character, and that the ancient Domesdays are, as has been suggested, abbreviated Court Rolls of Manors. The Records of St. Paul’s throw no light upon the meaning of the title Bordarius; but, since the use of the word had ceased at the beginning of the thirteenth century, we may conclude, that if any particular duties, other than those performed by the Operarii, had before belonged to them, they had at that time ceased.

It is to be remarked, that though there were “*Servi*” on every manor in the earlier times, no distinct mention is made of this class on any of the manors in 1222, though probably the persons described at p. 80 as “*nativi a principio*” in the manor of Navestock belonged to it. Personal slavery, by which is meant the right to sell and transfer the slave to any new owner, does not appear to have been an Anglo-Saxon institution; it is doubtful, whether a Lord possessed a greater property in the *Servus*, than is implied in the obligation on the part of the *Servus* to dwell upon the estate, and not to depart from it without the licence of his Lord. The ordinary prædial services due from the Tenentes or Villani were not required to be performed in person; and whether in the manor or out of it the Villanus was

not in legal language "sub potestate domini." Not so the *Nativus*; wherever he was dwelling, he was his Lord's property, and must return to his Manor, or be pursued as a fugitive slave (Bracton, l. i. c. 6, 10). As respects prædial service, the *Nativi* of Nastok were not bound to greater personal labour or to services different from those performed by the *Operarii* on other manors, yet their tenure was "bondage" ("Johannes Peter nativus tenet in bondagio unum mesuagium," &c. p. 81), the distinctive mark of that condition being the payment of *Havedsot* or *Chevagium* (head money) for licence to go away either to trade or serve on hire. This payment was at Nastock a penny, married couples paying double. A very interesting account of the late continuance of tenure in bondage is to be found in the History of the Manor of Castle Combe,* to which reference has been already made.

As the manor of Nastock is distinguished by its "*Nativi*," so is also the manor of *Adulvesnasa* by two classes of tenants, unknown on the other capitular manors, the "*Akermanni*" and "*Hidarii*."

The *Akermanni* are described at p. 52 as belonging to Walton, Thorp, and Kirkeby with Horlock, being in 1222 three divisions of the great manor of *Adulvesnasa*, and the survey of the whole manor being taken upon the oaths of three juries, at Thorp, at Kirkeby, and at Walton. It is also to be observed that at Thorp and at Walton, which are distant five miles from each other, there were separate demesnes; and, as appears from the lease to Richard the Archdeacon (see pp. 130, 131), a courthouse and barns at Walton, and at Thorp a homestead, with a barn, a stackyard, and a house used partly as a barn. These *Akermanni* were six in number, holding each of them five acres. Their tenure of the land was uncertain; for it is distinctly said that the Lord could take them into his own hand whenever he pleased—"dominus potest capere in manu sua cum vult;" and yet it is doubtful, whether by such an act the Lord could have entirely annihilated the rights of the *Akerman's* heir; some limitation to the consequence of this seizure being apparently implied in the qualifying expression—"sine injuriis hereditariæ successionis." It is possible, that these six *Akermanni* were the representatives of those *Servi*, of whom it is said in the Exchequer Domesday, that there had always been six of that class at *Adulvesnasa*,

* By G. Poulett Scrope, Esq. 1852. See pages 217, 222.

and it is remarkable, that four of them, Rand' the weaver, Adman the son of Herevicus, Alicia the widow of Jordan, and the brothers Walter and Edmund, held other lands in other capacities (see pages 30, 44, 49, 51), and that the occupations of the remaining two, Sagar the shipman, and Johannes the merchant, are quite compatible with the condition of the Nati as already described, who holding "in bondagio" could, under certain penalties or payments, remove from the manor, and carry on trade, or serve on hire elsewhere.

The Inquisition of the Manor of Adulvesnasa (see pp. 38-52) differs from those of the other manors of St. Paul's, in having each hide separately described, as held by its tenants in different proportions, the number of hides thus described being nineteen and a-half, and the tenants being denominated Hidarii. The hide was not divided amongst its tenants equally, nor was the number of tenants on each hide the same; the first hide (see page 41) was divided among four tenants, the second among nine, the third among ten, and the fourth among eight; the remaining hides exhibiting the like variety, both as to the number of tenants, and the quantity of the land held by each, within the hide. Portions of separate hides were in several instances held by the same person. So peculiar a division of the land, and so distinct an appellation, might appear to indicate some peculiar privilege. There is however no ground for such a supposition; for if we compare the services due from the Hidarii, as detailed in pages 42 and 47, with those of the Libere tenentes on other manors, it will be evident, that the Hidarii of Adulvesnasa belonged to the ordinary class of Villani, their distinction being probably only this, that they were jointly, as well as severally, bound to perform the services due from the hide, of which they held part.

We have before observed, that in the Exchequer Domesday the tenants of the Manors of St. Paul's are enumerated as belonging to four classes:—Villani, Bordarii, Cotarii, and Servi. In the Capitular Survey of these manors in 1222, we find no such distinct classification, nor is there any uniform system in the description of the tenants or their tenancies. The following list exhibits nearly all the varieties of description.

1. Libere tenentes. 2. Tenentes antiquum tenementum. 3. Tenentes de purpresturis. 4. Tenentes sexacras. 5. Tenentes dimidias virgatas. 6. Tenentes Lodland. 7. Tenentes de dominico. 8. Tenentes de do-

minico ecclesiæ. 9. Tenentes per Vilenagium. 10. Tenentes terras operarias. 11. Tenentes de terra assisa. 12. Tenentes de essartii. 13. Tenentes et ad censum et ad denarium. 14. Feffati de pasturis. 15. Debentes wardpenny. 16. Debentes landgabulum. 17. Hidarii. 18. Akermanni. 19. Cotarii. The ancient names, that of the Cotarii excepted, had, as it appears, fallen into desuetude; the relations, however, in which the services and persons of the Libere tenentes, the Tenentes terras operarias, and the Nativi, stood with respect to each other, and to the Lord of the manor, are so distinctly marked, as to leave but little doubt, that in those three classes we have the representatives of the Villani, Bordarii, and Servi of the earlier age, under titles of a higher order, and which less plainly indicated the servile character of the services which were due: to be a Tenant of any class was probably a designation more agreeable than that of a Villain; to hold land "ad operationem," and by the tenancy of labour, and to be an Operarius, might be an appellation, as superior to that of Bordarius, as that of Nativus manifestly is to that of Servus or Slave.

Under the Manorial system all the tenants performed prædial services; but the higher was the rank of the tenant, the fewer services were due.

It would seem, that the lord of a manor had originally the right to the assistance of all his tenants in cultivating the Demesne, and gathering in the produce at the Precariæ or Boon days, being the three seasons,—of harvest, and of the autumnal and lenten ploughing and sowing. The Canons of St. Paul's, who, as is shewn in the Exchequer Domesday, held the Manor of Barnes, as part of the Archiepiscopal Manor of Mortlake, were bound either by themselves or their firmarius to plough four acres of the Archbishop's land and to find men to attend one Precaria (see page 103), whilst their own Tenants on that Manor performed for them similar services. In different manors of St. Paul's the services due on these days were in some degree varied. At Kensworth the service of reaping and ploughing was limited to two days, at each of the three seasons; and if the second day's service was demanded, the labourer's food was furnished by the lord. At Sandon and at Beauchamp the lord's right was limited to one day, and he found food. At Wickam, the service appears to have been limited to digging the ground for the crop of flax, gathering it, and steeping it, and carrying it home; and also to the furnishing one man from each house for three holidays to collect nuts. At Kirkeby some other services,

including that of thrashing seed corn, and supplying carriage, were required. At Heybridge the "*Libere tenentes*" assisted in carrying the corn to St. Paul's. It will be seen, that the extent of the ploughing, or reaping, or of cartage, due at the Boon days, is defined in the Survey of 1222, with some slight differences on different manors; but, since it is evident that the highest classes of tenants did not perform *prædial* services at any other periods of the year than those of the *Precariæ* or Boon days, and that not even the "*Libere tenentes*" were exempt from them, we conclude that all the tenants who performed only these services were of the first class, though not distinctly so designated, and that they are the representatives of that order of tenants who were at the Conquest called "*Villani*."

With respect to the tenants of the manors who were inferior to the "*Libere tenentes*," viz. the *Operarii* and *Cotarii*, the Inquisitions of St. Paul's supply the fullest proof, that the distinctive character of their services consisted in the obligation to perform *prædial* labour upon the demesne lands, not only at the Boon days, but during every week of the year, the holiday weeks at Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost excepted. The name by which this class of tenants was in some cases distinguished from the "*Libere tenentes*," was that of "*Custumarii*." The customs of the different manors were not uniform as respects these tenants; but generally their weekly labour varied according to the period of the year, being the least from Michaelmas to Pentecost, after that increasing from Pentecost to the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (Aug. 1), and being greatest from that time till Michaelmas. At Sandon, during these periods, the *Operarii* upon each half-virgate supplied labour for two, four, and five days. At Kadendon the *Cotarii* laboured thrice a week from Michaelmas to August, and from that period every day but Saturday; but at Ardley their labour was limited to Monday, and to the services of carrying, and driving swine to London. We observe, in conclusion, that although we have failed, either to discover the exact difference between the *Cotarii* and other *Operarii*, or to explain the meaning of the title *Bordarius*, it has yet been shown, that the *Operarii* and *Cotarii* were subject to demands of labour and other payments, on the part of the lord, far greater than those due from the tenants of the higher classes; and there being no evidence of their being compelled to perform those services in person, or of their being forbidden to live away from the manor, it follows, that they occupied the middle rank between the "*Libere tenentes*," whose

services were occasional, and those of the Servi or Nativi, who could never leave the soil without the license of the lord.

Prædial service, or, as it might be termed, "agricultural labour," was the tenure, under which lands were generally held of the lords of manors at the beginning of the thirteenth century; if land were held by payment of money alone, there is very frequently direct evidence of the payment being a composition in lieu of service. It becomes an interesting subject of inquiry, in what age this kind of agricultural society had its origin, whether it was of the Anglo-Norman or the Anglo-Saxon period. Upon this point, scanty as is the information we obtain from the Exchequer Domesday, compared with the voluminous character of that record, the instances which there occur of prædial tenures are sufficiently numerous, even though unsupported by other evidence, to justify the conclusion, that they existed, as parts of the manorial system, prior to the time of the Confessor. It must be admitted, that this notice of prædial tenures is confined to a few counties, Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, and Chester; but since the general description of the tenantry of those counties is in perfect accordance with that of the rest of England, Homines, Villani, Bordarii, Cotarii, and Servi existing everywhere, there is ample ground for the conjecture, that services, such as were performed by tenants in those counties, were also due from tenants of the same class elsewhere.

In the Exchequer Survey of the County of Gloucester (fol. 163, 166), we find a class of "*Liberi homines*," with the peculiar appellation *Radchenistri*, who ploughed and harrowed at the court of the lord. The most remarkable notice of them is that in the Survey of the Manor of Derheste, part of the possessions of St. Peter's Westminster. "*De terra hujus manerii tenebant Radchen¹, id est, liberi homines, tempore Regis Edwardi, qui tamen omnes ad opus domini arabant et herciabant et falcabant et metebant.*" There were twelve or more tenants of this order holding as much as one and two hides each. In the Survey of the Manor of Chemeseg, in the County of Worcester, (fol. 172 b,) an exemption from that prædial service which consisted in attendance upon the *Precariæ* or Boon days, seems to be implied in the words "*excepto rustico opere, sicut deprecari poterat a præposito;*" obligation to this service being on the other hand implied in a corresponding phrase (fol. 174 a): "*Deserviebant sicut ab episcopo deprecari poterant.*" The tenants of the lands of St. Peter's West-

minster, in Worcestershire, performed the following services (fol. 174 b):— At Brigstelmistune the Villani and Bordarii ploughed and sowed six acres with their own seed; at Aichintune six Coliberti performed the like services upon twelve acres, and two tenants, Dunning and Brictrie—one holding four, the other three, hides of land, mowed in the lord's meadows, by custom, one day. At Longedune, in the time of the Confessor, nine "*Liberi homines*," who held eighteen hides of lands, mowed in the meadows one day, and did service as they were enjoined. The "*Radmani*" (probably the *Radchenistri*) performed the same service at Poiwic; the phrase "*serviebant sicut alii liberi homines*" occurs also several times. To the manor of Wicelbold (fol. 176 b), which belonged to Earl Godwin, there were attached thirteen burgesses in Wick, "*Secantes duobus diebus in Augusto et Marcio et servientes curiæ*." The account of the number of acres ploughed and sown with their own wheat by the tenants of the Royal Manor of Leominster, in the County of Hereford, (fol. 179,) is remarkable, as being a double return, not only as is customary of the number of tenants of all classes at the two periods, the time of the Confessor and of the Conqueror, but also of the number of acres sown at both periods, being at the earlier 140, and at the later period 125 acres. There were also twenty-five hides of land which, T. R. E., were appendant to that manor, but which, T. R. W., had been apportioned amongst twelve or more Norman chiefs, who were tenants in capite. The rents which were payable for these lands to the Manor of Leominster, T. R. E., are enumerated (fol. 180 b). There is some little obscurity in the terms of the return, which makes it doubtful whether these rents continued to be paid; but it would seem that, whether the ancient services were then rendered or not, there had been an obligation upon the tenants to perform work for two days. The last and most interesting account which we have to produce from the Exchequer Survey (fol. 269 b), in illustration of the early existence of *prædial* services, similar to those of later times, is one which relates to a large tract of country lying between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising five hundreds, Derby, Newton, Walintune, Blackburn, and Layland, which contained 188 manors, but which were estimated to hidage at no more than ninety-nine hides, the Royal Manors being those which gave the names to the hundreds. More than thirty Thanes held manors within the Royal Manor of Derby. The customs upon which they were held are fully enumerated, the particular

custom which elucidates our present inquiry being this, that every thane was bound, on one day in August, to send his reapers to cut the crops of the King. In the Hundred and Manor of Newton the free men (*liberi homines*) had the same customs as the men of Derby; but the labour service was greater, being two days' reaping in the Royal farms (*culturis*) instead of one. Salford and Layland lay at the greatest distance; and it is specially recorded of the men of those manors, that their "*consuetudines*" were the same with those of Derby, &c., with this exception, that they did not perform work "*ad aulam Regis*," nor reap in the month of August. The whole contents of the Boldon Book, or Survey of the Manors of the Bishoprick of Durham, in 1182, published in the Appendix to Domesday,* might be quoted in proof of prædial services performed in the north of England most closely resembling those of the south in 1222; and when it is considered how remote the dioceses of Durham and London are from each other, there seems no other method of accounting for such a similarity in the occupation of land and the relations of tenants to their lords, except on the supposition of a common origin, in some fundamental principle of law, antecedent possibly by centuries to the time when we first find mention of them, as legal rights and legal duties.

The inference to be drawn from this comparison of the prædial services, due in the thirteenth century from tenants of manors, with the services recorded in the Exchequer Domesday, is scarcely of less extent than this; that the social condition of England, as respects the relation between landlord and tenant, which we find exemplified in the manorial history of the thirteenth century, is of Anglo-Saxon character and origin; and that the Norman Conquest, in creating a number of powerful barons, and depressing the Anglo-Saxon thanes, did not alter the relation between the owner and the occupier of the soil, which had existed for several centuries. Nor does this conclusion rest upon the Exchequer Domesday alone.

In the "*Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*" there is a remarkable document, entitled, "*Rectitudines Singularum Personarum*," which presents to us an enumeration of the several classes of persons employed on a domain, of the services to be rendered by each, and of the reciprocal duty of the lord to those engaged on his land. The place assigned to it by the learned Editor is between the laws of Cnut and those of Edward the Con-

* Vol. I. p. 431.

fessor. Many of the usages therein mentioned are not perfectly understood ; but the general character of the services described in the " Rectitudines," so closely corresponds with the services which the St. Paul's Domesday states to be due from different classes of the tenantry, as to render it almost certain, that the " Rectitudines " represent only an older form of the same national institutions, the character of which, as afterwards modified, is so plainly described in the records of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The first part of this document relates to four classes of persons, and treats of Thaness law, Geneates right, Cotsetlan right, and Gebures right ; the services of the three latter classes being all prædial, and being distinguished from each other either as occasional, or as being continued throughout the whole year, on one or more days of the week. The Geneate, the Kotsetle, and the Gebur, appear to represent the Villani, Cotarii, and Bordarii of the Exchequer Domesday, though placed in a different order of precedence. In the list of services due from the Geneate or Villanus, there are many which are not found in the Records of the St. Paul's manors to be due from the Liberi homines, whom we considered to be identified with the Villani of Domesday ; and yet, when the Geneate is said to be bound "*averiare*," "*summagium ducere*," "*metere et falcare*," "*stabilitatem observare*," "*edificare et circumsepire*," just as the Hidarius of Horlock was bound, "*falcare unam acram prati*," "*metere in autumno iii. acras*," &c. "*invenire in autumno iii. carros*," "*portare clausuram de parco et claudere vi. perticatas circa curiam*," "*facere bovariam ad sum cibum proprium*," "*de maireno domini, quod scindent et parabunt et cariabunt, innovare granarium*," the resemblance is so striking as to leave little doubt of the identity of the two classes from whom the same services were due. The accuracy of the conclusion is still more apparent, when the services of the " Geneate," which were occasional, are contrasted with the daily services throughout the year, described in the Rectitudines as due from the two inferior classes, the Cotsetles and the Geburi. The Cotsetle worked for his lord every Monday ; in some places his labour in the month of August was limited to three days, but in others it extended to the whole month, and it was his privilege to hold five acres of land, more or less, according to the custom of the place. The Gebur's service was more extensive ; he never worked less than two days in the week, and that throughout the whole year, and in addition to this service he had payments to make

of various kinds ; these services being the counterpart of those of the tenants of Ardley (p. 27), who laboured every Monday (and who at Castle Combe were termed Monday men), of the Operarii at Sandon (p. 18), who held five acres, and of the other tenants upon all the manors of St. Paul's who were bound to constant weekly service. The Gebur and the Geneate existed as distinct orders at so early a period as the reign of Ina (Laws 6, 19, 22) ; that the prædial services, described in the " Rectitudines " as due from them, were of as great antiquity as the orders themselves, is probable from the repeated mention in the " Rectitudines " of the great variety of the services, dependant upon local custom ; and which may be attributed to the progress of time modifying the customs, as well as to differences existing in a remote age.

We conclude with remarking, that, if prior to the Conquest not only the duties of the labouring classes, but, as appears in the " Rectitudines," the Thanes' law also, was well defined, and yet so varied, that from different lands the King could demand greater services, it becomes further probable, that in an age in which personal and prædial rights were described, the names of those, from whom they were due, were described also ; and although we may be disinclined to give credit to the statement of Ingulfus, that Alfred caused the divisions of his kingdom to be enrolled in a book resembling the Exchequer Domesday, we may yet be willing to accept the references, which are made in the " Liber Evidentiarius Monast. S. Augustini Cantuariensis " (Bibl. Arundel, 310) in four separate instances, to a Domesday of Saint Edward, as indicating, that the survey of the Conqueror had its precedent in the previous age, and, as would appear from the Exchequer Domesday itself, that the jurors of the hundreds performed a work in making their returns, which was not altogether new to them.*

Manorial property was a possession differing in many respects from what is now called landed estate. It was not a breadth of land, which the lord might cultivate or not as he pleased, suffer it to be inhabited, or reduce it to solitude and waste ; but it was a dominion or empire, within which the lord was the superior over subjects of different ranks, his power over them not being absolute, but limited by law and custom. The lord of a manor, who had received by grant from the crown, *saca* and *soca*, *tol* and *team*, &c., was not merely a proprietor, but a prince ; and his courts were not only

* See Gentleman's Magazine, April, 1852, p. 369.

courts of law, but frequently of criminal justice. The demesne, the assised, and the waste lands were his ; but the usufruct of the assised lands belonged, on conditions, to the tenants, and the waste lands were not so entirely his, that he could exclude the tenants from the use of them. It was this double capacity, in which the lord stood to his tenants, as the arbiter of their rights, as well as the owner of the land, which rendered it necessary to the due discharge of the duty of his station, that the lord of a manor should be such a person as Fleta describes, Book II. cap. 71, § 2, "Truthful in his words, faithful in his actions, a lover of justice and of God, a hater of fraud and wrong ; since it most concerns him not to act with violence, or according to his own will, but to follow advice, not being guided by some young hanger on, some jester or flatterer, but by the opinion of persons learned in the law, men faithful and honest, and of much experience."

Manors were petty royalties ; the court and household of the lord resembling in some degree that of the King. In Fleta (II. § 2-18) an account is given of the officers of the royal household, the Senescallus Hospitii Regis, who held his court in the palace ; the Marescallus, the Camerarius, the Clericus coquinae, and Clericus panetarii ; but in the latter part of the book, which treats of the management of manors, we find the lord of the manor attended by the Senescallus, who held his courts, by the Marescallus, who had the charge of his stud, and by the Coquus, who rendered an account of the daily expenditure to the Senescallus.

Regarded as landed estate, the manorial possessions of the Sovereign did not differ from those of his subjects ; the profits, which were derived to the Crown from the manors, which formed the Terra Regis in the various counties, did not differ from those which the Barons or Bishops, or the Canons of St. Paul's derived from the manors in their hands. We have a proof of the correctness of this statement in the fact, that the *Extenta Maneriorum*,"* which contains the Articles of Inquiry made by the officers of the Exchequer into the condition and value of the royal manors, is the counterpart, both of the Articles of Inquiry which Fleta recommends every lord of a manor to use for his own information, and also of those which are to be found in this volume (p. 133), as the *Articuli Visitationis Maneriorum*, exhibited by the Chapter of St. Paul's to their tenants in the year 1290. Whether a manor was held by a sovereign or by a subject, there was the same need of subor-

* Statutes of the Realm, vol. I. p. 242.

dinate agents to take charge of the territory, to cultivate the demesne, to exact the rents and services of the tenants, to gather in the produce, to transport it to the palace of the sovereign, or the chief residence of the lord, and to render an account of expenditure and receipt; and it must be evident, that if the manors of any of the nobility approached in number to the manors of the crown, the number of their officers must have approached in number to the officers of the Exchequer. As respects the royal manors, the Ballivus of the hundred appears to have accounted to the Vicecomes of the county, who rendered his account to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, a court which had the power to compel any of the debtors of the Crown to render a just account. The statute law however authorised the lords of manors to constitute for themselves a court, with powers over their debtors or officers of account scarcely less than those of the Exchequer. By sec. xxiii. of the Provisiones of Hen. III., repeated in the Statutes of Marlborough 52 Hen. III. sec. xxiii., and strengthened by the Statutes of the Exchequer,* power was given to lords of manors to assign to their sergeants, bailiffs, chamberlains, and other receivers, Auditors of accounts, which Auditors could commit to jail any person, certified by them to be in arrear as to their account, there to remain in irons, at their own cost, until they had fully satisfied their lords in respect of their arrears.

For the management of the legal business of a manor, the collection of the revenue, and the cultivation of the demesne, the lord required three officers, the Senescallus, the Ballivus, and the Præpositus.

The Senescallus (who is represented in modern times by the Steward of courts) is described in Fleta ii. 72, as the Senescallus Communis;† because, as it appears, the several manors, which belonged to his lord, were all committed to his care, though it was not expected, that he should always perform his duty in person, nor oftener than was requisite for him to become fully acquainted with the manors. The person proper to be appointed to this office was one, who, having all the moral qualities of faithfulness,

* Statutes of the Realm, vol. I. pp. 11, 24, 197.

† In a book of St. Paul's, marked D, no longer extant, but of which a table of contents is given in Dean Lyseux's Catalogue, A.D. 1447, there was this entry:—"Item de officio et exhibitione Communis Servientis, et quod ipse debet exercere jurisdictionem temporalem Decani et Capituli."

sobriety, and discretion, was well acquainted with the law and customs of the country (*provincia*) and with the nature of his office, in order to maintaining the rights of his lord, and instructing the under bailiffs in all their errors and doubts. It was his duty to hold the manorial courts, and generally to be acquainted with every particular relative to the manor, its extent, its cultivation, the number of teams and the condition of the stock, the conduct and behaviour of the bailiffs, the fines, amercements, reliefs, heriots, offerings, and sales, and the persons who have received such monies—and so also of wardships and *maritagia*—and of injuries or death happening to the stock. He received also the account of the daily expenditure from the various officers of the household, but no money of any kind belonging to the lord came into his own hands. He was the legal adviser of his lord, the judge of his court, the guardian of his rights, and the person who was acquainted with every particular, as to the possessions and duties of every one connected with the management or cultivation of the manor. There were no rights or duties of which the Court of Exchequer took cognisance on the part of the King, of which, on a smaller scale, the *Senescallus* had not also cognisance on the part of the lord, the tenants of the manor standing in a relation to the lord, analogous to that in which tenants in *capite* and others stood to the Crown.

Next in order to the *Senescallus* stood the *Ballivus*. That he was an officer of authority may be gathered from the mention made of him at Barling (p. 66), as directing the labour of one of the *operarii*; and at Nastok (p. 75) as surveying the windfall timber. He is also described (at p. 86) as the *Ballivus manerii*, who attended at the hundred court twice in the year to perform service for the manor of Chingford; and it is also probable, that he is the officer, who as *Serviens* or *Bedellus curiæ* directed the application of the labour of the tenants on the same manor (p. 86 and 89). But for the fuller account of his duties we must again refer to *Fleta* (c. 73), from whom we learn, that though generally charged with the cultivation of the lands of the *demesne*, his chief labour and responsibility consisted in a diligent superintendence and inspection of the works of ploughing, mowing, reaping, carrying, &c. which were due from the tenants, and to be performed by them; in taking care to summon all the teams, and to prevent their casting off, before they had performed their day's work, to measure the work done, and to ascertain whether it was good. Upon the *Ballivus*

lay the duty, not only of ploughing the lands by the labour of the tenants, but also of getting in the seed; and the task was one, which manifestly required the utmost vigilance, when they who ploughed the lands, and provided to a great extent the seed required, were not paid for their labour, and had no interest in ploughing and sowing lands to increase the profit of the lord at their expense. If the Ballivus had power to exact the labour, he had also every opportunity to harass the tenants in the discharge of his office; and therefore Fleta includes amongst the qualifications of the Ballivus not only truthfulness, diligence, fidelity, and knowledge of the ordinary laws pertaining to his office, but also "*quod sit ita justus, quod ob vindictam vel cupiditatem non quærat versus tenentes Domini, vel aliquos sibi subditos, occasiones injustas, per quas destrui (destringi?) deberent seu graviter amerciari.*"

In the lists of the jurors prefixed to the Inquisitions of the Manors of St. Paul's in 1222 we find frequent mention of the *Præpositus*, at Kadendon, Sandun, Chingeford, Sutton, and Bernes. From the Survey of 1279 we learn, that certain of the tenants were compellable to accept this office; that it was an annual office; and that whilst performing its duties the tenant was exonerated from other services; and from Fleta, (c. 76) that the *Præpositus* was elected by the Villata, presented to the lord, or to his steward, and by him invested without delay in the office. His duties were supplementary to those of the Ballivus; he shared with him in exacting the services of the teams, and getting in the seed; but besides this he had the care of the manure of the farmyard, and the spreading it upon the land; and to see that those, whose duty it was to cart the manure, performed each day the labour which was due. Besides other duties, he had the superintendence of the cattle, the horses, oxen, and cows, and also of the buildings and dead stock of the manor. We might, perhaps, term him the "foreman" of the labourers; and, as elected by the villata, the protector of his fellows, in that he adjusted or settled, in conjunction with the Ballivus, the amount of labour to be exacted from the tenants, or to be compounded for in money; for we read in Fleta (c. 72) that it was the duty of the *Præpositus* every week to calculate with the Bailiff the customs (*consuetudines*) of the week, and keep a tally of the days' works, that so the arrears of the days' works might be ascertained, and, being converted into money-payment, the revenue of the

lord might be increased. The *Præpositus* had also charge of the granary, to deliver by tallies corn to be baked, and malt to be brewed, and the bran and pollard to be used in making bread for the domestics, and in feeding the teams and the dogs. It would be foreign to the purpose of this Preface, to exhibit more fully the description given by Fleta of the internal condition of a manor, and the method of its cultivation; enough, however, may have been adduced to explain the relation, in which the tenants of manors stood to their lords, as cultivators of the demesne lands, and to show, how intricate must have been the system of account between the lord and the tenants, with lands minutely divided amongst a perpetually-varying tenantry; and also how dependent the lords were, upon the faithfulness of their *Senescalli*, *Ballivi*, and *Præpositi*.

It appears then, that a Manor was both a Seignory and also a Farm; a Seignory, as respected the occupiers of the lands held by the payment of services, rents, reliefs, and heriots; and a Farm, as respected the demesne lands; the *Senescallus*, or Steward, being the representative of the lord and the judge of the manorial courts; and the *Ballivus* being the officer, who exacted the services due from the tenants for the cultivation of the demesne.

In the case of a lord possessing only a single manor, it is obvious that, though he was the chief of many tenants, his wealth consisted only in the produce of a portion of the land, and the annual or occasional payments of the tenants; and if we might suppose that, in the earlier division of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms into manors, each manor had its separate lord, the lords, as a body, would have been scarcely so wealthy as the ordinary class of country gentlemen of our time. Such, we may gather from the *Exchequer Domesday*, were the Thanes of the time of the Confessor, whose lands and manors were conferred by the score and the hundred upon the Norman chiefs, whom William brought with him into England, and who formed a Baronial nobility, fewer by far in number than the Anglo-Saxon Thanes, but greatly exceeding that of the Anglo-Saxon Earls. The Norman lord, on becoming the owner of fifty manors and dispossessing the fifty thanes, does not appear to have altered the character and relation of the tenants; the *Villani* and *Bordarii* and *Cotarii* and *Servi* remained in the same position, transferring to the use of one chief lord the services and customs before paid to the several owners, who had been dispossessed.

It has been before observed, that manorial property, whether belonging

to secular persons or to ecclesiastical bodies, was identical in its character, as regarded the rights of the lord, the services of the tenants, and the general method of culture. The lords of manors, whether laymen or clergymen, were equally dependent upon the seasons, for the extent of their crops and the realization of their incomes. Against this uncertainty the layman, who had no interests to consult, but those of himself and his family, could easily provide; but not so the dean and canons of a cathedral, who had to furnish a fixed stipend and certain allowances from day to day for a large number of ministers and servants, forming a household of no inconsiderable extent; the want of maintenance would be at once the disorganisation, if not the dissolution, of the body. It was therefore necessary, that arrangements should be made, for drawing from the estates of the cathedral a permanent income and definite quantities of produce, and by a sacrifice of a portion of the whole value of the estates to secure the remainder as a fixed and constant revenue. For this purpose it appears that, after appropriating certain lands, as prebends, for the support of each of the thirty Canons, the remaining manors of the cathedral were formed into a separate stock, denominated the "Communa," the management of which was the joint care of the resident members of the Chapter, as the separate prebends were of each of the Canons. Every manor of the Communa was placed "ad firmam" in the hands of a "Firmarius;" who exercising all the rights, and performing all the duties of the Chapter, as the Lord of the Manor, took to his own use all the profits of the manor which were over and above the "firmæ," which it was his duty to render, and which consisted of certain money-payments and so many quarters of wheat, oats, and barley. The Firmarius held a beneficial lease. The Anglo-Saxon noun *feorþme* is not "a farm," but "food;" and the verb *feorþmian* is not to "farm or cultivate," but "to supply with food;" and the "firmarius" was so termed, not because he cultivated the land, but because he was bound to furnish *feorþme* or food of a certain amount for the supply of the cathedral body.*

It is probable, that this mode of letting to farm the lands of monasteries and conventual bodies was in existence under the Anglo-Saxon kings; and

* A *firma* might be rendered either in produce or money, as was the case in the manor of Belchamp (see p. 129), and hence the word *firma* acquired a secondary sense, and in process of time an estate "farmed" meant only an estate "rented." (See Spelman, *in voce* Firma.)

that whenever a manor is described in the Exchequer Domesday as “de victu monachorum,” the term implies, that the manor was in an especial manner a purveyor of food to the monastery. The records of St. Paul’s do not supply us with information upon this subject of an earlier date than the time of Dean Wulman, who was contemporary with Maurice, Bishop of London, who was consecrated in 1085.

Lists of the “firmæ,” as furnished by the different manors at two periods, are contained in Book L.; but that in the “Statuta Majora” represents the firmæ at the end of the thirteenth century. We have thought it convenient to exhibit the earlier and the later lists in parallel columns, as pointing out not only the specific character of a “firma” as food or provision for a household for weeks and days, but also the alteration of the number of the firmæ, which in the earlier times were a supply of nearly fifty-three weeks, but afterwards of only forty-five.

BOOK L. FOL. 1.				STATUTA MAJORA.			
Tempore Wulmanni Decani.				Circa A.D. 1300.			
	Septimanas.	Dies.					Firmas.
Berna reddidit	2	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Bernes solvit			3	
Suttona reddidit	2	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	Sutton solvit			2	
Cingeford reddidit	2	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	Chingeford solvit			2	
Draituna reddidit	2	2	Draiton solvit			2	
Nasastocha * Edwini reddidit	1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Nastok solvit			3	
Nasastocha Aldwini reddidit	2	2					
Runwella reddidit	2	0					
Sandona Roda Luffenhada reddidit	10	2	Sandon solvit			10	
Ardleia reddidit	4	0	Ardleia solvit			4	
Barlinga reddidit	3	0	Barling solvit			3	
Cadendona reddidit	1	0	Cadendona solvit			1	
Tillingham reddidit	4	0	Tillingham solvit			4	
Wicham reddidit	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wicham solvit			2	
Nortuna reddidit	1	0					
Belcham reddidit	8	2	Beaucham solvit			6	
Tidwoldentuna reddidit	4	0	Tidwoldentun solvit			3	
Total	52	6 $\frac{5}{8}$				45	

* The manor of Navestock is so divided in the Exchequer Domesday. In the reign of Henry I. the division had ceased. See the Inquisition of Nastock, p. 144.

This appropriation of the manors of a cathedral to furnish a weekly supply of food, may be considered as an illustration of the notices, which perpetually recur in the Exchequer Domesday, of articles of produce, as well as sums of money, received from manors and counties under the denomination "firma noctis," and "firma diei." Sir Henry Ellis, in his Introduction to Domesday, p lxxii., enumerates thirty-one manors as rendering such firmæ to the crown in the time of the Confessor. From the fact that the manors in the counties of Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire, then subject to the firmæ, were not only royal manors, but specially described as having never paid "geld," and in some instances its being unknown to the jurors how many hides the manor contained, it may be fairly inferred, that those manors were the inheritance of the Anglo-Saxon kings; and though from those alone, in the time of the Confessor, produce was supplied equal to the maintenance of the royal household for only a few nights or days, it is probable that in still more ancient times the like provision was made for the whole year, according to the practice existing a century later in the cathedral of St. Paul. The amount of produce constituting the "firma unius noctis" is not mentioned; but the sum paid by the county of Oxford, as a "firma" for three nights, was one hundred and fifty pounds. And though, at first sight, the expenditure of so large a sum as fifty pounds (equal in weight to 150*l.* of our present silver coinage, and in value to ten or twelve times that sum) in a single night, would be scarcely credible; still, upon supposition, that these were the greater "firmæ" expended at the great festivals, when the King was surrounded by all his earls, and thanes, and bishops, and displayed his hospitality to the Court, and feasted the people of a city or town, the amount would hardly seem excessive, even supposing that the 50*l.* passed at once into the Royal Exchequer, unimpaired by fees and perquisites to the officers.

The commutation into money rent of that fixed quantity of the produce of a manor, which was to be rendered in kind, was a process as natural as it was convenient; and it would appear, that a "firma" paid in money was at one time distinguished by the term "firma alba." It is probable, that many of the manors belonging to the Conqueror paid their rents to the Exchequer in money, and not in kind; and yet the custom of rendering the firmæ in kind was still so common, that the author of the "*Liber Niger Scaccarii*" (quoted by Spelman, *in voce* Firma), relates it, as the tradition of

his time, that in the primitive condition of the kingdom after the Conquest, provisions, and not gold or silver, were paid to the kings from their lands, out of which distribution was made of necessaries for the daily use of the royal household; payment from other sources, and for other purposes, being in money. The practice continued during the whole of the reign of William, and down to the time of Henry his son; the same author stating, that he had been acquainted with persons, who had themselves seen those provisions brought, at fixed times, from the estates of the king to the palace. Rents appear to have been paid in kind to the Chapters, for some time after they ceased to be so paid to the Exchequer. The general unwillingness of churchmen to admit of change, would be of itself sufficient to account for the continuance of a system of payment, after it had fallen elsewhere into desuetude; even had there not been found in the cathedral body a class of persons, namely, the *Firmarii*, who derived a personal benefit from the ancient system, and whose relation to the Cathedral, as well as the duties incumbent upon them, we shall now describe.

The earliest record of a manor belonging to St. Paul's being let to farm relates to the manor of Barnes, which in the year 1108 was leased to two brothers, William and Walbertus, for the term of their lives, for a gift of ten shillings, and at the annual rent of eight pounds and a sextarius of wine. (See p. 127.) A lease of the manor of Cadendon was granted to Baldwin the son of Hugo, one of the canons of the church, prior to the year 1138, Willielmus the Dean, who died in that year, having been a witness to the execution of the lease. (See p. 124.) The leases of Runwell and Adulvesnasa (see page 125), the one to Richard the Archdeacon, the other to William of Occhendon, are of as early a date as 1150; but whether this William de Occhendon, as well as one Humfridus Bucvinte, who at that time held a lease of Kensworth (see page 128), were Canons of the Cathedral is uncertain. The Inquisition of 1181 (see p. 111) records the names of all the *Firmarii* of the manors at that period, of whom Nicholas de Sigillo, Ricardus Ruffus, Gilbertus, William Archdeacon of Gloucester, and Nicholas Archdeacon of London, were Canons of the Cathedral; but whether Hubertus Archdeacon of Canterbury, who was the *Firmarius* of Cadendon and Kensworth, Robert de Fulham, William and Theodoric, Odo de Dammartino, Johannes de Margni, and Johannes, who held Wicham, Tillingham, Norton, Nastock, and Bernes respectively to farm, were also Canons, does not appear. The same

remark is applicable also to the Firmarii of the manors in 1222, but with this addition, that some relatives of the canons appear to have been lessees, the lease continuing in the same family for more than a single generation. Thus we find William de Burnham holding the Manors of Beauchamp and Adulvesnasa, which had been held by Alardus de Burnham the Dean; and John de d'no Martino held the manor of Norton, which Odo de d'no Martino had before held; and Johannes de Marinis was in 1181 Firmarius of Nastock, prior to which time Hugo de Marinis was Dean. A century later, in 1315 (the Deanery was then vacant), all the manors were held to farm by the following Canons:—1. Richard de Newport, Archdeacon of Middlesex, held two manors, Adulvesnasa and Chingford; 2. Richard de Gravesend, the Treasurer, held four, Cadendon with Kensworth, Ardeley, and Runwell; 3. Robert de Clothall, the Chancellor, had Barling; 4. Thomas de Northfleet had Drayton; 5. Thomas de Cobham had Bernes and Wicham; 6. Henricus de Saracenis had Sandon with Norton and Tillingham; 7. Walterus de Thorp had Sutton; 8. Johannes de Ditton had Beauchamp; 9. William de Chadelshunt had Nastok; and 10. Robert de Baldock had Heybrigge.

It would be foreign to our present subject to explain in detail the laborious services during a year of probation, by which Canons of St. Paul's became Residentiaries; it will be sufficient to remark, that of the Thirty Canons only a part were Residentiaries, that the number continually varied, that at the Reformation not more than three or four of the Canons qualified themselves for the office, and that during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Residentiary Canons, or, as they were also termed, the Stagiarii, were without exception the Firmarii of the Manors. In the year 1283, when the Deanery was vacant by the translation of Thomas de Ingoldes-thorp to the bishoprick of Rochester, Ralph de Baudake, then Archdeacon of Middlesex and Canon of the Church, had the lease of Sutton granted to him, "*ob meritum residentiæ*;" and there are accounts in later documents of meetings of the Residentiaries upon the death or removal of one of their body, at which each of them, according to their seniority, and "*juxta cursum residentiæ*," either chose for himself the lease, or declined to take it, as each of the manors, which had been held by the late member of the Chapter, was submitted to his option. The office of Firmarius was a source of wealth, and was limited to those who were Canons of the

Cathedral, the practice of granting manors to farm to other persons than members of the Church having formerly led to inconveniences, and endangered the property of the Chapter. In the earlier leases we find the Chapter taking sureties for the performance of the covenants in the lease, and in specific terms guarding against the assumption on the part of the heirs of the lessee of any hereditary right in the manor.

The Firmarius on his acceptance of a lease, like the incoming tenant of modern times, had the particulars of the estate described to him, and the condition in which it was to be rendered, at the termination of the lease. It must however be borne in mind, that the state of the manors, as respected their cultivation, and the quality and quantity of the stock, was not uniform, and that accordingly there is considerable variety in the covenants of the leases. When possession was given to the Firmarius by some of the canons deputed for that purpose, an inventory was taken of the effects upon the estate and a return made in writing to the Chapter. (p. 130, line 4.) In the Inventory (which always formed part of the lease) a minute description was given of the mansion and its buildings; the halla or aula, its length and breadth and height, distinguishing the height above the tie-beam from that below it; the domus between the halla and the thalamus, the height, breadth, and length of each being similarly described. (p. 129, line 2.) A mansion of a different construction contained an aula, camera, and tresantia, et duæ privatæ domus. (p. 132, line 1.) In another instance the hall had on the south "unum appenditium" (p. 136, line 18); attached to the dwelling-house were the coquina (kitchen), the bracinium (brewery), and the malthouse, the dairy, the henhouse (p. 132), the batherissa (washhouse), the porcaria (pigstye), the oxshed, the sheepshed, the lambhouse. (p. 129.)

In the inventories of the live stock in the leases of the twelfth century we find oxen valued each at 2*s.* 4*d.* and at 3*s.* Horses, in one place (p. 122), at 10*s.*, but in others at 3*s.* (p. 126), and also at 5*s.*, 4*s.*, and 3*s.* Sheep at 4*d.*; pigs, 5*d.*, 8*d.*, and 12*d.*; a sow with nine pigs, 19*d.*; goats at 4*d.* In six plough-teams, five of them having ten oxen and one only eight, the oxen were valued at 3*s.* each. Besides these, the geese, the cocks, and hens, and capons found a place in the Inventory, as well as the old cat and her young ones (p. 132); nor were the tables and benches, the pots and pans, the

leaden troughs, bowls, mills, hatchets, and other implements of the farmhouse, omitted. The barns and granges were all carefully enumerated, and the length and breadth and height of them were so accurately described, that plans of them might be drawn from the description. At Wicham the largest barn was 55 feet long, but at Walton there was one of 160 feet; and, as the barns were received by the Firmarius more or less full of all kinds of grain, he was bound to surrender them in the same state.

The lands of the demesne appear generally to have had two parts of them sown with winter and spring corn, the remaining third being fallow; and as the Firmarius found the land sown with wheat, barley, oats, beans, or peas, or in fallow, so he was to render them. At Nastock (p. 133), the term for which the Firmarius held the lease expired at Michaelmas, on which day he was bound to deliver up the great grange full, on one side of winter and on the other side of spring corn, and all the hay of the year, with the whole of the course in fallow, forty acres of it being twice ploughed (*rebinatæ*), and folded and manured according to his means.

The Firmarius, as representing the Chapter, made agreements with the tenants for taking lands to rent, which the Chapter was sometimes bound by the lease to confirm (p. 125); in other cases the previous approval of the Chapter appears to have been necessary, as may be seen in the articles of visitation. (p. 157*.)

The Churches or parsonages of the manors were frequently included in the lease. Thus at p. 128 we read "*tradiderunt ei canonici liberam ecclesiam ab omni persona*," without a parson or rector, and in that condition it was to be restored. In the Manor of Adulvesnasa there were three churches, at Walton, Kirkby, and Thorp; and it was the condition, upon which Richard the Archdeacon of Middlesex held them about the year 1150 (see page 132), that he should keep them free in his own hand, without appointing any parson to any of them, so that on the surrender of the manor into the hands of the Chapter, the churches should be found without any parson appointed to them.

In this way the Firmarius of the early periods held both the manor and the church to farm; a practice strongly denounced in the prologue to the inquisition of the churches belonging to the manors in 1181 (see

page 146); but as it appears, rather for the sake of preventing temporal and spiritual dues from being confounded, to the diminution of the latter, than with the intention of securing the revenues to the officiating clergy. The Dean and Chapter kept the parsonages in their own hands, but as is stated, they would appoint a vicar; for whose support, if the altarage alone was sufficient, with that he was to be content; if it was insufficient, some decent addition was to be made at will out of the tithes. All other profits of the church, as well as the greater tithes, were to be reserved for the Canons, or be let to farm to the chaplains or clerks at an annual rent. That lords of manors, being members of a cathedral, should appropriate to the use of their body the tithes of their lands, may not seem so much out of course; there is reason however to believe, that the lords of manors in general, of that age, were not satisfied with the simple right of advowson, and the privilege of nominating a clerk to the church; and the numerous instances, which occur in the Exchequer Domesday, of churches, and even parts of churches, valued with the manors, especially in the county of Norfolk, seem to indicate, that the revenues of the Church, as well as the right of presentation, were in some manner divided to the advantage of the lords.

It appears from the inquisition of 1181 (pages 140—152), that the Canons of St. Paul's derived a revenue from nearly all the churches of their manors, and that it was paid either directly to themselves by some Clericus, to whom they were entrusted, or to their Firmarius. Thus Cadendon paid to the canons 20s. by the hands of Rodbert and Rodbert, clerks; Kensworth 20s. by Augustine the Clerk; Ardeleia was held by Hamo Clericus, and paid three marks and a half; Willesdon paid eight marks, by Germanus the Clerk; Tidwoldintun paid 20s. by the hands of Hugo de London. Other Churches paid as follows: Sandon, which in the time of King Henry was not in the firma of the manor, and rendered nothing, paid five marks to the canons by the hands of Richard the Canon, the Firmarius; Tillingham one mark, by the Firmarius; Barling 20s.; Nastock 60s., Drayton 13s. 4d., Sutton 10s., in the same manner. The Firmarius derived a revenue to himself from the following churches: From Waleton 20s., from Thorp 20s.

Only three of the Churches had a "Persona," namely, Belchamp,

Wicham, and Runwell. But there was a "Sacerdos" at Bernes. The parson of Belchamp, however, paid a mark to the Firmarius, and the parson of Wicham two shillings annually to the canons.*

The privileges and emoluments of the Firmarii, as the leaseholders of the manors, and representatives of the Chapter, being thus described, we proceeded to give an account of the "firma" which they rendered.

Each "firma" at St. Paul's was considered to be the "firma" or food for a single week. If a manor rendered several firmæ in the course of the year, it was sometimes agreed that the payment should be wholly in money, in which case the "firma" was said to be "in denariis"; but the firma generally consisted of produce as well as money. In the leases of the twelfth century we read, that Wicham was leased for life, on the condition of paying in the first year lviis. iiid. and one "parva firma panis et cervisiæ cum viid. elemosinæ," and in the following year two similar firmæ, and with each fifty shillings in money; the firma to be rendered on the feast of St. Martin and the Nativity of John the Baptist, being Sunday, or on the Sunday preceding. In the lease of Cadendon (p. 124) we read of the "plenaria firma," but we have no trace in later documents of the distinction between the "plenaria" and the "parva firma." In the same lease we find mention of another sum of money, termed "liberatio," which amounted to 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the full description of a firma being that in the manor of Sandon (p. 134), "firma, in pane et cervisia, et liberatione, et elemosina, et constantiis pistrini et bracini," the firma in pane et cervisia being produce in grain; the liberatio, money for wages; the elemosina, alms to be distributed at the Cathedral; and the constantiæ pistrini et bracini, a payment for wood to be used in the bakehouse and brewery. The reader will bear in mind that this description of the firma is of the early date of 1150: for the appropriation of the firmæ we must refer to the *Computus Maneriorum* (p. 153—164), which exhibits the number and quality of the firmæ, as paid and received at St. Paul's, at the conclusion of the thirteenth century. In that document we find the payment in produce distinguished from the money payments, the latter described as payments

* In the small sums still paid to the Cathedrals by the Incumbents of Parochial Churches, under the denomination of Pensions, we have traces of ownership exercised by the Lords of Manors over the spiritual revenues of the parish.

"ad denas et ad denum denarium," and also as "dizenæ,"* or as otherwise written "disanæ;" the former as "firmæ." A single dizona amounted to three marks (forty shillings) and seven pence, of which two marks and a half (1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) was for the liberatio, or money payments for wages, half a mark (6*s.* 8*d.*) for the constantia pistrini et bracini, *i. e.* wood for the brewery and bakehouse, and the remaining seven pence for alms.

The dizona has been thus divided on the authority of the statement made in pages 155, 156; which shews that after deducting the sums, either "ad defectum bracini," or "ad supplementum," there always remain the two marks and a half, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Thus the payment from Beauchamp, 60*s.* — 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* = 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The payment from Barling, 40*s.* — 6*s.* 8*d.* = 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* That the half-mark thus described as paid ad defectum bracini, or ad supplementum, was for wood used in brewing and baking is shown by the statement in p. 160, that with every firma 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid "ad boscum." And it is to be remarked, that the payments made by Beauchamp twice in the year, of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, together four marks, was at the rate of half a mark for each of the eight Sundays, on which payments were due from that manor. We identify the 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid every week to be "liberatio," that is, money paid in wages, by an entry in the Statuta Majora, (which states that, according to ancient custom, the following payments had been made weekly to the following persons,) and also by an entry in the inquisition of Nastok (Book I. p. 77), where the 40*s.* paid by the firmarius is said to be "ad denas vicariorum."

	£	s.	d.
To the 30 Vicars of the 30 Canons	10 <i>d.</i>	each =	1 5 0
To the three Minor Canons, and the			
Scriptor Tabulæ	10 <i>d.</i>	each =	0 3 4
To nine Minor Canons	5 <i>d.</i>	each =	0 3 9
To the Sacristan			0 0 3
To the three Servientes			0 0 7
To the Hostiarius			0 0 3
To the Janitor			0 0 2
			<hr/>
	£1	13	4

The number of persons who shared the dizona, but in different propor-

* The meaning of the words dizona, and denus denarius, is doubtful.

tions, was forty-nine. Every Sunday in the year, commencing with the festival of St. Faith, on the 6th of October, had its *dizena*, paid by each manor in regular succession, on more or on fewer Sundays, according to the agreement made with the Firmarius, and the extent of the manor. It is probable, that in the ancient adjustment of the *firmæ*, corn was delivered every week throughout the year; but at the end of the thirteenth century we find the *firmæ*, which consisted of wheat, barley, and oats, delivered on no more than forty-five Sundays of the year, the delivery of the corn commencing at the same time as that of the *dizena*, on the festival of St. Faith. The manor, however, which paid the *dizena* in money on the one Sunday did not pay the *firma* in produce until the Sunday following, so that for the same Sunday the *dizena* was paid by one manor, and the *firma* by another.

The forty-five *firmæ* were furnished by thirteen manors. Each *firma* consisted of sixteen quarters of wheat, sixteen quarters of oats, and three quarters of barley, the whole quantity delivered in the year being 720 quarters of wheat, 720 quarters of oats, and 135 quarters of barley, containing, *ad mensuram Regis*, eight bushels per quarter. In the year 1250, the price of wheat being 4*s.* per quarter, of barley 2*s.* 6*d.* and oats 20*d.* the whole value of the corn, and other payments, was estimated at 277*l.*

It only remains, that we should give an account of the use which was made of the corn thus delivered, of its conversion into bread and beer, and its division among the members of the Cathedral. On the west side of the street now called Godliman Street stood the bakehouse: it was a large building, and its place is still identified by Paul's Bakehouse Yard. The brewery probably adjoined it. There was a mill for grinding the corn, worked by horses. There were four servants in the bakehouse, three in the brewery, and two at the mill, besides a clerk of the receipts. The brewery and the bakehouse were under the charge of an officer, the *Custos Bracini*. In 1283 Thomas de Couling, and in 1286 John de Braynford, held the office: a copy of the *Compotus* rendered by them in those years, recorded in Book I. will be found at p. 165.

From these documents it appears, that in the year 1283 the number of bakings was one hundred and thirty-seven; they baked at least five times in every fortnight: four quarters of wheat—containing not eight bushels, according to the *mensura Regis*, but seven bushels, *ad mensuram bracini*—

were ground for each baking. The number of loaves produced was, in the whole year, 40,266, and the average number from each baking 290. We learn from an entry in the first page of Book L., that Ailwardus Rufus, one of the Canons (Archdeacon of Colchester circa 1150), was Custos Bracini and Pistrini, and that in his time the greater loaf of the Canons of St. Paul's weighed seven marks, one ounce less, the lesser loaf half that weight; but that from the third year before the death of King Stephen (in 1154) the greater loaf weighed six marks and a half, the lesser three marks and two ounces. The four loaves therefore, which every Canon then received every day, namely two large and two small, weighed together nineteen marks and a half; and, the mark being eight ounces, or two-thirds of the pound troy, the whole weight of the bread per day was 156 ounces. The loaf of St. Paul's, the same document informs us, was larger than that of other religious houses. The loaf of the Canons Regular of Holy Trinity, London, weighed three marks six ounces. The same was the weight of the loaf of the Canons of Merton, whilst that of the Canons of St. Bartholomew weighed only two marks one ounce. We notice these facts as indicating that other religious houses received rents in kind, in the same way as St. Paul's, and that the rents so paid were distributed in a similar manner. The daily distribution of bread to the different members of the cathedral in the year 1283 was as follows:—

To each of the thirty Canons three loaves per day ;		
total in the year		32,760
To three of the Minor Canons, to the Chaplain celebrating for the soul of William de Sancta Maria the Dean, and to the Scriptor Librorum Ecclesiæ—five per- sons	each two loaves per day ; total . . }	3,640
To the nine Minor Canons, with the Custos Bracini—making a tenth person	each one loaf . .	3,640
To the Sacristan "pro hostiis," one loaf per week		52
Procuratori Gilberti	do.	52
To the Firmarii, for each firma one loaf		45
Carried forward		40,189

INTRODUCTION.

Brought forward	40,189
To the Parish Church, pro pane benedicto	4
To the Servants of the Brewery for pittances	200
To the Marescallus	4
For the rent of Adelburton	4
For the Coopers, the Infirm, minute pittances, and other matters	16
To Walter Hervy, for fifteen weeks	45
	<hr/> 40,461
And two loaves at the installation of two Canons	2
	<hr/> 40,463

The brewings at the Cathedral took place nearly twice every week. In 1286 there were one hundred brewings in the year. The quantity of grain consumed, consisted of—

175 quarters of barley,
175 do. of wheat,
720 do. of oats.

At each brewing there was used—of wheat one quarter and a half and two bushels, at seven bushels to the quarter, = $12\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; of barley one quarter and a half, of the same measure, = $10\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; and seven quarters of oats, at eight bushels the quarter, = 56 bushels; the total quantity of grain being 79 bushels, nearly 10 quarters, and the number of bollæ, or gallons, produced from each brewing averaging 678. We learn from the Compotus of 1286, that the whole number of bollæ brewed was 67,814; the distribution being as follows:—

	Bollæ.
To the thirty Canons, thirty bollæ per week to each	= 46,800
To five other persons, six bollæ per week to each	= 7,800
(Three Minor Canons, the Chaplain, and the Scriptor Librorum.)	
To ten other persons, three bollæ per week to each	= 7,800
(The nine Minor Canons and the Custos Bracini.)	
To the Porter, the Baker, the Brewer, } the Drawer, and the Miller } in the year	= 1,794
To the Servants on twenty-two double feasts	220
To the Marescallus (horsekeeper), on four double feasts	4
Carried forward	<hr/> 64,418

	Bollæ.
Brought forward	64,418
For the rent of Adburton	4
To the Bakers when they make wastell and flacon	8
To the Firmarii for forty-five firmæ	90
To the Clerk of St. Gregory, one bolla each week	52
To the Carmelite brother, this year "Lector," for three quarters and three weeks, at fourteen bollæ per week	588
To Bartholomew the Orologius, after the arrival of William de Pikewell	23
To the Infirm, "in villa"	4
To the Sacristan and four Servientibus (Virgers), 10 bollæ each per week	2,600
	<hr/> 67,787
Sold	27
	<hr/> 67,814

It appears from the Compotus Bracini of 1283 that—

Wheat was sold at 6s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., at 6s., at 6s. 4d., and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Pollard at 2s. per quarter.

Furfur (bran) 1s. 4d. per quarter.

Barley, bought at 3s. 6d. per quarter of seven bushels.

The value of the loaf, and of a gallon of beer, were each of them three farthings.

We have thus seen in what manner, and for what purposes, the firmarii delivered at the Cathedral the weekly firmæ of money and produce, and also the method of its distribution. It appears, however, that the business of the mill, of the brewery, and the bakehouse, upon taking account of the expenses, and making the accustomed deliveries of bread and beer to all the members of the Cathedral in their fixed proportions, left a profit, which was divided amongst the Canons in residence. In 1286 the sum to be divided was 25*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* In 1283 it was 24*l.* 6*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* The particulars of the distribution we have thought it convenient to state at full length, not merely as shewing the interest which the Residentiary Canons had in the profits, and in the distribution of the "Communa," but the manner in which residence was kept by the canons in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

CANONS RESIDENT at St. PAUL'S in the YEAR 1283.

Canons.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
	Nine.	Eight.	Ten.	Seven.
The Dean	—	—	—	—
The Archdeacon of Middlesex .	—	—	—	—
The Treasurer	—	—	—	—
Johannes de Sancta Maria . .	—	—	—	—
R. de Brandon	—	—	—	—
R. de Stowe	—	—	—	—
Archdeacon of Essex	—	—	—	—
J. de Luke	—	—	—	—
Cancellarius	—	—	—	—
J. de Stranbrugg	—	—	—	—
Archdeacon of London	—	—	—	—

£ s. d.

The whole sum divisable for the year being 24 6 7½
the sum for each quarter would be . . . 6 1 7¾ s. d.
which, divided among the nine Residents of the 1st quarter, was to each 13 6¼
" " eight " of the 2nd " 15 2½
" " ten " of the 3rd " 12 2
" " seven " of the 4th " 17 4½

Those who had resided in the four quarters received each 2*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.*
The Archdeacon of Essex and J. de Luke, for three quarters, 2*l.* 10*s.* 0¾*d.*
John de Stranbrugg, for two quarters, 1*l.* 9*s.* 6½*d.* The Chancellor, for
one quarter, 12*s.* 2*d.* The Archdeacon of London, for one quarter 13*s.* 6½*d.*

Such was the mode in which the "firmæ," received in kind at St. Paul's
at the end of the thirteenth century, were distributed, and there is reason
to believe that, during the greater part of the following century, they con-
tinued to be regularly paid, that the work of the bakehouse and the brewery
went on without interruption, and that the statutable distributions of bread
and beer were made to the members of the Cathedral. The documents,
however, of the early part of the fifteenth century contain proof, that
the social changes and political disturbances, which were then taking place,
affected the Cathedral property, as respected its nature and management.
The firmæ were no longer regularly distributed, the manors were unable to

provide the necessary supplies, leases were granted for short periods to other persons than members of the Chapter, and towards the end of the century the firmæ ceased, and the rents appear to have been wholly paid in money.

It had been provided by the statutes of Ralph de Diceto (who was Dean in 1181), in case of dearth or pestilence occurring in the manors, that the delivery of bread and beer to the non-resident members should undergo a reduction of one loaf and one gallon of beer per diem until the return of plenty; and further, that in case of dearth the firmarii should not be bound to deliver from their manors more wheat, barley, or oats, than they were accustomed to pay; nor was any firmarius required to deliver any corn, but that which was of the growth of the manor, only it must be the best of that which was there grown. It was also ordained, that *good* beer should be brewed for the Residentiaries, and *common* beer for other persons.

But it would seem that other than natural causes, such as are mentioned in the statutes of Ralph de Diceto, disturbed in the fourteenth century the delivery of the firmæ; for during the Episcopate of Simon of Sudbury, who was consecrated Bishop of London in 1361, it was ordained by an injunction, that a fine of 10s. should be inflicted upon the firmarius, who failed to deliver the firmæ within fifteen days of the appointed time, and that if he continued in arrear, his lease should be forfeited, and given to the next expectant Canon. We learn, moreover, from an injunction of Robert Braybrooke, Bishop of London, bearing date 20 Oct. 1401 (in which the injunction of his predecessor, Simon of Sudbury, is recited), that irregularities existed to such an extent, as not only to deprive the non-residents, but also the minor Canons and other members, of their usual allowances. The complaint came before the Bishop at his visitation; a fresh injunction was issued, with the consent of the Dean and the Chapter; the previous injunction of Simon of Sudbury was renewed, and the delivery of bread and beer to all the members enjoined according to the ancient custom. The Chapter was further directed to choose one of their own body, in the first week of October in each year, to be the Custos Bracini, and upon him was laid the duty of delivering the bread and beer; the bread was to be served as before, but in lieu of beer five marks were to be given to every Canon, and to all other persons sums of money propor-

tioned to their allowance. The observance of this injunction was enforced under peril of the greater excommunication.

Causes, however, were in operation, to which we shall presently advert, which rendered even the fear of the greater excommunication ineffective to produce perpetual obedience; for it is recorded in the *Statuta Minora* (fol. 102), that on the 20 Oct. 1438, Robert Gilbert, Bishop of London, sate judicially in the Chapter-house, Reginald Kentwoode, the Dean, and John Bermingham, a (solitary) residentiary, being present also; and that there appeared personally thirteen of the non-resident Canons (the names are recorded), who made complaint to the Bishop, that in violation of the ancient customs of the Church and of the episcopal injunctions, from the feast of St. Anne (July 20) last past up to that day, no bread had been delivered, and that the beer had been kept back for more than three years. A conference took place between the Dean and the residentiary on the one part, and three of the Canons on behalf of the non-residents, and a fresh episcopal injunction was given to the Dean to pay to the complainants, before the feast of All Saints, what was due for bread from the feast of St. Anne to Michaelmas, and what was due from Michaelmas to the day of the visitation, before the end of the year. The arrears of payment for beer of the three preceding years were also to be satisfied before the Christmas following. To this injunction Dean Kentwoode and John Bermingham, the residentiary, gave their consent, and promised compliance.

These incidents are related, not as anecdotes of capitular irregularities, but as clear indications of circumstances having occurred, which had altered the property of the Chapter, and disturbed the ancient arrangements. In the case of the manor of Nastock, it appears that in the year 1403 the rents of that manor had ceased to be in "*firmæ*." A lease was granted in that year of the manor, the presentation to the vicarage, the tithes and all the appurtenances of the manor, to Laurence Allerthorp, a residentiary, at the annual rent of 40*l.*, of which 18*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* represented the ancient *firmæ* of corn delivered to the brewery, and 21*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* the value of the manorial rights and the tithes; the preamble of the lease stating, that the manor was granted on these terms, as well because "*propter insufficientiam suam ad supportationem onerum ab antiquo impositorum eidem sufficere non valebit*," as "*propter alias causas veras ac legitimas tunc assignatas et capitulariter approbatas*." In 1421 a departure was made from the ancient

practice of limiting the leases to members of the Cathedral, and a lease for five years was granted to Reginald Malyns esquire, of the family of the De Malyns, who were lords of the adjacent village of Theydon Mount. The rent was only 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but the Chapter reserved to themselves, what we should now term the manorial rights, as well as the presentation to the vicarage. In 1425 a similar lease was granted to Roger Passelewe of Chipping Ongar, yeoman, and four others, at the increased rent of 42*l.*; but in 1429, and to the year 1499, the manor appears to have been once more leased to residenciaries only, at the diminished rent of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of which 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* instead of 18*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* as in 1403, was payable to the brewery; a clear indication that the agricultural produce of the estate had proportionably diminished in value.

It cannot be doubted, that the condition of the landowners throughout the kingdom was materially affected by the wars of the Roses, and that the unsettled condition of the country throughout the greater part of the fifteenth century must have weakened in a great degree the authority of the lord over his tenants, and diminished the number of the tenants, and consequently the value of those prædial services in which the wealth of the Lord consisted. The decay, however, of prædial service had begun in the previous century; political disturbances hastened its dissolution, but it would probably have passed away under the influence of causes such as these, namely, commutation of services for fixed money payments, changes in the population, and the progress of commerce and trade, which gradually raised up a class of yeomen, who occupied a middle and independent position between the lord of the manor and his customary tenants.

Of the accumulation of land by individuals in the same Manor there are traces in the Records of St. Paul's at as early a period as 1279.

At that time, John Durant, whose ancestor in 1222 possessed only one virgate in Cadendon, appears on the Court Roll as possessing eight or ten tenements at least, which had been formerly held by other persons. At Belchamp two tenants of the higher order, the Liberi Homines, the one, Martin de Suthmere, held by himself and his tenants 245 acres of land in the manor, and had twenty-two tenants rendering service to himself; the other, Robert Luckyn, held in the same manor 89 acres, and had twelve tenants doing him service. It is remarkable also, that the name of the Earl of Oxford appears in the same Inquisition, as holding 17 acres of land in

the manor, and rendering service for them to Martin de Suthmere. It is easy to imagine, that the growth within the manors of such a body of tenantry, having tenants under them, would gradually counterbalance the influence of the lord, especially if he were not resident on the manor.

In the most ancient form of the manorial system it is probable, that all the profits of the lords, except the *landgafol*, which was a money payment, were derived from the labour of the tenants and from the contributions of produce paid in kind; the *demesne* lands were ploughed and sown by the tenants, the crops were gathered in, the sheep were sheared, the malt for beer was made, the wood for the supply of the hall was hewn and stacked, the watch and ward of the manor was kept by them. Hens and capons at Christmas and eggs at Easter replenished the larder of the lord. There was scarcely any want which the service of the tenants did not supply for the lord, even to the making hot the water and preparing the bath. (*Chingeford*, Book I. fol. 63.) In the earlier condition of the manorial households and manorial society these burdens might have been cheerfully borne; but it is most probable, that, as time advanced and society changed, ancient duties became, from various causes, both burdensome to those who performed them, as well as less agreeable to those to whom they were due; and that the lords were as willing to receive *maltsilver*, *woodsilver*, *schepsilver*,* *lardersilver*, and *wardpenny*, and a halfpenny or a penny in lieu of a day's labour, as the tenants were to relieve themselves by such payments from the personal performance of the services. That a change might take place in the value of money, and reduce these payments to a nominal value, or that the time might come, when the halfpenny, originally given in lieu of a day's labour, could no longer purchase it, or that there might be no labourers to be hired, was a thought, which never entered into the minds of men, who had neither personal experience, nor historical knowledge of changes now familiar to the mind of every student of political economy. As property passed, with the consent of the lords, from one person to another, the commutation of services due to the lord into money payments became more frequent, of which the phrase, so constantly occurring, "*pro omni servicio*," is abundant proof. The direction also, which is given in *Fleta*, ii. 72, to the *Præpositus*, not only to compute with the *Ballivus* once a-week what customary labour was due, and to mark on the tally the day's work

* A payment in lieu of watercarriage.

performed, but also to look after the arrears of labour, and if possible to receive money in lieu of them for the augmentation of the rent, is a further evidence of the readiness of the landlord to receive money in lieu of labour.

It is evident, that the constant progress of a system of commutations would at last leave the lord of the manor in the condition of the landlord of our own times, who must hire but cannot command labour. That the inconvenience of having commuted labour for money was at last sensibly felt by the landed proprietors, appears from the Statute of Labourers, 23 Ed. III. 1349: prior to which time changes had taken place, which brought into existence a body of persons resembling the labourers of the present day; men, who labour for their subsistence, but who are free to choose a master and to agree with him for wages. The growth of this class had probably made the landlords more ready to forego the prædial services of their tenants; but when the pestilence of 1349, alluded to in the Statute, had so reduced the number of labourers as to enhance the value of labour, to the great loss of the landed proprietors, recourse was had to the Statute of 1349, and to a series of similar Statutes between that year and 1368, which had the twofold object, first, of compelling every ablebodied man, who was not hired, to hire himself to the master, who should demand his services; and secondly, of limiting the amount of the wages, which he was to receive.

The Manors, the lords of which had commuted the prædial services of their tenants for money payments, would be those in which the free labourers most abounded, and in which the owner of the land was most dependent upon that class, for the means of cultivating the soil; but when the Statute of Labourers was first enacted, the whole of the country was not as yet in this condition; there was still a large portion of it, in which the ancient services remained due, but in which, as the growth of wealth had produced a new order of landowners, the performance of Villain services had become odious or inconvenient, and the Villains withdrew the services and customs which were due to their lords. The first indication which the Statutes of the Realm contain of this change in the behaviour of the Villains or customary tenants, is in the Statute of 1 Richard II. A.D. 1377, from which it appears that the "Villains, and tenants of land in villainage, withdrew their customs and services from their lords, having attached themselves to other persons, who maintained and abetted them; and who, under colour of exemplifications

from Domesday of the Manors and Villes in which they dwelt, and by wrong interpretation of those exemplifications, claimed to be quit and discharged of all manner of service, either of their body or of their lands, and would suffer no distress or other course of justice to be taken against them; the Villains aiding their maintainers, by threatening the officers of their lords with peril to life and limb, as well as by open assemblies and by confederacies to support each other." It is manifest, that the persons designated in the Statute, as Counsellors, Maintainers, and Abettors, were men of station as well as substance; the process by which they became connected with the Villains, being, as is expressed in the Statute, "the taking hire and profit of the Villains and land-tenants." Reference was made to Domesday to prove, that the manors to which the Villains belonged were Ancient demesne; and it is evident from the terms of the petition in the Rolls of Parliament, which preceded the enactment of this Statute, that the Villains were the persons, who took the pains to procure these exemplifications.* The tenants in Ancient demesne had the privilege of freedom from toll in all the markets of the kingdom;† but some other privileges must have belonged to them, if, under colour of these exemplifications, the Villains could withdraw their services from the lords of other manors. The case was probably this, that the tenant of Ancient demesne could not be proceeded against for subtraction of services, except in the Court of the Manor of Ancient Demesne, and thus he was enabled to set at nought the power of the court of other manors, in which he held land and was liable to service. Manors of Ancient demesne were not always in the hands of the Crown, but as it would appear, were possessed by lords, who were willing to derive pecuniary advantage from selling the privilege of holding in Ancient demesne. The supposition that the immunities of such tenancy were avail-

* The desire, however, on the part of the tenants to prove themselves in Ancient demesne was of much earlier date than 1377. The *Rotuli Hundredorum* of 7 Ed. I. give testimony of unfounded assertions on the part of the Villani of manors, that they held in Ancient demesne. See Vol. II. pp. 843, 844.

† It appears also that the tenant in Ancient demesne was exempted from the necessity of taking upon him knighthood for lands so held, for we read in the Statute for respiting Knighthood, "None by reason of any land that he holdeth in manors which now are Ancient demesne of the Crown, as Sokemen, and which lands must also give talliage when the King's demesnes are tallied, shall be distrained to take upon him the order of a Knight." *Statutes of the Realm*, vol. i. p. 229.

able against the lords of other manors, and that they might be so obtained, will explain a statement of the Statute of 1 Richard II. above referred to, not otherwise easy to understand, "that divers people of small revenue of land, rent, or other possessions, did make great *retinue des gens*, as well of esquires as of others, giving them hats and liveries, but not at their own cost; the value, or twice the value, being given by those persons" for the Maintenance so acquired; and which, as is evident from the ninth section of the same statute, consisted in protection against legal claims upon their lands and tenements, their goods and chattels.

The cessation of prædial service was the result not of one, but of several causes. The exact period of its extinction may not be discoverable, and probably remnants of the system existed at a comparatively late period in particular localities; but if the same course of events happened in other manors, which took place in the manor of Castle Combe, the commutation of services into rent was effected prior to 1450; the Court Rolls of that manor of the latter period describing all the tenants as payers of rent, and making no mention of the personal labour, which in 1340 had been due.

We have now brought our observations to a close: they have occupied a wider range than was originally intended; but if any fresh light has been thrown upon the nature of Anglo-Saxon society, the condition of England in the centuries succeeding to the Norman Conquest, the original character of manorial tenures, the relations between the owner and the occupier of the soil, as well as upon the management and disposition of Cathedral lands and revenues, the labour occupied in the composition and illustration of this volume will not have been spent in vain; especially, if the bringing these documents to light should lead to an investigation of the archives of other Cathedrals, and to a closer study of the chartularies and lieger-books of the conventual bodies, which are deposited in our public libraries, or are to be found amongst the records of the Augmentation Office. It is not a matter of mere antiquarian curiosity, what were the laws of Ina or of Alfred, or how society was constituted and justice administered under the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman kings, for we may safely affirm, that without the knowledge of the principles and practices of those remote ages, the Common lawyer of the present day will often find himself at fault, not merely for the definition of a term or the meaning of a word, but even for a principle, upon which to found an argument, and to decide between conflicting rights and

duties. Neither is English history limited to the period which has passed since the Reformation, or since the Conquest; it comprehends the reigns of the Anglo-Saxon kings; and, as the early occupation of the "litus Saxonicum" in our southern counties testifies, it is united with the history of ancient Britain and ancient Rome. From chroniclers and historians we may learn the relation in which England has stood to the nations around us, the intrigues of our nobles, and the vices or virtues of our kings; but it is in the records, which exhibit to us the means and circumstances under which the mass of the people earned their daily bread; in the household accounts of the chieftain and the prince; in the wills of the dead, and in their private litigations and contests, their dealings and bargains when alive, that we discover our history as a people, and can trace the steps, by which property has been acquired, and has passed from one class to another, from the peasant to the yeoman, and from the lord to the trader and the merchant, and by which England has become what it is—the country of the freest and wealthiest people in Europe.

P.S.—In the early part of the foregoing Introduction (p. ix.) an account was given of various Domesday books; we must be permitted to add to the list another Royal Domesday, not heretofore described under that title, but which forms the largest portion of the Second Volume of the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, published in 1812. The "Rotuli" are copies of returns made to Royal Inquisitions at two distinct periods, the third and the seventh years of Edward I.; but it is to be observed that the inquisitions at the two periods were for different purposes, and the articles exhibited to the jurors wholly different. The object of the earlier inquisition was to ascertain the cases in which the rights and liberties of the Crown had been withdrawn, and in which excesses had been committed by the sheriffs, coroners, escheators, and bailiffs; the Subject, as well as the Crown, was interested in that inquiry. But the later inquisition produced a perfect Domesday, or record of landed property, in the five counties—Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Oxford. Each Hundred had its separate jury, who reported the names of all the landowners and occupiers of land, the quantity of land held by each of them, the rents paid, and the services rendered, the tenants of the manors being generally described under four classes—*Liberi Tenentes*, *Villani*, *Cotarii*, and *Servi*; but in some places

with varied titles, such as Liberi Sokmanni, Custumarii, Consuetudinarii, Operarii, Coterelli, Cotagiarii, Servi, Socomanni, Nativi, Bondagii, &c. The Rotuli of these five counties being abstracts or digests of inquisitions made in the separate Hundreds of each county, contain the materials, from which a document might be compiled, which would resemble the Exchequer Domesday in nearly every particular, but the enumeration of the live stock on the different manors; and would show, who were Tenants in Capite, the persons who held lands under them, the number of Liberi Tenentes, Villani, Cotarii, and Servi, on each estate, and the sum of the rents paid.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

TO THE

ST. PAUL'S DOMESDAY, A. D. 1222.

Page 1. *Inquisitio facta*.—*Nomina Juratorum*.—The power of impaneling a jury, and exhibiting to them interrogatories relative to the condition of a manor in every particular, appears to have belonged of right to every lord of a manor. See Fleta, ii. 71, sec. 3. The Articles of Inquisition, upon which the Domesday of St. Paul's, of Ralph de Diceto, in 1181, was founded, are recorded at p. 112 of this volume; those used at a later period are given at length, pp. 150-160, and are found to agree in their general character with the "Extenta Maneriorum" in the Statutes of the Realm (vol. i. p. 292); and also with the Articles of Inquisition upon which the returns were made in the 7 and 8 Edw. I. of the condition of the manors in five counties, Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Oxford, and which form the latter part of vol. ii. of the Rotuli Hundredorum.

Willielmo de Hely existente firmario. This person was Canon of St. Paul's, and is subsequently mentioned as Willielmus *Thesaurarius*; that title, however, belonged to him as Treasurer, not of the Cathedral, but of the King, which office he held until his death in 1223.—Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 130.

Hida.—The hide generally contained 120 acres, *i e.* four virgates or yardlands of 30 acres. The number of acres in the hide and virgate was not uniform. At Runwell (p. 69), the hide anciently contained only 80 acres. At Nastok (p. 81), it contained 140. The virgate also varied. At Sandon

it consisted of 60 acres * (I. 145), at Wicham of 24 (I. 97), at Nastok of 20 (p. 81), and at Drayton of 16 (p. 99). The acre consisted of 160 square perches, the perch being $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. There was also a variation in the length of the perch. The “parva pertica” is mentioned at p. 80, and is probably the perch of 16 feet; and at p. 92 we find a perch of 24 feet. It also consisted of 21 or 20 feet; the latter perch being used in the measure of the quarentena, or fourth of an acre. See Spelman and Du Cange.

Defendit se versus Regem pro decem Hidis.—“Satisfies the royal demand for hidage, by paying for ten hides.” The chroniclers relate several instances of hidage taken by the Anglo-Norman Kings; there is, however, reason to believe that it was an annual, as well as an occasional tax, and that it was the excessive amount of the demand, or the cause of it, which drew the attention of the chroniclers to these particular exercises of the royal prerogative. In the Articles of Inquisition of 1181 (see p. 112), the question, “Pro quot hidis unaquæque villa se defenderet tempore Regis Henrici, tempore Wll'i Decani, versus regem,” is followed immediately by this, “Quid tunc fiscalibus commodis appendentur per annum vicecomiti .s. vel hundredi præposito.” In 1222 the manor of Barling (see p. 64) being rated at two hides and an half, paid for hidage annually thirty-one pence to the bailiff of the hundred of Rislee, two pence halfpenny of which was due for 20 acres of the demesne. It appears from the Rotuli Hundredorum of 39 Hen. III. and the earlier years of Edw. I., that hidage was an annual payment, but whether universally paid by every manor is uncertain. In the county of Cambridge the Vicecomites were accustomed to repair the bridge at Cambridge by levying “pontage” or “brigbote” on every hide of land, which was liable to geld. Rot. Hundred. vol. ii. p. 407.

Essarta.—Lands reclaimed from the Forest or Common. The etymology of the word is doubtful. It appears from the “Extenta Maneriorum” (Statutes of the Realm, vol. i. p. 242), that the lord of a manor might have parks and demesne woods, which he could at pleasure plough up and cul-

* The references I. 145, I. 97, &c. denote the folios of the Book marked by the letter I. now remaining in the Archives of the Cathedral, which contains the Survey or Inquisition of the Manors made by Dean Baudake, and which will be frequently mentioned as the Inquisition of A.D. 1279.

tivate. It was, however, an offence against the forest laws to assart without licence any part of the king's forest. At page 107 there is an extract of an enrolment of the Justices in Eyre of the 5 and 20 Ed. I. The right of the Canons of St. Paul's to assart land at Chingeford and at Heybridge had been called in question; but judgment was given in their favour upon the production of a charter of King John, exempting the Chapter from all pleas of offence committed by them, in these lands and woods, against the forest laws.

Præter duas Prebendas.—The prebends here mentioned are those of Cadington Major and Cadington Minor, held by two of the Canons of St. Paul's. In the Domesday of the county of Bedford (vol. i. f. 211) the Manor of Cadendon, in that county, belonging to St. Paul's, is described as containing five hides. In the time of the Confessor it was held by Leuvinus cilt. (ib. fol. 36), together with the Hertfordshire manors of Cadindon and Canesworde, "de rege," and it appears to have been given, together with them, to St. Paul's by the Conqueror.* The word "Præbenda," or "Prebenda," means anything given for support and maintenance. All the thirty Canons of St. Paul's have borne the title of Prebendaries, and been distinguished by the names of the manors or lands allotted to them for their prebend, from as early a period as the beginning of the twelfth century. But the prebendal system was elsewhere probably of a still earlier date. In the account of the lands belonging to the canons of St. Martin's, Dover, in the Exchequer Domesday, (vol. i. f. 1 b.) it is stated, with reference to twenty-seven solins, held by that body in the last of Estrede, and other places, that in the time of the Confessor the "prebendæ" had been "communes," and that they had been divided amongst the individual members by the Bishop of Bayeux. Other lands, however, belonging to the same body had been held, in the time of the Confessor, in separate prebends, and had descended from father to son, the Abbot of St. Augustine's holding also lands belonging to that body "in præbenda," which had been similarly held by his predecessor.

Secta Comitatus et Hundredi.—We learn from Fleta, ii. c. 66, that

* In the proceedings upon a Placitum de quo Warranto in the time of Edward III. against the two prebendaries of Cadington, a charter of Edward II. was produced reciting and confirming a charter of the Conqueror which gave to the church of St. Paul's the fullest rights in all their lands.—Placita de Warranto, pages 40, 41.

tenants who held lands by charter, were generally exempt from the duty of attendance at the County and Hundred courts, here termed "*Secta*." The exemption, however, was limited to the Dean and Chapter, and did not comprise their tenants. Such attendance was not merely a mark of honour to the Crown or the Lord, but was a source of profit also, the tenants making certain payments at that time. One example in support of this statement may suffice, being one of many particulars in the inquisition of the manor of Brehull, in co. Bucks. (39 Hen. III.) The jurors' answer is, "*Dicimus quod Priorissa de Stotleye solebat facere sectam Curie Domini Regis pro terra apud Esses quam Robertus de Bosco tenuit, et subtraxit se per tres annos, unde D'n's Rex damnificatur in tribus solidis per illam subtractionem, scilicet quolibet anno in duodecim denariis.*"

Dominium.—The Demesne. Those lands in the manor, which were possessed by the Lord for his own use, and in which the tenants had no rights. "*Est autem dominium, quod quis habet ad mensam suam et proprie, sicut sunt Bordlands, Anglice.*" (Bracton, iv. 9, 5, p. 263.)

Boscus forinsecus.—A wood not included in the Demesne, and therefore not wholly the property of the lord. Such woods are mentioned at Kensworth (p. 7), at Ardley (p. 21), and at Heybridge (p. 52). From the "*Extenta Maneriorum*" we learn the definition of this kind of wood to be "*Boscus forinsecus, ubi alii communicant.*" At Nastok (I. fol. 77 b) the Pastura *forinseca* is described as "*Communis ad Parochiam.*"

Wainagium.—This word has several meanings. It here denotes the tillage and cartage required for the cultivation of the land. At p. 28, line 9, "*Wainagium vetus,*" in the sense of land anciently ploughed, is opposed to "*Novum essartum,*" land newly broken up. In Magna Charta it has a two-fold sense, that of *tillage*, as in the phrase "*tempus wainagi,*" and also of the *implements* for the work, as in the phrases "*Terra instaurata de carrucis et wainagiis,*" and "*Salvo wainagio suo.*"

Caruca.—A plough. The word is used also for a team of horses or oxen, as in the expression "*Caruca VIII. capitum,*" a team of eight head. At p. 13 mention is made of a pasture "*ad Carucas,*" *i.e.* for the plough teams. *Caruca* is also used for *carucata*. In I. 129 b, we read "*Una caruca terræ continens ix. viginti acras.*"

Implementum Manerii.—The live and dead stock of the manor, including also ploughings and sowings; also called "*Instauramentum*"

(p. 122), and "Restauramentum" (p. 126). We read in the title to the Inventory of the Manor of Belchamp (p. 138), "Hæc autem sunt instaurationes et implementa quæ reddere debet cum manerio," *i.e.* at the expiration of the lease.

Page 2. *Frucisium*.—A place overgrown with shrubs. "Tres acræ de frucisio" are mentioned at p. 8 amongst the essarts of Kensworth. *Friscum*. Ager incultus. Du Cange.

Page 3. *Moniales de Bosco*.—The nuns of Marketcell, a nunnery of the Benedictine Order in the Hertfordshire part of the parish of Cadington, founded by Geoffrey, Abbot of St. Alban's, about the year 1145.

De dominico per villenagium.—Demesne land thus let to tenants is described by Bracton, p. 263, ed. 1640, "Item dicitur dominicum villenagium, quod traditur villanis, quod quis tempestive et intempestive resumere possit pro voluntate sua et revocare."

Aratura de lage erthe.—In Book I. 115, 116, this word Lage erthe is written "la verthe" and "laverthe." Work of a similar character was called "benerthe" and "gavelerthe" or "gave herthe." (I. 99 b.) (See Wilkins and Du Cange.) The distinction between "laverthe" and "benerthe" consisted in the labour of ploughing being performed either with food from the lord, or without it. In the inquisition of Kensworth (I. 120) we read, "Debet arare ter in anno *sine cibo* domini, quæ vocatur 'laverthe,' et semel in anno *ad cibum* domini, quæ vocatur 'benerthe.'"

Virgata quæ non averat.—Services of various kinds were due to the lord, as from each Virgate or Hide, the occupiers of the land performing the services pro rata. Exemption from one service was compensated by the obligation to perform another, as in the case here noted, the Virgate, which was free from "average," made malt instead.

Averare.—To carry corn or goods. *Averium*.—A beast for draught or burden. *Averagium*.—The work performed; or, as in page 61, *Averagia ad carriagium*—the beasts for the work. We have a particular description of the manner in which this service was sometimes performed, in Rot. Hundred. (ii. p. 628.) "Item debet averare cum equo et sacco suo proprio ad omnes mercatus infra comitatum, quotiens necesse fuerit et dominus voluerit, primo die super sumptibus propriis suis, et aliis diebus sumptibus domini." The service was also performed on foot, as we learn

from the expressions (ib. p. 602), “averabit cum corpore suo absque equo,” and “facit averagium cum dorso;” and “averagium ad pedes,” p. 81 of this volume.*

Debet parare sex quarteria brasii vel dare sex denarios.—The tenant either made the malt or paid six pence for malt-silver. The tenant could require from the lord fuel (focagium) for drying the malt, “ad brasium desiccandum.” (I. 115 b.)

Fotaver.—The service of carrying five capons or ten hens to London at Christmas (ib.).

Page 4. *Cui non attinet per Willm. firmarium.*—This expression constantly recurs with mention of the name of the former tenant of the land. In some cases (see page 50) the new tenant had purchased the former tenant's right, but generally the tenement would seem to have been newly allotted by the firmarius, the former tenant having gone away, or his right of occupancy having for some reason ceased; for it is remarkable that the names of the tenants with *cui non attinet* subjoined are seldom, if ever, recorded as holding any other land in the manor.

Escaeta propter furtum.—Many lords of manors had the privilege of receiving the lands and goods of felons, ordinarily forfeited to the Crown.

Page 5. *Summa brasii.*—A load of malt. *Summagium.*—The duty of carrying.

Reginaldus Præpositus.—The *præpositus* was foreman of the operarii, or customary tenants, and the assistant of the Bailivus. Fleta (II. c. 76) states that this officer was elected by the Villata. Accordingly we read (I. 106), that at Belchamp all the Custumarii elected the Præpositus, and were responsible for his good conduct, and that if he fell into arrear with respect to payment, and his own goods were not sufficient to make good the amount, the Custumarii were to supply the deficiency. At Cadendon the Præpositus served “ad cibum domini,” and during his tenure of the office was exempt from all other services. (I. 116.)

In precarii ad cibum domini.—Precariæ, literally days of request, boon-days, on which the lord asked the aid of his tenants to plough, or hoe, or perform other work. The days were not limited to one period of the

* The lexicographers are in doubt as to the root of the word “averare.” The verb “auepian” occurs in the Rectitudines Singularum Personarum (Laws of England, vol. i. p. 132.)

year, but depended upon the season. The *Precariæ Carucarum*, for ploughing, were in winter or spring, the *Precariæ* in autumn were for the gathering in the crops. At these times the lord frequently found food for the labourers, but there was no uniform practice. Sometimes the *Precariæ* are termed "*siccæ*," or dry, as contrasted with the *Precariæ* "*cum cervisia*," at which beer was allowed. In the inquisition of Ardley (I. 115) we find a "*Precaria ad cervisiam*," and also a "*Precaria ad aquam*." At the former, the allowance for two men was, at the first meal, porridge of beans or peas, and two loaves, one of them, white and sufficient for two meals, the other, a small loaf *de mixtilione* (maslin bread, of wheat or barley mixed with rye), together with a piece of meat, and beer for one meal. At evening they had a small loaf of maslin bread, and two "*lescas*" of cheese." In the "*Precaria ad aquam*" the allowance was two great loaves, of the size thirty-two to a quarter, porridge as before, six herrings, one piece of some other fish, and water. At Belchamp (I. 101) the tenant, who had provided two men to labour, and who had two meals a-day, went to supper at the court, and was served with three dishes "*honeste*," as a mark of distinction. At Norton (I. 150), in the fourth *Precaria* of the season, the tenants had three meals during the day, and their wives joined them at supper. In the *Rotuli Hundredorum* these *Precariæ* are very frequently described.

Ad Vincula.—The abbreviated appellation of the festival of St. Peter ad Vincula, on the first day of August, otherwise termed "*Gula Augusti*."

Page 6. *Garsavese*.—A word used at a later period as synonymous with *pannagium*—the fee for permission to feed swine in the woods. In a document of the date of 1330, quoted by Ducange from Spelman, the word is written *Grasanec*, the root of which is probably the Anglo-Saxon *gærs*, or grass. In the R. S. P. (*Laws of England*, vol. i. p. 432), mention is made of a *gepr-rypn*, "*porcus herbagii*," as given yearly by the Geneate, or Villanus to his Lord. In the Inquisition of Bernes (I. 131 b), we find the word *Garsavese* expressing the annual payment given for pannage of pigs; and also (I. 132 b) the remarkable term, "*avesabit porcos*." It is doubtful whether the meaning of the word *Garsavese* is to be limited to the pannage of swine. At p. 51 we have an account of the payments due at Waletone for the pasture of sheep, *animalia*, horses, and pigs, all of which appear to be included under "*Garsavese*," the concluding words being "*similiter de equis et de singulis porcis l.d. pro Garsavese*." At Kadendon

in 1279 (I. 119 b) there were eight tenants, each of them paying $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ for Garsavese, *i.e.* half the sum here mentioned as payable from each Virgate, the land having been subdivided.

Langable.—It is remarkable that the payments of Langable, Pannage, and Garsavese are here mentioned together, as in the R. S. P. landgavol and $\ge\text{ep}\text{r}-\text{p}\text{p}\text{y}\text{n}$ follow each other. Landgable appears to have been a very ancient payment. It is defined in Spelman's Glossary to be a tribute or prædial rent of $1d.$ for every house. In the manors of St. Paul's it was a payment from each Virgate. At Cadendon it was payable at the feast of St. Martin (I. 119), and amounted to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per virgate. At Beauchamp it amounted to twice that sum, $15d.$ (p. 33). At Heybridge each virgate appears to have paid $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ (page 56). It was due at Michaelmas, and the whole sum in 1279 amounted to $2s. 6d.$ (I. 89). At Nastok the sum which the nativi holding virgates paid as Landgable was $5d.$ and there were eight such virgates (I. 76). In the R. S. P. the non-payment of Landgavol is mentioned, as distinguishing the Cotsetle from the Geneate or Villanus. (Laws of England, i. p. 432.)

Pannagium.—The word means either the right of feeding pigs or other animals in the lord's woods, or the money paid for the exercise of it. According to Spelman, "paunagium" would be the correct form of the word, *pauns* being the name for the produce of wood, such as acorns, beech, or mast, &c., but the root is most probably the Latin *Pastus*. In the "R. S. P." the word is written "Pastinagium," and in French documents it takes the same form. At Belchamp (I. 106), Pannage was thus paid: "Omnes porci magni et parvi, qui pascuntur in campis et boscis domini, ducuntur die S'cti Martini Episcopi ad aulam, et pannagium dant (præter sues et porcellos) et taxantur per duos liberos homines et duos costumarios, præter sues et porcellos lactantes."

Woodsilver.—A payment in lieu of the service of carrying wood. At Nastok (p. 82), some of the tenants carried a cart-load from the wood to the court at Christmas. At Chingford (p. 99), the wood was not only carried, but hewn for fuel, and put up "super trabes," probably the beams of the hall. At Sutton (p. 94), the tenant brought four cart-loads from the wood to the court "sine cibo."

Foddercorn.—A payment of oats in kind. This payment was made at Martinmas, and consisted of a half-quarter of oats (I. 116). At Horlock

it was paid (p. 47) in the month of March. At Nastok (p. 83) on Christmas Eve. Oats were also paid as rent by the Tenacre holders at Sandun (p. 17). Foddercorn occurs frequently in Rot. Hund. p. 602, 638, 642, &c. and as payable at Martinmas.

Purprestura.—Any encroachment, such as inclosure of waste on the side of the king's highway, erection of buildings, stopping watercourses, roads, or pathways, inclosure of common or forest lands, breaking up woodlands, enlarging parks, &c.

Semen frumenti ad unam rodam.—The quantity of seed wheat paid by these tenants in 1279 was two bushels, and the land sown with it eight half-roods or one acre.

Page 7. *VI. nummatum terræ*.—The *purprestura* is here described as six-penny-worth of land. There is reason to believe that very small quantities of land were thus valued. It was a *purprestura* or encroachment which is here mentioned; and in a charter of Henry II. in Oliver's *Monasticon Diæcesis Exon.* p. 24, half an acre is described as "*viginti nummatus terræ*." (See Spelman and Du Cange, *Nummata*.)

Cessit in dies regis.—The meaning of the phrase is uncertain; but probably it means simply, that he yielded to the King of Terrors and died, after which the half-virgate which he held was divided between the two tenants next mentioned, and the *Purprestura* by a third, for xii. instead of vi. pence.

Page 8. *Consuetudines Villatæ*.—Under this term are included all the services and payments due to the lord from the tenants of all ranks; but in connection with *Wainagium*, it must be limited to the services performed by the *Carucæ* or Teams of the tenants.

Page 9. *Per finem*.—The term *finis* here used, is defined by Spelman (*Gloss.* 229) to be the money agreed to be paid for entering upon a farm, either by the native tenant to his lord, or by the lessee to the lessor; the payment was anciently called "*gersuma*." At p. 12, certain *essart* lands are described as granted to the tenants, upon the payment of half a mark to the Dean and Chapter.

Page 10. *Ecclesia de Kensworth*.—The virgate of land here mentioned was an endowment by the Chapter. At page 147 we read "*Habet hæc ecclesia (Kensworth) unam virgatam terræ liberam ab omni sæculari officio*."

Grava.—A Grove. This grove formed part of the virgate of land held by the tenant, and which by his tenure he was at liberty to essart or grub up.

Mansium est in dominio, &c.—The dwelling-house attached to the land being in the demesne, and probably not occupied by the tenants, an agreement had been made with the Firmarius, by which they were allowed the reduction of rent here spoken of under the term “excidunt duos denarios.”

Page 11. *Tres acra inveniri non possunt.*—Small copyhold tenements in our own time are frequently so mixed up with others as to be incapable of identification.

Page 12. *Serviens Thesaurarii.*—The Seneschal or Steward of William de Heley, who was the King's treasurer, and firmarius of the manor.

Page 13. *Per sexcies viginti.*—At six score to the hundred.

Page 14. *Post pacem redditam.*—The peace concluded in 1217 between Prince Louis of France and Henry III. after his unsuccessful invasion of England. (Rapin, vol. i. p. 298.)

Page 14. *Mara.*—A lake or mere.

Page 15. *Brusa.*—Du Cange. *Bruscia.* *Dumetum.* A place covered with brushwood.

Page 15. *Disrationavit per breve Regis in curia apud Sandon.*—“Disrationavit virgatam,” proved her right to the Virgate. The “Breve Regis” here mentioned was probably the “breve de recto,” or writ of right, which, as we learn from Bracton, lib. 5, c. 2, 3, was first to be tried in the Court of the Lord of the Manor, and then by default was removable to the County Court. See also Blackstone, iii. 10, and Appendix.

Page 17. *Portare xxv. summas.*—In the account of this service in I. 137 b., the word *averagia* is used, and each averagium is said to consist of seven bushels of wheat or barley; or ten bushels and a-half of oats, according to the measure of St. Paul's.

Page 17. *Strica—Hoppa.*—It is to be observed that the holders of ten acres are here mentioned as paying a *Strike* of oats, and the holders of five acres a *Hoppa*, and hence it would appear that the “strike” was the double of the “hoppa.” The “strike” is said to be a bushel (see Johnson's Dictionary), but since it is found that in 1279 (I. 142) the ten-acre men of this Manor paid two bushels of oats, and the five-acre men one, we thence conclude that the “strike” at Sandon was two bushels.

Page 18. *Se tertio*.—i.e. with two others, himself being the third. Some words are probably omitted in the MS. The meaning of the text is illustrated by the Survey of 1279 (I. 138), where it appears, that at the Precariæ in autumn each tenant provided two men to labour “ad cibum domini;” and that for one day the tenant was bound to come himself with his cart to carry corn, or, if he had not a cart, then to come himself for two days’ labour “ad mensam domini,” being fed at the table of the lord.

Nativitas Beatæ Mariæ.—This festival occurs on the 8th September.

Page 19. *Minare*.—To drive a flock or herd. The words “chaciare” in line 24, and “fugare,” in p. 27, line 30, express the same duty of service.

Page 19. *Habere unam garbam de ipso blado*.—In the Latin text of “the Rectitudines,” the recompense to the Cotsetle of a sheaf for mowing an acre of oats is thus described, “Habeat garbam suam, quam præpositus vel minister domini dabit ei.” (p. 433.)

Page 21. *Boscus vestitus*.—Vestura is defined in Du Cange “Fructus quilibet agro hærentes.” At p. 1 we find the phrase “Boscus bene vestitus de fago.” It is probable, that when a wood is said to be Non vestitus, the absence of all produce either from underwood or pannage is implied.

De Rifflei et Virgis.—Reffletum, Refletum, Reflectum. (Du Cange.) Vesturæ boscorum et reflectorum. (Fleta, II. 41, § 38.) The meaning of the word Rifflei is doubtful; but, being united with “virgis,” it seems to indicate an osier bed, or plantation of pliable wood.

Page 28. *Forland*.—The “Forland” and the “Inland” of a manor would seem to bear the same relation to each other as the “Boscus Forinsecus,” and “Boscus Intrinsecus. The “Inland” and “Utland” are described by Lambard as the Demesne of the lord, and the Land of the tenants. (Spelman) It is, however, probable that both the Inland of the demesne, and the Forland or Utland of the tenants, differed as to tenure, or to situation, from the ordinary demesne and tenants’ lands. The “Inlands,” which were relet upon an increased rent at Belchamp, in 1240 (see pages 118–121), are described as “terræ de dominico, quas vocant Inlandes.”

Page 29. *Pro obolo et corredio*.—“Corredium,” or “Corrodium,” was a continued allowance of food for one or more days. The service here described was that of the office of server, or dresser of the table. See

Spelman *voce* "Sewer." This Gilibertus le Suir held also v. acres as a free tenant (p. 31).

Page 30. *Debet facere sectam siræ et hundredi*.—Although the Dean and Chapter as Lords of Manors were free from suit and service at the County Courts, their tenants do not appear to have partaken the exemption. In the Rot. Hundred. of Essex (p. 161) the Bishop of London is stated to have withdrawn the suit of two men in Tollesbury who were accustomed to attend the tourn of the sheriff, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to have withdrawn the "secta Hundredi" due from a tenement in their Manor of Heybrigge.

Page 32. *Sine foris facto*.—The services here mentioned were those of the Libere Tenentes; but it would seem that if not performed no forfeiture was incurred. In the survey of 1181 (see page 117) the same expression "sine forisfacto" occurs. In the survey of 1279 it is omitted; but from the account there given (I. 101) of the quantity of food which was due by custom to the tenants at the precariæ, it would appear that, since the lord lost little by their non-attendance, forfeiture was not incurred.

Page 33. *Precaria quæ dicitur ben*.—"Item inveniet unum hominem ad viii. benes in autumnno ad cibum domini." (I. 98 b.)

Gavelsed.—Otherwise termed Gavelcorn. In 1279, from every half-virgate one heaped bushel of wheat was due under the denomination of Gavelcorn. (I. 107.)

Page 34. *Warectabit dimidiam acram*.—Land ploughed in the spring and left fallow was termed "Warectum." It is now termed summer fallow. The word is a form of the Latin "Vervactum," which is thus defined in Faccioliati: "Ager vere proscissus, deindeque quiescens usque ad sequentem autumnum, quo sementis fit; quasi *vere actum*."

Vigilabit circa curiam.—The mode of performing the service is described in I. 98. "John Aldred, a customary tenant, was bound with the other tenants of the same rank to provide, that one of them should keep watch at the court from Christmas to Twelfth-day, and have a good fire in the Hall, one white loaf, one cooked dish (*ferculum coquinæ*), and a gallon of ale; and if any damage were done, he that watched was to make it good, unless he had raised the hue and cry for the village to go in pursuit." It is probable, that when services of this kind were commuted by the lord, the money paid in lieu of service was termed "ward-penny."

Page 35. *Pro duobus soccis*.—Two ploughshares. The iron, with which the plough is shod, is still termed in the north of England “the sock.” These ploughshares were, as appears from I. 97, 98, delivered on certain days. “Robertus Coupere reddit unum vomerem ad festum S'ctæ Crucis” (May 3). “Willielmus Fraunchinne debet unum vomerem ad festum S'ci Botolphi” (June 18).

Page 37. *Fodere terram ad linum*.—Similar service in the cultivation of the flax crop was due from the cotarii of Donistowe, co. Oxon. 7 Ed. I. (Rot. Hund. II. 847.)

Page 39. *Furem judicatum suspendet*.—Upon the right of lords of manors to have a gallows and to try and execute robbers, see Spelman in voce *Infangenethef*. In the Placita de Quo Warranto, Ed. I. (p. 8), the Abbot of Waltham being charged with having erected a gallows, (not having had one in his Manor of Alrichseye (Arlesy, in the county of Bedford), prior to the last circuit of the Justices in Eyre,) replied; that it was true, that robbers had been very often condemned in his court and hanged on the gallows of his neighbours, who lent them to him; but after the last circuit it happened, that one Theobald, a robber, was taken “cum manu opere” (with the goods in his possession) at the suit of a certain person, and condemned in his court; and that under the cover of the Royal Charter, which allowed him “Infangenethef,” he then first erected a gallows after the last circuit, as it was lawful for him to do; and further, that robbers, who had been condemned by the Justices in Eyre, or their deputies, had frequently been delivered to him to be executed. In a similar proceeding against the Bishop and Canons of St. Paul's, it was pleaded (p. 476) that the Canons of St. Paul's possessed the right of Infangenethef, with other privileges, in all their manors in the county of Middlesex, but that they had no gallows, except in Finsbury; and that, when any of the men of their Villæ were taken, their twenty-two hides were convened to pass the judgment upon him, “ad iudicium de eo perficiendum.”

Page 39. *Mallardus*.—The drake of the wild duck.

Forland.—Inland and Forland would seem to be terms opposed to each other. On referring to the Inquisition of 1279 (I. 99) it appears that the tenants here described as holding Forland are there said to hold Mollond. In the Rot. Hundred. (II. p. 425) mention is made of customary tenants at Campes, in the county of Cambridge, holding Mollond. Land of

this character was also held by tenants of the St. Paul's manors Wicham and Chingford, in 1279, though no mention is made of them in 1222. At Wicham Mollond was distinguished from Customary land with respect to the right of dower, "The widow who held Mollond was entitled to have the moiety of such land for dower as long as she remained a widow, and the whole of the customary land, but marrying she lost the whole of it. If Customary land descended to daughters the eldest took the whole, but Mollond was divided." (I. 100.)

At Chingford there were several tenants "*nativi*" holding various quantities of land described as "*terra de mollond per successionem cum pertinentiis*:" we meet also with this description "*terra de werklond cum pertinentiis per successionem*;" and also "*terra cum pertinentiis de mollond et werklond per successionem*." There were eighteen such tenants of Mollond. Mollond and Werklond were, however, different. The services of the tenants of Mollond are the same as those due from the *Custumarii*; but the payment on admission differed at Chingford; the *Operarius* paid to the lord a ploughshare; of tenants of other classes it is said "*Ingredientes Mollond duplicabunt redditum*." (I. 65.)

Page 41. *Hidarii de Torph*.—The reader will remark that of nine and a half hides held by the *Hidarii*, eight are described as divided amongst several tenants. (See the Observations on this Tenancy, Introduction, p. xxv.) In 1279 the number of hides so divided was nine. The services due from these tenants, as described in the following pages 42, 43, are enumerated in I. 95, and the value of them, as due from each hide, when commuted, is estimated at eighteen shillings and eleven pence. The holders of the nine hides possessed also amongst them seventy-two messuages or dwelling-houses, and for each messuage some occasional services were due, in addition to those due for the land in the hide.

Page 43. *Ad totum d'nium unius carucæ*.—"Ad totum dignerium." See pages 55, line 11; 62, line 27, where it appears that the word *dignerium* is equivalent to *cibum*. The service here mentioned was that of threshing corn enough for the food of a team (*caruca*) in winter and spring. *Dignerium* is explained by Du Cange to be *Pastus*, *Prandium*, and derived from the French "*Disner*." It is evidently an ancient form of our present word "dinner." Rot. Hund. Oxon, p. 750. "*Unum panem ad dignerium suum*."

Bateria.—The wash-house. The place “ubi panni tunduntur.” Du Cange. *Batuere*, verberare. Facciolati, Lexicon.

Mescinga.—Apparently the same word as the Anglo-Saxon “metsung,” food or meat, in the R. S. P. p. 436. In 1279 this payment was commuted for iiiij d. messing silver, or “metegafol,” as the older form of the word is in R. S. P. p. 434.

Companagium.—Flesh, fish, or cheese; anything to be eaten with bread.

Cleras ad faldam de virgis.—Hurdles. In the Inquisition of Belchamp (I. 103), the Clera is described to be made “de novem pilis, et unus pes erit inter quamlibet pilam cum una magna pila et Wrevia.” If the great stake was at one end of the hurdle, and the Wrevia at the other, we may suppose that the Wrevia was the band which fastened one hurdle to another. One meaning of *reafian* in Anglo-Saxon is “to pull,” hence our word “to reef.”

Doddas avenæ.—In page 47 it is stated that 24 doddæ equal 27 Colchester quarters. In 1279 three quarters of oats were paid in lieu of two doddæ; under the description “Tria quarteria de Ledoten or Ledhoten.” (I. 93 b.)

Page 46. *Auxilium regis.*—Auxilium dicitur id, quod Subsidium vocamus, et commune Regni Tallagium. (Spelman.)

Page 47. *Duos multones meliores, exceptis quatuor.*—The tenants might choose for their repast the fifth and sixth best sheep of the flock.

Wambelokes.—The loose locks of wool on the belly of the sheep, forming the edges of the fleece.

Sellio.—A strip of land laid in a ridge or balk.

Mairenum.—Timber of any kind. Du Cange supposes the word to be a corrupt form of “materiamen;” but if chestnut wood was chiefly used, it is possible, that the root of the word may be “Marron.” Oak wood cut into small planks is termed in French, “Merrein.”

Page 48. *Culacium.*—Probably that sort of addition to a building, which we now call a lean-to. It is here attached to a bovarium or oxshed; but it was a frequent appendage to a barn. See the description of the barns at Wicham, Ardeley, and Belchamp, pages 136, 137, 139. *Culus.*—Pars cujusvis rei posterior. Du Cange.

Susenna.—Susenna pastura, p. 64. The etymology of the word, according to Du Cange, is uncertain, but it appears to be associated with marsh-land. The land here mentioned as capable of maintaining 400 sheep, and

containing 160 acres, is described in I. 89, under the name Ewenemersh, and as sustaining 400 "oves matrices ad majus centum." We find in Britton (chap. xx.) the word "Sursane" (Ex Gallico Sursemées—Du Cange); in the Mirror of Justice (cap. i. § xvi.), Sussénée; in Fleta (ii. 122), Suscematæ; in the Judicium Pilloriæ, "carnes susceinatas;" in the Statutum de Pistoribus, "carnes porcinas supersennuatas,"—swine's flesh measled," the words in all these places denoting meat unfit for eating. When therefore the word "susenna" is joined to pasture, it may mean unsound or rotten pasture, such as is now found on the coast of Essex upon the "saltings;" which are formed by the gradual accumulation of silt, and which require a length of time to become solid before they are inclosed and fit for the plough.

Page 49. *Isti tenent sexacras*.—By an error of transcription "sexacras" has been printed instead of "*seracras*,"* and subsequently "sexlond" instead of "*serlond*." In 1279 there were ten tenants at Walton holding "saracres" and at Kirkby sixteen, but the peculiar character of "seracres" or "serlond" does not appear.

Lodlond.—The meaning of this word is uncertain. It may denote the *tenure*, as being that of carrying "loads," and of which a particular account is given in I. 141, "De lodis," as due from the tenants at Sandon; or it may be descriptive of the position of the land, as lying upon a "lode" or canal.

Posuit ad denarium.—Commuting the prædial service into money rent.

Page 52. *Alia haicia vestita bosco*.—Haicia, idem quod Haya, Sepes. Du Cange. In I. 84 b. this wood is described as the "longa" Haicia, and as containing three acres. It was probably a belt of wood inclosed by an hedge or ditch.

Boscus non vestitus.—In I. 84 b, the wood here termed Boscus non vestitus is called "Bruera," a word which denotes land covered with heather. (Du Cange.) The woods here said to contain .xv. and .xl. acres are there described as containing .Cxv. and .Cxl. acres.

Page 53. *In Frutectis*—Frutetum, ground in which willows or reeds may be grown. In Frutetis et arundinetis maxime nascitur. (Pliny.)

Page 54. *Ad navem et ad stagnum*.—The services of loading and

* In the district around Iglau in Moravia, an old burial ground is called "Saaracker," the word Saar or Sar meaning a ghost. The editor is indebted to a friend for this illustrative conjecture.

sending the ship with the firma for St. Paul's, and of repairing the mill-dam. We learn from I. 89, that the sum received in 1279, under the name of schepselver, as a commutation of the service of carrying the firmæ to London,] was 24s., paid in equal portions of 8s. at three periods of the year, the Manor furnishing three firmæ at those intervals.

Page 56. *Participabit in uno mullone feni*.—The mow of hay so divided was the produce of half an acre. (I. 86 a.)

Wardpenny.—It is evident, that as the Maltsilver and Landgavel here mentioned were payable to the Lord, so also was the Wardpenny. (Note, p. 34, *Vigilabit circa curiam*.) It is, however, to be observed that Wardpenny was one of the payments due to the Crown and payable at the County Court (see page 58); but whether as a commutation for any, or what kind of guard, we are not informed. At page 64 we read, that the Manor of Barling paid for its two hides and a half thirteen pence for Wardpenny, towards which the Demesne lands contributed two pence. The names of the tenants from whom the Wardpenny was due are given at p. 68.

57. *Ad stipulam*.—The service of collecting straw for thatching, as in p. 56, “ad grangias cooperiendas.”

Decem acræ pro ferramentis carucarum faciendis.—This tenement was in 1279 held by Johannes “Faber,” or Smith. In I. 86 b. this service is more fully described. The Smith paid no rent, but he made all the iron-work of the ploughs, shod four plough-horses (affros de caruca) and one cart-horse, the Lord providing iron and steel (asserrum) for the ploughs, and iron and nails for the horseshoes.

Page 58. *Cum sex hidis trium solandarum*.—From the description given (p. 93) of the solanda of Chiswick “quæ per se continet duas hidas,” we infer, that the three Solandæ here mentioned, contained each of them two hides also, and, as has been stated in the Introduction (p. xiv.), of less dimension than the ordinary hide. It was there conjectured, that the Solanda might represent the Kentish solimus of 180 acres, and be composed of two hides of 90 acres each. The word “Solanda” in the Inquisitions of Tillingham and of Drayton in 1181 (pages 142, 145), and in that of Drayton in 1279 (I. 128), is written “Scolanda” and “Scholanda.” At Drayton in the account of John Derman’s tenement, who was said to hold forty-three and a half acres “terræ arabilis,” and three acres and a half “de la Scoland,” “ploughed land,” would seem to be opposed to “Scoland.”

It is however there particularly stated, that the Scholand contained one hide of four virgates or 64 acres; the virgate of Drayton containing only 16 acres; and thus the smallness of this hide of Scholanda at Drayton confirms the conjecture, that hides in Solanda or Scholanda were generally less than the ordinary hide.

Page 59. *Cum quiescit dominium per Wainagium*.—When the demesne lies fallow after ploughing.

Bercariæ.—Sheepwalks. *Bercarius* (see page 105) the keeper of the sheepwalk. The root of the word is supposed to be the Latin “Vervex,” a wether sheep. (Du Cange.)

Page 60. *Hopa de Marisco*.—Germani *Hofas* solitarias colonorum ædes vocant. Du Cange in verbo *Huba*.

Page 64. *Proprio custamento suo et periculo*.—This is further explained, I. 84b. The firmæ were sent to London by water. If the ship was lost, but any one escaped, the tenants bore the loss of the cargo, and were answerable for the firmæ. The value of the carriage of four firmæ to London was estimated at 1l. 6s. 8d.

Portandas ul' danningam.—The text is misprinted *putandas*; ul' is probably *ultra*. Danningam, or Dengey, is the adjoining village, to which the corn was to be carried, in order to its being shipped.

Reddunt istæ duæ hidæ, &c.—In the year 1236, 19 Henry III. the Chapter had a renewed grant of this Manor from the Crown, which exempted them from suit at the county and hundred court, from payment of Wardpenny, Hundredpenny, Tithingpenny, and view of Francplege, and confirmed to them *Saca et Soca, &c.* (I. 163.)

Page 66. *Ad aperiendos selones ad aquæ ductum*.—The service of letting off the water by opening the furrows between the ridges. At Chingford (I. 63) we read “Et sciendum est, quod si debeat waterfurgiare, debet desiccare xx partitos, et si cum caruca ad waterfurgandum (*sic*) tunc debet desiccare x. partitos.” The *partiti* appear to be the *selliones*, and ten openings with the plough were accounted equal to twenty made by the spade.

Page 67. *Acram unam Garsacram*.—It appears from a passage in the Rotuli Hundred. p. 868, “arabit duos seliones, qui vocantur grasacre,” that the Grasacre consisted of two strips or ridges, called “Balks.”

Page 68. *Inferius notati debent Wardpenny*.—It would appear from

this list, that the burden of the Wardpenny (mentioned at p. 64 as annually payable by the manor to the bailiff of the hundred of Reilee), was borne by those tenants in particular, who held "terras operarias," in most instances, of half a virgate; and that the payment was chargeable upon the land, and not upon the persons, the payment being continued though the lands by escheat became attached to the demesne. A similar list is found at p. 85 of eight persons of the manor of Nastok, who paid 2*d.* each towards the 16*d.* which was due to the court of the hundred at Hocktide. Of these eight persons four were Libere Tenentes, other three Nativi, the Libere Tenentes probably paying the Wardpenny, as holding lands formerly belonging to persons of the latter class. In the Survey of Sutton in 1222 there is no similar enumeration, although Wardpenny is mentioned as paid by four of the tenants holding half virgates. But the Survey of 1279 (I. 28) contains the names of twelve persons who paid 2*d.* each as Wardpenny, together with notice of a Wardpenny of a different character, resembling that paid to the Bercarius at Bernes, p. 105, for the custody of sheep in the common pasture. "Quilibet habens averia super terruras Domini ad valentiam xxx^d dabit unum denarium ad festum S'ci Martini, qui vocatur Wardpeny, exceptis illis qui sunt de Ward vigilantes, qui vigilant ad regiam stratam de nocte (then follow the twelve names), et recipient Wardestof, et facit (*sic*) summonitionem de Vigilia, et erit quietus pro summonitionibus de denariis qui vocantur Wardpenny." In the Survey of Chingford of 1222 no distinct mention is made of Wardpenny, but in the Survey of 1279 (I. 65), which recites a "Finalis concordia" made between the Abbot of Waltham and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, 4 Hen. III. with respect to the Services due to the Half-hundred of the Abbot from the Tenants of the Manor of Chingford, some statements are made, which illustrate the duty of "Ward" as rendered at the court of the Hundred, as well as the payment of Wardpenny within the Manor. That document states, that it was anciently the custom, that all the Tenants of the Manor, whether Liberi or Villani, should attend unsummoned three lagehundreds in the year, from the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Michael for fifteen days, from the Tuesday after the Epiphany for fifteen days, and also from Hokday, on which latter day the tenants were bound "præsentrare quendam Wardam in quodam baculo qui vocatur Wardestaf." This service was due at the Hundred Court. But when the View of Francplege

was held annually, on Friday in Whitsun week, at the church at Chingford, by the Bailiff of the Hundred, and the Bailiff of the Manor, then, according to ancient custom, ten pence was paid for Wardpenny.

Charchiare.—Apparently a form of “cariare,” (carro vehere), and of the French “charier.” (Du Cange.)

Page 70. *De cremento ut sit perpetuum*.—In almost all cases the increase of rent appears to have been a penny per acre. The tenants probably obtained a right of inheritance by the increased payment.

Page 72. *Duas Wardacras de frumento et avena*.—The number of tenants here enumerated as performing this service is ten. We learn from I. 66, where eight tenants of this class are mentioned, that the whole land reaped by them was four acres, two of wheat and two of oats. They also furnished one of the four men who with the Præpositus attended at the assize upon the Justices in Eyre to represent the Villata. (Bracton, 109 b, 143 b; Britton, ch. 2, De Eyres.)

Page 73. *Præpositus hundredi*.—The steward of the hundred of Angra. The *Baro* described in the next page as holding the hundred pro tempore appears to be a person of a different rank.

Page 74. *Coperonos fustium*.—The loppings of the trees felled for timber. *Cuperia*.—Arborum extremitates. *Fustis*.—Arbor justæ magnitudinis. (Du Cange.)

Hide computabiles sicut olim.—In this Manor the Hide contained 140 or seven score acres, and the Virgate twenty. (See page 81.)

Acrae de genesteio.—Genista. Broom. At Havering, which is in the neighbourhood of Nastok, the Foresters exacted toll (Cheminagium) from the men of the hundred, tam de *genetto* viridi quam sicco. (Rot. Hund. vol. i. p. 152.) The Genectum was sometimes tithable. (Du Cange in voce Genectum.)

Page 75. *Porcos in pessona*.—Pessona, Pastio. Du Cange. Herbage, acorns, nuts, or anything which might be eaten, is included under the term “pessona.” Bracton, f. 222 b.

In Foresteria Bosci clamat hereditatem.—This claim was not unusual (compare p. 98), the perquisites of the office being, as appears, a source of profit.

Page 76. *Curia habet foregrist sed dat molturam*.—The meaning of the term *foregrist* has not been ascertained. It may probably be the

Tolnetum ad Molendinum, which forms the subject of enactment in the Statutum de Pistoribus. Statutes of the Realm, vol. i. p. 203. "The toll of a mill shall be taken according to the custom of the land, and according to the strength of the water-course, either to the twentieth or four-and-twentieth corn. And the measure whereby the toll must be taken shall be agreeable to the King's measure, and toll shall be taken by the rase, and not by the heap or cantel. And in case that the firmarii find the millers their necessities, they shall take nothing besides their due toll; and if they do otherwise they shall be grievously punished."

Mina Avenæ.—The Mina was a measure which contained four and a half bushels (I. 71.) This payment was sometimes termed Foddercorn.

Page 77. *Regardum.*—The Survey, or Visitation of a Forest.

Page 79. *Bruera.*—Probably "brushwood." In Bracton, I. iv. c. 38, we find mention of "Jus falcandi herbam vel Brueram vel hujusmodi ad rationabile estoverium."

Page 80. *Parva Pertica.* The ordinary perch appears to have been $16\frac{1}{2}$, and the greater perch 24 (see page 92). The lesser perch was probably that of ten or of twelve feet. (See Du Cange.)

Page 81. *Havedsot.*—Head money, otherwise termed Chevagium. At page 83 a particular account is given of this payment. Single persons paid a penny. Married persons two pence. It was paid at Whitsuntide. These persons were Nativi. But the payment gave them the privilege of going out of the Manor, "habent exitum" (see Introduction, p. xxiv), and they had the right of wood and water on the demesne.

Falcabit dimidium acram et venit ad Bedemad.—Bedmath is the service of Haymaking. It is fully described in I. 70, where the service of mowing the halfacre here mentioned has the distinguishing name, Bed-halfaker. Twenty-six mowers and eight haymakers were entitled for this service to the bread of four bushels of wheat, a live sheep, a cheese of the value of 5*d.*, and a cheesemold, first filled with salt, and afterwards with oatmeal.

Page 82. *Respectus.*—Mora, dilatio, continuatio temporis—an adjournment to a future day, to give time for giving an answer. (Spelman.) Hence our word "Respite."

Page 85. *Pro Communitate Pastoragii.*—The description of "com-

munia pasturæ," and of the law respecting it, occupies three chapters of the fourth book of Bracton. The right of communia varied, however, so much, and was sometimes so limited, that it is possible, the privilege which the Villata of Nastock enjoyed, might only be that of grazing cattle, without including the right of pannage, or the full enjoyment of the "pessona."

Inquisitio facta anno secundo post translationem Beati Thomæ.—The insertion of this date is remarkable. The translation of the remains of Saint Thomas of Canterbury took place on the 7th July, 1220. We are not informed as to the time of the year when this inquisition was begun; but the visit of the Dean and the Treasurer to Chingford must have taken place prior to 7 July, 1222.

Per Robertum Decanum, &c.—Robert de Watford was Dean from the year 1218 to 1228. Henry the Chancellor was Henry de Cornhill; he became Chancellor in 1217, and Dean in 1254. Peter the Treasurer here mentioned as the "firmarius" was Peter de Sancta Maria: he was Prebendary of Isledon.

De Carmos. Moellos et Jantes et Wdericht.—Are these the names of particular woods or of materials? Wdericht seems to be some special right of wood, apparently different from the right of supply of wood for the carts.

Page 86. *Duo Lag hundred.*—The law courts of the hundred. The law-day is mentioned in Statut. 1 Edw. IV. c. 2. In the Forest Laws of Cnut, c. ix. we read, "Sint omnes quieti ab omnibus procuracionibus, summotionibus et popularibus placitis, quas *hundred laghe* Angli dicunt."

Page 90. *Duo fū' de avena.*—Two Fardings or Quarters.

Aversilver.—Money in lieu of carriage or average.

Quarta pars plumbi.—The plumbus is a leaden fat belonging to the brewery, frequently mentioned in the inventories of the manors, pp. 121, 132, 137, 146, and in some cases as "plumbus super furnacem." The text, as it stands, is defective in meaning; but the inquisition of 1279 justifies the conjecture, that the service here mentioned is that of filling one-fourth of the boiler or "plumbus super furnacem," for the purpose of a bath; for we there read (I. 60, 63,) of four tenants of this manor, who were bound "Balinare dominum, et aquam portare, et calefacere ad idem."

Page 92. *Duas firmas plenas.*—The "plena firma" is distinguished from the "brevis firma" which is mentioned at p. 122 as payable in 1150 from the manor of Wicham; but the relative proportions of the two firmæ are not

discoverable. The number of firmæ payable from each manor varied according to its extent. (See Introduction, p. xxxix.) In later times each firma contained 16 quarters of wheat, 16 quarters of oats, and three quarters of barley.

Page 96. *Johannes Faber*.—In 1279 Walter Faber held this tenement, and performed this service: “Dat unum hamum ferreum de redditu ad carnem in coquina erigendam, die quo dominus habet magnam Alebedrip (probably the time of brewing, when the tenants supplied utensils), et habebit jentaculum suum.” (I. 27.)

Page 103. *Bernes*.—This manor is described in the Exchequer Domesday as forming part of the Archiepiscopal manor of Mortalage, and held of the Archbishop by the Canons of St. Paul's. The prædial services due from them of ploughing a certain quantity of the Archbishop's land “ad cibum in curia archiepiscopi,” and of attending the “precariæ” of the Archbishop, illustrate the position, that the performance of prædial services does not imply degradation in condition.

Quorum tamen num'um recepit.—The reading is uncertain. *Nummum* would mean money received for defects, but *numerus* appears preferable as denoting the enumeration of the buildings in the lease granted to the firmarius. In the lease granted to Gerard de Cusance in 1317 (I. 169) there is a clause respecting improvements and dilapidations, which illustrates the allusion here made to the “melioratio” and “deterioratio” of the buildings. “Et quicquid meliorationis inventum fuerit tunc ibidem in domibus vel utensilibus prædictis per eum receptis liberum et quietum eisdem decano et capitulo remanebit, ita tamen quod, si domos aliquas inutiles vel ruinosas destruxerit, vel onerosas aut male dispositas in melius mutaverit alibi transferendo vel competentius disponendo, debita recompensatio sibi fiat de necessariis et utilibus meliorationibus per eum, ut præmittitur, factis cum aliis inutilibus vel ruinosis per eum destructis, et vel male dispositis alibi translatis, seu utilius et melius ordinatis, dum tamen sufficientia aysiamenta domorum necessariarum et utilium dimittantur.”

Page 105. *Ponunt faldam suam*.—The folding from Hokday to the first of August on the demesne, and paying for the charge of the stock so folded, was an advantage to the lord, both as respects the manuring of the demesne and providing the wages of his shepherd.

Communis pastura.—This right of feeding is distinct from that of

folding just mentioned, which was limited to the demesne lands between Hokday and the first of August. It was that denominated pasture of common, and was enjoyed from Easter to Michaelmas; nor was the lord bound to provide any shepherd for the sheep thus depastured.

Page 107. *Inrotulatio, &c.*—These extracts from the enrolments of the proceedings of the Justices in Eyre of the 5 and 20 Ed. I. 1277 and 1292, form the last page (but in a much later hand) of the Domesday of 1222.

Vistes et reward' forestæ.—The views and surveys of the King's Foresters.

Quieta de canibus expeditandis. The not being compelled to *law* their dogs, by mutilating their feet to prevent their chasing the game.

Imbladitura.—The growing corn on assart lands.

De Agnete Picot.—In an Inquisition made 3 Edw. I. mention is made of a Purprestura at Chingford held by one Picot who paid to the Treasurer of St. Paul's three days' work and three halfpence. (Rot. Hundred. vol. I. p. 160.) From the Placita de Quo Warranto (p. 282) it appears that in the 6 Edw. I., the year following this circuit or iter of Roger de Clifford, the Bishop of London and the Chapter defended their rights on this manor by producing their charters, and that they were dismissed "*sine die*," their claim being allowed.

Hebrugge, Chingeford.—The Chapter appear to have been charged with a Purprestura committed in the time of Simon de Stanbrugg. The Charter of King John which had been produced at Chingford (6 Edw. II.) was produced again, and the rights of the Chapter both at Chingford and Heybridge allowed.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE FRAGMENT OF
THE DOMESDAY OF RADULPHUS DE DICETO IN 1181.

This MS. for the transcription of which the Editor is indebted to the Rev. H. O. Cox, Under-Librarian of the Bodleian, contains only two leaves, written in double columns, of the folio size, the handwriting and the page being of the same character but rather larger than that in the Domesday of 1222. They are part of a book which originally contained, as is shown by the Capitula (p. 110), not only the Inquisition of 1181, but many other particulars relative to the Cathedral and its possessions.

Page 109. *Annus ab Incarnatione, &c.*—The date of the Inquisition, as commencing Jan. 8, 1181, and synchronizing with the 21 of Alexander III. and the 27 of Henry II. accords with the Chronological Tables of Sir H. Nicolas. The King Henry here mentioned, as the king's son, was the eldest son of Henry II. who was crowned king during his father's lifetime, on the 14th June, 1170, being then fifteen years of age. He died at Castle Martel, in Turenne, in 1182; his father died in 1189. He was crowned a second time at Winchester after his marriage with Margaret, the only daughter of Louis VII. King of France; and, as he was twice crowned, he was also twice buried, first at Mans, and afterwards at Rouen. Sandford, Geneal. Hist. p. 67.

Page 110. *Herebertus Cantuariensis Archidiaconus.*—This person was probably Herebertus Pauper, who in 1194 was consecrated to the see of Salisbury. Godwin de Præsulibus, p. 342.

Robertus Mantell. Vicecomes.—He was Sheriff of Essex and Herts for twelve years subsequent to the 16 Henry II.; the two counties being under the same sheriff until the 9 Eliz. (Fuller's Worthies, vol. i.) He was the founder of the monastery of Bileigh, in the parish of Maldon.

Nicholas de Sigillo.—He was probably a relation of Robertus de Sigillo, who died Bishop of London in 1151. Nicholas, surnamed Scriba, was also a Canon of St. Paul's at the time of this Inquisition.

Ricardus Ruffus.—A Canon and Prebendary of Twyford, who, in the time of Hugo de Marini the Dean, became the Firmarius of Belchamp. (See the Lease, p. 138). His surname Ruffus distinguishes him from Richard the Archdeacon, who had also held the lease of that manor, but who was not Archdeacon of Essex later than 1168. Newcourt, in his Repertorium, has assigned the surname of Ruffus to the Archdeacon, but, as it appears, incorrectly. It is remarkable that among the lists of tenants of the manor of Belchamp in 1222, the name of Matilda occurs as "*relicta Ricardi Ruffi*," and as holding an acre of land.

Odo de Dammartino.—This person does not appear to have been a canon. The family, of which he was a member, was settled at Norton, the church of which was given in the reign of Ric. I. by Bartholomew de Dammartino, the patron, to the nuns of St. Leonard's at Bromley.

Johannes de Marigni.—Possibly a relation of Hugo de Marini, the predecessor of Radulphus de Diceto in the deanery.

Nicholas Londoniensis Archidiaconus.—In the List of the Prebendaries of Oxgate, this Nicholas is mentioned as being the *son* of Nicholas Croce-mannus, the former prebendary.

Page 112. *Inquisitio facta infra viginti dies duos*.—This progress began in the winter in the month of January. That in 1222 appears to have taken place at Midsummer. In 1279 the progress began on the 19th Sept. at Nastock, and ended at Chiswick on the 24th Oct.; more places were then visited, and the whole time occupied thirty-six days instead of twenty-two.

Page 113. *Reginaldus præpositus*.—Mentioned in 1222 as having been a tenant of this manor. See page 7, and note there.

Page 114. *Ric. archarius—Aschetillus—Stonhardus*.—Among the jurors in 1222 we find Thomas Archer, Anketillus and Stonhardus. The two latter were probably the persons who had served forty years before.

Robertus persona tenet.—The lands of this Robert Persona were held (the stanwinesland excepted) in 1222 by Ricardus de Petewineshale; and subsequently by Nicholas de Petewineshale; and in 1279 by Nicholas his son. In 1240, another member of the family, William de Petewineshall, held a messuage formerly held by Richard. It is probable that Robertus Persona was the ancestor of the family. We learn from I. 101, that, prior to 1279, Nicholas, the son of Nicholas, had sold all his land but seven or eight acres, one Martinus de Suthmere being both the purchaser of the

fourscore acres which belonged to Nicholas, and also the tenant of twenty-four acres, for which he rendered service to the manor for himself and his tenants; the same Martinus having fourteen tenants rendering him service, whilst he himself rendered service for a small portion to another tenant, Robert Lovekyn, who had tenants under him, himself also rendering service to the manor. Such was the intricacy attendant upon manorial subinfeudation, being the counterpart upon a smaller scale of the intricacy of the relations, in which kings and princes and nobles stood to each other, as possessors of lands, either in the same or in different countries, under the system of feudality, which scarcely recognised the possession of land apart from fealty, or the performance of some kind of personal service.

Randolphus præpositus.—The tenement held by this person is mentioned in 1222 as held by William the son of Absolon at the same rent, *vs. vid.*

Page 117. *Isti tenent terras operarias*.—The possessors of some of these lands appear in the subsequent Inquisition of 1222. Stanhard's half-virgate was held by John de Wicham; that of Lambertus, the son of Ailinar, descended to his daughter, Basilia; that of Lambertus grossus to his widow Alicia. Robert the son of Wlurinus was still alive; and his son had become a tenant.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE INCREASED RENTAL OF LANDS
IN BELCHAMP, A.D. 1240, pp. 118—121.

This document, which exhibits an increase made in the rent payable by the tenants of certain lands of the demesne termed "inlands" to the amount of one-half of the former rent, illustrates the statement in the Introduction (p. viii.), that increase of rent was to be obtained by the lords of manors only for newly inclosed lands, or for lands belonging to the demesne.

These tenants had held their lands "*sine auctoritate capituli*," that is, at the will of the firmarius, and it is to be remarked, that the proposal to increase the rent came from the tenants themselves, "*infrascripti tenentes augmentaverunt redditum assisum*," on the condition that they should hold under the chapter, "*ut auctoritas capituli interveniret*." It is probable, that thus holding of the chapter, they acquired a permanent and hereditary right in the land; the survey of Runwell in 1222 (pp. 70, 71) containing a record of a similar increase in the rent of lands in the demesne, with the addition "*de cremento per capitulum, ut sit perpetuum*."

The number of the tenants in this document is 31. In ten instances either the tenants or their family may be identified in the survey of 1222, viz. Henr' Pictor, Rogerus fil' Rob', Johannes Pelliparius, Henr' dux, Auicia relicta Giliberti suoris, Will' de Petewinshale, Lambertus faber, Rob'tus Ieffrich, et Will's Mot. carpentarius. A similar identification might be made from the survey of 1279, as compared with this list in 1240. With respect to the tenants of the demesne of this manor of Belchamp, it is remarkable, that the information respecting them in the documents of St. Paul's relates to four periods, the years 1181, 1222, 1240, 1279. Hugo de St. Edmund, here mentioned as Custos Manerii, was Prebendary of Ealdstreet, and 1250 Archdeacon of Colchester.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE
LEASES OF THE MANORS OF ST. PAUL'S DURING THE
TWELFTH CENTURY, pp. 122—139.

Of these documents, seventeen in number, sixteen relate to the manors of Wicham, Cadendun, Runwell, Adulvesnasa, Barling, Bernes, Kenswuth, Belchamp, Nastock, Sandun, Chingeford, and Ardeley, and one to a property at Twyford, which is recorded in the Exchequer Domesday (Middx.) as belonging to the Canons of St. Paul's, but which, being held as a distinct prebend, and not forming a part of the "communa," was not included in the Inquisition of 1222.

These documents, as recorded in Book L (fol. 32—46), are transcripts of leases, which, as appears from the lease of Belchamp (p. 138), were executed in two parts and indented; as to their date, they are earlier by several years than the Chartæ of the same kind in Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*, and they form the commencement of a series of similar documents now remaining in the archives of St. Paul's, under which, modified from time to time as fresh conditions were added to the lease, the Canons who were Residentiaries held the Manors of the cathedral as lessees to the end of the fifteenth century.

Page 122. *Hæc est conventus inter capitulum . . . et Robertum filium Ailwini sacerdotis.*—It appears from the names of the witnesses to this lease that Ailwinus the priest had four sons, Robert, William, Ranulph, and Henry. Whether matrimony was allowed or not to priests, it is thus certain, that in that age they did not disown their children. Among the witnesses in the next lease (p. 124) we find Walter the son of the Bishop.

Debet reddere Robertus; and p. 123, *Debet Ailwinus reddere.*—The scribe, in making out the lease to Robert the son, of a property held by Ailwinus the father, appears to have copied the original lease to Ailwinus without properly altering the name. The names of the witnesses do not supply the means of determining the date of this lease, which is in substance as old as that of Ailwinus the father of Robert, and is upon the face of it a transfer of the lease from the father to the son.

In festo S'cti Martini, et S'cti Joannis Baptistæ.—The firma of Wicham, originally payable at these feasts, continued to be paid on nearly the same days, and at the same intervals, at a much later period. (See the Tables, p. 155-159.)

Sexdecem boves quemque preciatum xxviii.d.—The prices, which are affixed to the different kinds of live stock in these leases, being those payable at the end of the lease, may be assumed to represent their ordinary value; oxen and horses being worth 3*s.*; sheep 3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 5*d.*; and goats 4*d.*; boars and sows from 8*d.* to 12*d.*; pigs, varying according to their size and age, from a penny for a sucking-pig, to 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 8*d.*, and 12*d.* We have to remark, that the lowest prices for horses and oxen are those fixed in this lease to Robert the son of Ailwin, the horses being valued at 2*s.* 6*d.* instead of 3*s.*, and the oxen at 2*s.* 4*d.*, the values being reduced from those in the lease held by his father. A goat also in the father's lease was valued at 6*d.*, but in the son's at 4*d.* The prices of the stock in the lease of Sandun (p. 134), granted in 1155, are interesting, as showing a great variety in the values of the horses on that manor; the caretarius equus being worth 6*s.* 2*d.*, others 5*s.*, 4*s.*, and 2*s.* There was a similar difference in the value of oxen of 5*s.* 4*d.*, 5*s.*, and 3*s.* The two leases of Ardele (pp. 135, 136), (the first of which was granted in 1141), show also similar differences of value; in the former, horses and oxen were valued at 3*s.*; but in the latter, the horses were valued at 3*s.* and 6*s.*, the oxen at 3*s.* and 2*s.*

Cum vii. denariis elemosinæ.—This sum was received every week by the Almoner: it was probably applied, not to the poor generally, but to the “*pueri elemosinariæ*,” or choristers, as they were afterwards termed.

Tripes cum mammola.—A three-legged stool with a hand-mill. In the inventory of Wicham, in 1279 (I. 97), the word is “*mola manualis*.”

Orreum.—The dimensions here given of the height from the floor to the principal beam (*trabes*); from the principal to the ridge (*festum*); the lateral distance between the pillars (*postes*); the breadth of the wing or aisle (*ala*); and the whole length, with the hipped bays or lean-to at the end of the barn (*cum culaciis*), exhibit the entire structure of the barn.

Page 123. *Orreum plenum de mancornio—plenum frumenti—plenum avena.*—As the tenant generally received in stock on his entering upon the manor the produce of the former year, so at the termination of the lease

he left behind the same quantity. The stock of corn and cattle thus put into the tenants' hands was equivalent to so much capital towards carrying on the work of the farm.

Page 123. *Contra castella*. If we accept the definition of Wardpeny, as given by Spelman, "Denarii Vicecomiti vel aliis *Castellanis* persoluti ob castrorum præsidium vel excubias," we may infer that Wardpeny is the payment here alluded to, though described in an unusual manner.

Page 124. *Totum bladum manerii*.—The produce of a whole year.

Ad liberationem.—For wages to the members of the cathedral. (See Introduction, p. xlvii.)

Page 125. *Adquietavit ipse Ricardus*.—As the tenant of Wicham guaranteed to protect the rights of the villa against the usual demands of the County (see page 123), so here there was an engagement to defend the like right against the King, and specially against penalties for "sartum," or breaking up forest land. The influence of Richard the Archdeacon with the Chapter must have been powerful to procure him permission to name the Canon, who should succeed him in the lease. The mention of his purpose to plant a vineyard, dividing the wine made between himself, his successor, and the Chapter, and the engagement on the part of the Chapter to confirm all the agreements, which the Archdeacon should make with the tenants as respected rents, are proofs, that the taking the lease was really a commercial speculation.

Reddet in die anniversarii ejus.—A payment for an obit on the anniversary of his death and the performance of a mass.

Adulvesnasa.—This extensive manor comprised a large district in the hundred of Tendring and county of Essex, containing three parishes, Thorpe, Kirkby, and Walton, called at this day, with reference to the ancient manorial jurisdiction of the Chapter, "The Sokens." Of all the Manors possessed by the cathedral it lay at the greatest distance, and probably was on that account not included in the number of the Manors which rendered the firmæ every week at St. Paul's. At the end of the twelfth century the rent of this Manor was 45*l.*, but when Richard de Newport, as Prebendary of Islington, held the lease (prior to 1304) the annual rent paid by him for the Manor and the tithes was 104*l.* in quarterly payments. (I. 167.)

Sine omnimoda hereditate.—A provision, combined with those which follow, barring the heirs of the lessee from any claim of possession. That

this was not an unnecessary precaution, is shown by proceedings which took place in 46 Hen. III. in a cause before the Justices in Eyre, at Chelmsford, in which Richard de Tilbury brought an ejectment against the then Firmarius of the Manor and Church of Tillingham, alleging that he was the grandson and heir of Richard de Tillingham his grandfather, who had died seized in fee of the premises; the fact being, that this Richard had no other interest in the premises, except that as his father and uncle were the Firmarii of the Manor, and his uncle also Firmarius of the Church under the Chapter; he himself was born in the Manor House. The Dean and Chapter appeared to answer in behalf of their tenant, and the case went to a jury; the verdict was in favour of the Chapter, and Richard de Tilbury was "in misericordia pro falso clamore." (Book I. fol. 72b.)

Page 126. *Implementum*.—The term "implementum" appears, from the expression "implementum bladi de meliori blado," to have a particular reference to produce. At page 138 we find "instauramenta," and also "implementa." Possibly the quantities of corn, which were part of the stock, were called "implementa," as filling prescribed portions of the barns.

In constantiis, i. e. (see pp. 129, 132, "pistrini et braciini"). *Constantiæ*, *expensæ*; Du Cange.—Under the term "constantiæ" it would seem, that not only wood for fuel in baking and brewing was included, but also the wages of the brewer and baker; for in later times there was paid with each firma 6s. 8d. for wood and 3s. 10d. for "liberatio famulorum."

Ad communitatem.—The chapter was termed "Communitas;" the common fund divisible among them, "Communia."

Page 127. *Recepti sunt fratres*, &c.—These persons were most probably not received as Canons, but only admitted to the privilege of "Fraternity" (see Du Cange and Hoffman in voce), as is shewn by the expression, "tam beneficiis quam orationibus." This phrase, as denoting the advantage of masses and of prayers, occurs in a charter of the middle of the thirteenth century, now in the archives of St. Paul's, which (after reciting that Alexander the cordwainer and Roysia his wife had given to the Church of St. Augustine at the gate of St. Paul's a piece of ground on the north side of the church sixteen feet wide towards the north, and fifteen feet in length towards the west, for the extension of the church and the erection of an altar to the Virgin) further states; that in return for this gift the Rector of the church, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, had agreed "quod

ego Alexander et Alicia uxor mea (defuncta), et Roysia uxor mea, participes erimus de omnibus *beneficiis et orationibus*, quæ in dicta ecclesia fuerint in perpetuum. Concessit etiam pro se et successoribus suis, quod specialiter in dicta ecclesia nominatim erimus in diebus dominicis, in precibus communibus pro benefactoribus ejusdem ecclesiæ, et quod in singulis missis, quæ in eodem altari Beatæ Mariæ virginis celebrabuntur, specialiter dicetur collecta pro anima mea, uxorum et benefactorum meorum."

It is probable that the "Confrariæ" of which mention is made in the "Extenta terrarum Hospitalis S. Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia," recently published by the Camden Society, as always attendant upon every Preceptory, and whose voluntary contributions formed a considerable part of its revenues, were fraternities of persons, who shared the benefit of the prayers of the order. We may observe, that a Preceptory inhabited by two or three or more members of the order would hardly be lonely, when surrounded by a confraternity of persons living in society, sharing the religious exercises of the order, and contributing voluntarily, but liberally, to its revenues.

Gersuma.—This Anglo-Saxon word denotes any kind of compensation, whether in the way of purchase or reward, or for damages. The ten shillings here called gersuma was the premium or fine paid for the grant of the lease.

Lancept.—A varied form of landceap or landcop, money given for the possession or purchase of land. (See Laws of Ethelred, iii. 3. Du Cange. Bosworth's A.-S. Dictionary.)

Pro eorum animabus, &c.—On the death of the survivor any property in the manor belonging to the tenant was to be accounted a legacy to the Chapter, to be disposed of to pious uses for the souls of the deceased tenants.

De Tuiferde.—This document is peculiarly interesting, as relating to one of those portions of the cathedral property which formed the "prebenda," or separate estate of one of the canons. (See Introduction, pp. iii. iv.) The exact time at which each of the thirty canons of the cathedral received an estate for their maintenance apart from the "communa," or general fund, and became entitled "Prebendarii, de Tuiferd, de Willesdon, de Neasdon," &c. is involved in obscurity. We may, however, trace the commencement of the system, as respects the cathedral of St. Paul, in the

instances, which are recorded in the Exchequer Domesday, of Canons of the cathedral holding separate estates. In Tuiferd, Durandus and Gueri each held two hides. In Rugemere, Radulphus, a canon, had a similar holding. At St. Pancras, Walter, a canon, also held one hide. The property which afterwards constituted the two prebends of Cadington was at that time held by the Canons, but was not yet made "prebendal." (See note, "*Præter duas præbendas*," p. lxiii.) With respect to the property at Tuiferd here mentioned, it is interesting to observe, that the same Durandus who held it in 1086 was alive in 1103, and that his name appears in the catalogue given in Newcourt's Repertorium (vol. i. p. 217) as the first prebendary of Twyford. The property was subsequently held for a few years, as we learn from this charter, by Reynerus, and was then surrendered by him to the Chapter in favour of Walter de Cranford and his daughter. The rent payable is remarkable, as consisting of five shillings in money, and also the tithes of corn, sheep, and goats. Twenty shillings—a sum equal to four times the money-rent—was also to be paid at the death of the surviving tenant as an obit, on the interment of his or her body at the cathedral.

Page 128. *De Kenswurda*.—This manor, though it joined Cadington, never paid its rent in "*firmæ*," but, as the manor of Edulvesnasa, in money. The terms of the lease are remarkable, if the words "*sic deinceps*" are to be literally understood, for it would seem that the rent varied in a cycle of seven years. The first year's rent being 5*l.*, that of the second 6*l.*, of the third 7*l.*, of the fourth 8*l.*, of the fifth, sixth, and seventh 10*l.*, reverting again at the beginning of the second seven years to 5*l.* In 1279 the rent of the manor was £20 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the value of the church twenty-eight marks, £18 13*s.* 4*d.*

Ecclesiam liberam ab omni persona.—See Introduction, pp. xlv. xlv.

Bladum lxx. acrarum.—The demesne lands were generally cultivated in three courses, or seasons, as they were termed. In this manor the three courses were, seventy acres in winter corn, seventy acres in spring corn, and eighty in fallow, "*Warectatæ*."

Page 129. *Halla hujus manerii*.—The manor house consisted of three parts—the halla, the domus, and the thalamus. Their respective heights were 22 feet, 17 feet, and 18 feet: if they ranged in succession the whole length was $35 + 12 + 22 = 69$ feet. The measurements above and below

the beam indicate that each room was open to the roof, and that the roof resembled that of a barn.*

Ricardus Archid' ut teneret Edulvesnasa.—The former lease of this manor to William de Occhenden has been noticed at p. 125. It here appears, that on his death Richard the Archdeacon of Essex bought the lease of that manor by paying 20 mārcs "in gersumam." From the account here given of his conduct in bargaining with the Chapter to hold Belchamp with Edulvesnasa, and extorting their consent to the non-fulfilment on his part of all the conditions on which he obtained the two manors, it would seem that he was not a favourite amongst his brethren. He is supposed to have been archdeacon 1142 to 1168. He appears to have been a different person from Ricardus Ruffus, who, a few years later, at the time of the inquisition of Ralph de Diceto in 1181 (see page 111), had accumulated to himself a large share of the cathedral possessions, holding at that time, together with Edulvesnasa and Belchamp, the manors of Barling and Runwell, with a moiety of the manor of Sandone. Richard the Archdeacon and Richard Ruffus are both of them mentioned as having at the same time an interest in the church and manor of Runwell. (See page 150.)

Page 131. *Homines ex duobus Orlocis.*—Waleton, Kyrkby, and Thorp were the ecclesiastical divisions of the great manor of Edulvesnasa in 1181 (see pp. 148, 149). In the inquisition of 1222 the Hidarii of Kirkby and Horlock are enumerated together, and only one Horlock mentioned. A change appears to have been afterwards made in the duty of repairing buildings here mentioned. At the time of granting this lease the tenants were to repair the four houses of the court, but not the great barn; whereas in 1222 the granarium of Waleton was to be repaired with timber felled, and prepared, and carried by them, and the ox house, "bovaria," (but not its lean-to, "culacium,") made at their own cost of labour. (See p. 48.)

Adhuc in curia illa sunt, &c.—Inventories of the live and dead stock received, and to be rendered by the firmarius at the termination of his lease, continued for several centuries to form a part of the leases granted by the Chapter, the same articles of household furniture, tools, and utensils being, as it would seem, handed down from generation to generation. The follow-

* In other leases, those of Adulvesnasa (pp. 131, 132), of Sandun (p. 134), of Ardeleia (pp. 136, 137), the buildings of the manor-house are mentioned, but without the accurate account of the dimensions as here given.

ing columns exhibit the inventories of Waleton and Thorpe, as given in this lease to Ricardus Ruffus in 1150, and in one granted to Richard de Newport, who was Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1304, and which is recorded in Book I., fol. 167. The list of utensils subjoined to the inventories contains the different articles elsewhere mentioned in the leases of St. Paul's in the Twelfth Century.

Inventary of Waleton in 1150.	Inventary of Waleton in 1304.	English Names.
Carri quatuor.	Carri quatuor.	Carts.
Corbellæ tres.	Corbilli tres.	Baskets carried on the shoulder.
Vanni duo.	Vanni duo.	The van, or basket, used in winnowing corn.
Paria molarum duo.	Unum par molarum.	A pair of mill stones.
Cuvæ decem.	Cuvæ decem.	Tubs.
Tunellæ quatuor.	Tunelli quatuor.	Barrels.
Plumbi super fornaces duo.	Plumbi super fornaces duo.	Boilers of lead, with stoves.
Tinæ* duo.		Bowls of wood.
Tripodes tres.	Quatuor mensæ cum tripodibus.	Tables with three legs.
Scutellæ viginti.		Dishes or platters.
Napæ duo pr. vi ^d .	Mapæ duo pr. vi ^d .	Tablecloths.
Ciphi sex.		Bowls, made probably of metal.
Dimidia summa de sale.	Dimidia farthendale salis.	Half a load, half a quarter of salt.
Secures duo.		Axes.
Tabula una cum trestlis.		A table with trestles.
Esperdentes de ferro et acerio viii.	Esperducæ ferri et acerii viii.	Bars of iron and steel, crow- bars.
Ruschæ quinque.		Bee-hives of rushes.

Other UTENSILS.

	English Names.
Duæ cuppæ cum duobus tonellis pr. xvi. p. 122	Two large casks, with two small tuns.
Tripes † cum manimola pr. ii ^d „	A three-legged stool, with a hand-mill.
Algæ duo p. 132	Two troughs. <i>Fr. Auge.</i>
Mola una „	A mill-stone.
Bacini duo „	Two basins.

* "Habebunt unam tinam cum cervisia." I. 132.

"Asportavit quandam tinam plenam piscibus." Rot. Hund. II. 254.

† Unum molendinum manuale pro sinapio (a mustard-mill), precium vi d. I. 153.

		English names.
Bucci duo	p. 132	Two butts.
Banchum tornatile	„	A bench that turns up ?
Besca una	„	A spade.
Wogium	„	A long-handled bill.
Tarambium	„	An auger or wimble.
Ventilaria lignea duo	p. 134	The two beams with sails for winnowing ?
Bancus	p. 136	A bench.
Bufetum	„	The cupboard where drinking-vessels are kept.
Mensa dormiens	p. 137	A table fixed, as distinguished from one moveable.
Alvei	„	Troughs or tubs.
Archæ	„	Chests.
Scala alta	„	A high ladder.
Ventorium ?	„	An oat sieve. <i>Fr.</i> vanette ?

Page 131. *Ad curiam pertinent singulis septimanis lxx. opera.*—In the inquisition of 1279 there is a list of the names of all the persons, 63 in number, from whom the “opera,” or day-works here mentioned, were due. The obligation was proportionate to the quantity of land, one day’s labour per week being due for every five acres held by the tenant (see page 51, line 18). The whole amount of the labour here mentioned, at 69 days per week, is equal to that of eleven and a half men. The demesne land of Waleton in 1222 contained 720 acres, towards the cultivation of which that number of men would supply no inconsiderable part of the necessary labour.

Acrae de wareto, rebinatae, faldatae, seminatae.—The nine score acres “de wareto” here mentioned probably formed a third course or “seisio” of the demesne lands, of which we read at p. 133, “Tota seisio waretata.” The words “rebinatae, faldatae, seminatae,” shew the actual condition of the fallow or wareta; part was *rebinata*, twice ploughed (Du Cange); another part *faldata*, folded with sheep for manure; and another *seminata*, sown; the remainder was still *wareta*, or fallow. At p. 133, “*faldicium et femicium*,” folding and manure, are mentioned in conjunction with the “seisio waretata.”

Page 132. *Ecclesias liberas.*—That is, without any Parson or Rector appointed, who would have had a right to the tithes and profits of the Church. (See Introduction, p. xlv.)

Ibi est aula, &c.—The Court-house at Kensworth consisted but of

three rooms: the halla, the domus, and the thalamus (see page 129). The Court-house of Thorp, here described, was more extensive: 1. the hall; 2. the chamber; 3. the trisantia;* 4. two "privatæ domus;" 5. the kitchen; 6. the brewhouse; 7. the malthouse; 8. the dairy; 9. the ox-shed; 10. three henhouses. At Sandon (p. 134) the Court-house contained 1. the hall; 2. the chamber; 3. the privata; 4. the ox-shed; 5. the washhouse (bateressa); 6. the brewery; 7. the pigstye; 8. the henhouse. At Ardelei (p. 136) the buildings were 1. a good hall; 2. a chamber; 3. a trisanta; 4. an addition to the hall on the south; 5. a privata domus adjoining the camera; 6. another in the court; 7. a granary; 8. a kitchen; 9. a hay-house; 10. a stable. In the lease before mentioned as granted to Richard Newport, Archdeacon of Middlesex, the condition of the Manor-house and building at Waleton is thus described (I. 167): "The old hall with a solar† and a fire-place (caminus), and a garderobera at the top of the hall on the west, and also a great chamber with a trisantia at the same end of the hall; a great kitchen, in which were a bakehouse and a brewhouse, and an oven; a dairy and a large granary; a henhouse, and a great stable outside the court (extra curiam) towards the west, used as a cowhouse, because the cowhouse and ox-shed, and a long stable divided into three, has lately been destroyed by the inroad of the sea. Also a chapel situate within the court adjoining the chamber, with five glazed windows; a dovecote and a building to hold waggons and carts: also a solar with a small cellar at the hall door."

Page 133. *Facient justitiam de Rad' de Marci*.—Theodore and Robert were (as appears from the foregoing document), the Firmarii of Navestock; and Radulphus de Marci was a refractory tenant, who withdrew his services and rents due for lands held by him, belonging to the Chapter. The amount of these services and rents was of such value, that in the case

* The Trisantia appears to have been that part of a hall or chamber, which was separated by a screen, and which might form either an ante-chamber or a recess. In 1283 the manor-house of Sutton had "unam cameram divisam cum trisantiis ad clericos." (I. 24.)

† The Solarium or solar was a room or chamber at the top of the building. "*Solarium*. Locus editus in domo, soli expositus, ubi apricari solebant." (Facciolati.) The character of the solarium is more clearly shown by the definition in the Catholicon of J. de Janua: *Solarium*, quasi solaurium, quia soli et aeri vel auræ pateat.

of the Firmarii being unable, or finally the Chapter neglecting, to enforce the payment of them, it was but an act of justice to the Firmarii, that the Chapter should release them from a part of their obligation, and take account of the loss which they must sustain. It would seem, however, that this Radulfus de Marci, or at least his successor, became tractable; for we find in the inquisition of 1222 that William de Breaute, with the heir and daughter of de Marci, then held the land of Radulfus for *xvis.*, and satisfied the Crown for all the demands upon the hide, to which allusion is here made as the “*regis exactiones;*” it being said of him (p. 75) “*consuevit defendere eam versus regem.*”

Page 135. *Gulielmum aurifabrum cognomento monachum.*—This surname was probably a *soubriquet*, the person to whom it was given being a goldsmith, and married, as appears from the mention here made of his wife. The nature of the “*pactum*” or bargain here alluded to is not mentioned, but the delay in procuring sureties for the fulfilment of it would show, either that there ~~was~~ something in it out of course, or that the goldsmith and his wife were not persons of high credit.

Theophania.—Most probably the festival of the Epiphany, January 6; although, as appears from the authorities quoted in Suicer’s *Thesaurus*, vol. i. p. 1200, the words *θεοφάνεια* and *ἐπιφάνεια* were used in the Greek church synonymously of the day of our Saviour’s birth.

Page 136. *Sub balco.*—The “*balk*” is the great beam or principal in the roof of the barn.

Page 139. *Cum toto meylono.*—Probably the middle of the barn, “*milieu.*”

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE INQUISITION OF THE MANORS OF ST. PAUL'S IN 1181, pp. 140—152.

The whole of this Inquisition, which comprises the Churches as well as the Manors of the Cathedral, has generally been assigned to the year 1181, and considered as part of the Inquisition of Radulfus de Diceto of that year already noticed. That part of it which relates to the Manors (from page 140 to the words "*summa denariorum l. sol.*" in page 146,) is extracted from Book L. of which volume it occupies the 77th and 78th folios; but the preface to the Inquisition has been omitted, because it is identical with the preface, which is printed at page 112, and which begins with the words "*Ut facilius veritas,*" and ends with "*errori vel fraudi.*" It is to be observed also, that the latter part of the Inquisition, which relates to the Churches (commencing at page 146 with the words "*Post maneriorum inquisitionem,*" and ending at page 152), does not follow consecutively in Book L. Other matter intervenes, occupying folio 79, whilst folio 80, though ruled for writing, is wholly blank, the words "*Post maneriorum inquisitionem*" occupying the first line of folio 81, and being rubricated. These facts would be trivial, did they not confirm the conjecture, that this part of Book L. has been taken from the records of two separate Inquisitions, the one relating to the Manors, the other to the Churches; and that the Inquisition of the Manors, of which an abstract is here given, (though of the time of Henry II. and subsequent to 1170, when Robert Mantell became the Sheriff of Essex,) was prior to the Inquisition of Manors and Churches in 1181,—a conjecture forced upon us by the mention in this Inquisition of several persons, as *Firmarii* of manors,

who had ceased to be Firmarii in 1181, such as Odo the Firmarius of Luvehale (p. 141), Bartholomeus & Gaufridus of Wychem (p. 142), Willielmus de Occhindun of Edulvesnase (ib.), Ailmarus of Chingford (p. 144), and Theodoric of Drayton (p. 145). As respects, however, the Inquisition of the Churches, there is internal evidence, that it really forms a part of the Inquisition of 1181, the names of the Firmarii according with those found in the list of the Firmarii in pages 110—112.

Page 140. *Tempore Regis Henrici primi.*—The reign of Henry I. as synchronising with the deanship of Willielmus (from 1111 to 1138), is here mentioned as the period, at which each manor was rated to hidage, according to the number of hides stated in this Inquisition. In the generality of the manors the assessment continued to be the same with that recorded in the Exchequer Domesday; but the variations, 1. of increase of hidage, in the case of Ardley from six to seven hides, of Edulvesnase from twenty-six to twenty-seven, of Barling from two and a-half to three; and 2. of diminution of hidage, as at Tidwoldentun from eight hides to seven and a-half, at Chingford from six to five, at Barnes from eight to four, and at Sutton from five to three, not only prove, that as respects the manors of St. Paul's some considerable changes took place in the reign of Henry I. with respect to their hidage, but also render it probable, that similar changes might have been made at the same time in the hidage of the whole kingdom.

Viccomiti reddebat xx. solidos.—These payments were received by the Vicecomes or Sheriff on behalf of the Crown, and an account of them rendered to the Exchequer. The amount paid by each manor was not in proportion to the number of hides, even in the same county; if estimated according to the hides, Cadendon and Kensworth would be found to pay at the rate of 2s. per hide, Ardley and Luvehale at 3s. 4d., Sandon at 4s.

Duas marcas vel panem unius hebdomadæ ad libitum firmarii.—The payment of the firma of one week at the option of the Firmarius, either in kind or by two marks, was an advantage to the Firmarius, whenever, by a rise in the price of corn, the value of a week's bread exceeded two marks, 1l. 6s. 8d. In the year 1283 the weekly delivery of bread was nearly 800 loaves, the value of the loaf, which weighed six marks and a-half or 52 ounces, was at that time three farthings, and the price of wheat 4s. 6d. per quarter.

Whenever the price of the loaf exceeded three-eighths of a penny, and wheat exceeded 2s. 3d. per quarter, it was to the advantage of the Firmarius to pay in kind. On referring to the "Assisa panis cervisiæ" (Statutes of the Realm, vol. i. p. 199,) we discover, that the lowest price at which wheat was supposed to be sold in England was twelve pence, the highest twenty shillings, per quarter.

Exaltatio Sanctæ Crucis.—September the fourteenth. The festivals of the first, eighth, fourteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-ninth days of September, are thus described in the Calendar of the "Preces Privatæ," 1571.

Ægidi lætus gaude.

Maria nata est.

Crucem exaltant cuncti.

Matthæo volat obvius Michael.

Terra assisa.—Land allotted to tenants.

Summa denariorum.—The amount of the money rent. See Introduction, p. xx.

Poterit dominus ponere ad operationem.—The "dominus" here mentioned is not the Chapter, but the Firmarius, and the power alluded to is that of letting out to tenants any part of the demesne lands. In the lease of Runwell (p. 125) the Chapter undertook to confirm any agreements, which the Firmarius might make for letting lands to tenants. The Firmarius of these two manors, Kensworth and Runwell, were probably not under the usual obligation to retain the demesne lands in their own hands, because the rent of those manors was payable in money, and not in kind.

Page 141. *Fuit in defensa xl. solidorum*.—The manor of Luvethale formerly bore a part in this contribution as part of the Manor of Sandon, instead of paying a half mark on its own account.

Vicecomiti iij. sol. Præposito hundredi v. sol.—The Manors of St. Paul's in the county of Essex made payments to the Præpositus, Bailiff, or Reeve of the hundred, as well as to the Vicecomes or Sheriff; but in the other counties, Middlesex and Herts, the payments were to the Vicecomes alone.

Wardpenny.—In this Inquisition Wardpenny is mentioned as payable only by four manors, Wicham, Norton, Chingford, and Nastock. We know, however, that it was payable from Sutton (See note, Wardpenny, p. 68), where a watch was kept in the night at the Regia Strata, or King's Highway, and a Wardstaff received; the account of which, when compared with

the tale of the Wardstaff as a Hock-tide ceremony (noticed in Sir F. Palgrave's *Rise and Power of the British Commonwealth*, vol. ii. p. clviii. and published by Morant in his *History of Essex*, i. p. 126), leaves us without doubt, that the customs of Chingford and of Sutton, as respected the Watch and the Wardstaff, were identical, and, if superstitious, the remnant of a superstition as ancient as Hockday itself.

Page 141. *Altera dimidia est in dominio geldabilis*.—That is, the remaining half-hide (which, with the half-hide belonging to the Church and the nine hides assessed to the tenants, completed the ten hides for which hidage was due from the manor), was in the demesne paying hidage. The demesne lands of Sandon in 1222 really contained five hides and a half, but hidage was paid by the Chapter upon only half a hide. So also at Wicham, (see page 142) where the demesne contained 200 acres, the land of the demesne, which paid geld with the villata, was only 39 acres.

Page 142. *Pro xxvii. hidis et dimid' de Snutinge*.—Some words appear to have been omitted—the right reading being, as we find in page 38, in the description of this manor, “Defendit se pro xxvii. hidis [cum duabus hidis] et dimid' de prebenda de Sneting;” this prebendal manor bearing its part in the payment of the hidage with the other lands.

A tempore Will'i de Hochendune.—This person became Firmarius of this manor during the Deanship of a Ralph and the Archdeaconship of a William, who were the witnesses to his lease (see p. 125); the only two persons of these names, who were at the same time Dean and Archdeacon, were Ralph de Langford and William Archdeacon of London, and that between 1150 and 1160.

Canonicis vero l. lib.—It appears from the lease of this manor (p. 129), that of the fifty pounds here mentioned, five were rent for the churches of the manor; “et de ecclesiis ejusdem manerii centum solidos; i.e. in summa l. libras.”

Quiete sunt præter quam de hydagio et denegeld.—The hidage and denegeld here mentioned appear to be different payments from those mentioned above, as payable annually to the sheriff. The antiquity of this document is proved incidentally by an observation of Spelman, that he had found no mention of denegeld after the reign of Stephen.

Cum vi. hidis scolandarum.—See note to page 58, and Introduction, p. xiv.

Page 143. *Berlinga defendebat se pro tribus hidis*.—The variations in the number of hides rateable in this manor are remarkable. T. R. W. the manor was rated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides, less 15 acres; *i.e.* 300 acres — $15 = 285$. T. R. H. at 3 hides, or 360 acres. When the whole manor was rated at 3 hides, the demesne was first rated at 2 hides, less 40 acres = 200 acres, and afterwards at a hide and a half = 180 acres. In 1222, only *twenty* acres of the demesne were liable to the annual payment of 2*s.* 2*d.* for hidage, and 2*d.* for wardpenny.

Page 144. *De quolibet husebondo*.—The words “husband” and “huswife” are descriptive of a married pair, as the house-bond and the housewife. In the laws of Canute (§ 73) the husband is denominated simply the “bonda,” a word which, as meaning “one bound,” is a remarkable evidence of the ancient feeling and opinion as to the reality of the ties of marriage.

Obolus de franco plegio.—“Francum plegium” expresses in Norman-Latin the Anglo-Saxon “Frith-borh,” or Peace-pledge, by which every Freeman was under security to the Crown for his good behaviour, and which was probably coeval with the origin of Anglo-Saxon society, though not forming a distinct feature in the Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence before the time of Edgar, A.D. 959–973. From the time of Canute (A.D. 1017–1035) we have evidence, that the institution had taken the shape, in which it is presented to us, as an English law or custom, affecting every town and village in every county; the law of Canute, s. 20 (Laws of England, vol. i. p. 387), having enacted, that every Freeman be brought into a hundred and into a tything, who wishes to be entitled to Lād or to Wër; . . . and that every one be brought into a hundred and in “borh” (*i.e.* security); and let the “borh” hold and lead him in every plea. Under Edward the Confessor the custom was still more clearly defined; the whole of the inhabitants of every villa being formed into “decennæ,” or companies of ten, the nine being answerable for any “foris factura” committed by one of the ten. Over each decenna there was a chief entitled Frithborghaved or Head-borrow, and, in Latin Decennarius or Capitalis Plegius. Francplege appears to be recognised in the laws of Will. (I. 25; III. 14; *ib.* pp. 479, 493) as one of the customs of the time of the Confessor; but there is no certain evidence, prior to the law *De hundredis tenendis*, Hen. I. (*ib.* p. 315) of all the freemen being summoned twice in the year to the court of the hundred, for the pur-

pose of ascertaining the condition of the decaniæ or decennæ, whether defective or having increased in number. The age of twelve years was that at which, under the law of Canute, as well as under the law of Hen. I. the free-man was to be in "borh," and enrolled in a decenna. The view of francplege was declared by the lawyers in the reigns of the Edwards (see *Placita de quo Warranto*) to be "quædam jurisdictio regalis mere spectans ad coronam et ad dignitatem coronæ domini regis;" and also "quædam justiciaria ad dignitatem coronæ regis spectans, pro conservatione pacis suæ, quam quidem justiciariam nemini licet exercere, sine speciali concessione domini regis vel ejus progenitorum" (pp. 88, 89, et alibi); but, notwithstanding these declarations, the *Rotuli Hundredorum* and the *Placita de quo Warranto* contain abundant evidence, that the lords of manors generally possessed this privilege in virtue of custom or of royal grants, but which, if prior to the Conquest, had need of confirmation; it being laid down as a principle (page 4), "quod in Conquestu Angliæ quælibet jurisdictio ad coronam regiam fuit annexa." The writers upon the "view of francplege" give no information, as to the period in which the personal attendance, of all the free tenants for enrolment in decennæ at the manor courts, or that of the "Capitales Decennarii," or Headmen at the county court, ceased to be required. There can be no doubt of its continuance to as late a period as the reign of Edw. III., the payments for view of francplege from each manor forming a part of the revenue of the Crown, which the subject frequently contrived to evade, and the exaction of which by the King's vicecomites or bailiffs was an excuse for oppression. At this period also the obligation of the ten members of the decenna to be answerable to the Crown for any "forisfactura" committed by any one of them still continued in force. Upon the numerous duties performed by the manorial courts at the time when the view of francplege took place, and which are described in the *Statutes of the Realm*, vol. i. page 246, it would be foreign to our purpose to make any observation; and if apology be necessary for the length of this note, it must be found in the fact, that the law and practice of francplege, as here stated and illustrated by the examples in the note below,* is one of

* *Placita de quo Warranto*, Com. Bedford, 4 Ed. III. 1316, p. 43.

Oliverus de Casnerle summonitus fuit ad respondendum domino Regi de placito quo warranto clamat habere visum francplegii in manerio suo de Chalnesterne.

Et Oliverus per Henricum de Flamville attunum suum venit et dicit, quod ipse et

many facts, which shew that the fundamental character of society in England as late as the fourteenth century was Anglo-Saxon, and that the Conquest made no essential change in the general principles of the law, or in the relation in which different classes of men stood to each other.

Page 144. *Ad scotallam præpositi*.—Scotalla, Anglicè *Scotale*. There is some difference of opinion as to the derivation of this word (see Spelman and Du Cange); but, notwithstanding the dissent of Spelman, ale-scot, *i.e.* ale-tax, appears to be its meaning. Scotalla, and Scotallum, are used to denote a Meeting, and Scotale, the beer which was brewed to be consumed or sold at the Scotalla. The “*Capitula Itineris*,” as contained in the Statutes of the Realm, i. p. 234, and in Bracton (fol. 117), exhibit various forms of the word. Scotale, sotale, filtale, filson ale, and outlaw’s ale—one Article of the Capitula being as follows: “Of inferior bailiffs which make the ale, which is called scotale, and sometimes filson ale, or outlaw’s ale, that they

omnes supradictum manerium tenentes, a tempore quo non extat memoria, seisciti fuerunt de prædicto visu, tanquam pertinente ad manerium prædictum, tenendo in forma subscripta viz. quod quolibet anno, die quæ vocatur le Hockeday, omnes infra dominium suum residentes ibidem conveniant, et per eosdem inquiratur, quales et quanti residentium prædictorum qui in decenna ponendi sunt et non ponuntur, et etiam de nominibus eorum qui eodem die non comparuerunt ibidem. Ita quod de quolibet comparente unus denarius capiatur, et quod absentes amercentur; et similiter si quis ætatis duodecim annorum extra decennam inveniatur, quod tunc ille sub cujus manupastu fuerit, amerciatur pro eodem; et dicit ulterius, quod ipse reddit domino regi duos solidos pro visu tenendo in forma prædicta.

Rotuli Hundredorum, vol. ii. p. 219, Com. Sussex: Hundred. de Tottenore, 3^o E. I.

In a return to the Article of Inquisition, Qui pro potestate officii sui aliquos malitiose occasionaverint et per hoc extorserint terras, redditus, et alias præstationes &c. Dicunt, quod Ricardus de Pevensi, baillivus honoris de Pevensi, amerciat capitales plegios cum tota decenna, eo quod aliquis de decenna sit absens causa peregrinationis vel causa servitiæ in longinquis partibus, et ad prædictum lagheday non venerit, licet per totum hundredum testificetur bonus et fidelis, qui absens est.

The following entries of payments by the decenna appear in accounts rendered to the Exchequer by the Sheriff of Herts. Placita de quo Warranto, 4 Ed. III. p. 16.

In rotulo x^o R. H. In Essex—Hertford. Vicecomes reddit computum de dimidia marca de decenna Galfridi Clerici de Oppyng et Rogeri Parcarii pro fuga eorum. Et de dimidia marca de decenna Rogeri fil’ Warini fugitivi.

In rotulo xii. R. H. Vicecomes reddit computum de 1 marca de francoplegio Richardi Pocher pro fuga Willielmi.

may extort money from the suitors of the hundred, and those subject to them; of those who make ale and gather garbs in the autumn, taking away and extorting corn from the poor." From the mention which is made of *Scotalia* and *Scotallæ* in the Forest Charters of Henry III. and in the Charter and Forest Law of Edward I. it would appear, that the *Scotalla* was an assembly, the proceedings of which were connected with the administration of forest law. In the *Magna Charta* of John no notice is taken of *Scotallæ*; but, since in the subsequent forest charters they are distinctly prohibited, we may conclude, that the *Scotallæ* were amongst the "*malæ consuetudines de forestis*," which, by the terms of the *Magna Charta* of John, were to be inquired into and done away. But it would seem that, though the great lords and their tenants desired the abolition of the *Scotallæ*, the foresters and bailiffs, whose pecuniary interests, or whose sports, were endangered, had influence enough to prevent their annihilation; for not only do we find, that a limited construction is put upon the prohibitory clauses of the charters, both in the English translation of the charter of Edward I. and also in the "*statute of fines levied*" (*Stat. Re. i.* 120, 126); but it is also to be remarked, that when the prohibitory statute of Edward III. 1351 (*ib.* p. 321), (which forbad "any forester or keeper, or keeper of forest or chace, or any other minister, to make or gather sustenance, or victuals, or other thing, by colour of their office, against any man's will,") allowed them still to take "that which was due *of old right*," it rather established than destroyed the custom. In the forest charters mention is made of "corn, lambs, and young pigs," as taken for the *Scotallæ*; but Fleta's "*Scotales garbæ*" (*ii.* c. 41, § 25), and the conduct of the foresters of Cranborne, as described below, would render it probable that the demands were in their time limited to what was required for making ale.*

The following payments were anciently due from the Chapter Manor of Chingford to the Half Hundred of the Abbot of Waltham: "*De Dominico ad Scotallam vij.d. et de quolibet astro tenentium* (from every hearth) *ejusdem villæ i.d. ad Scotallam.*" (*I.* 65.)

* "*Idem forestarii colligunt garbas per autumnum infra metas et bundas prædictas in com. Wiltes, et nihilominus post autumnum similiter metu extorquent communiter a populo juxta illam chaciam manente bladum trituratam ad braciandum scotalla sua, et postea per compulsionem illorum veniunt ad scotalla sua.*" *Rot. Hund. co. Wilts*, vol. ii. p. 249.

In Sumner's Essay on Gavelkind (p. 30), a charter is cited, in which mention is made of payments by tenants to the Scotalla of the Archbishop; and in the lieger book of the Abbess of Shaftesbury (Harleian MS. 61), we find the following entries:—

“Homines de Wrokesham. Quilibet debet ad scotallam, iij^d. ob.”

“Omnes alii ibunt ad scotallum dominæ sicut ad scotallum vicinorum.” fol. 86.

“Quilibet, præter libere tenentes, ad scotallum, iij^d. ob. vidua ij^d.”

Besides, however, the Scotalla of the Forest, there was also a Scotalla of the Church, which we find mentioned and prohibited in the Provincial Constitutions of Archbishops Langton and Edmund in 1209 and 1236, and in the Diocesan Canons of Durham, Worcester, and Salisbury, in 1220, 1240, and 1256. From the Constitution of Edmund, which forbids the Bannum Scotallorum, or bidding to the Scotale, being made by the priest, we learn, that notice of these meetings was publicly given; and, from the description of the object of the institution, viz. the salvation of men's souls and bodies (“Scotallæ et aliæ communes potationes pro salute animarum et corporum introductæ,” Wilkins, Concilia, vol. i. pp. 530 and 719), we may reasonably conjecture, that this Scotale owed its origin to, or is connected with, the Anglo-Saxon sawl sceat, soul scot, symbolum animæ, or pecunia sepulturæ, which was recognised by the laws of Athelstan, Edgar, Ethelred, and Canute, as payable to the church of the deceased at the open grave. (See the references, Laws of England, Soulscoth.)

Decem truie cum verro uno.—Ten sow-pigs and one boar-pig. “Truie —La femelle du porc.” French dictionary.

Page 144. *Equicium quantum volueris.*—Equitium, equorum armentum, “a stud of horses.” In the Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium Scaccarii (vol. ii.) we find frequent mention of the “custodes equitii,” or keepers of the king's stud; and also of the “custodia pullanorum et jumentorum et totius equitii” (p. 97); and of provision “ad fenum, literam, avena, et alia necessaria pro sustentatione equitii regis.” (p. 160 b.) The meaning of the words “quantum volueris,” as added to “equicium,” are obscure; but, since Chingford adjoined the Forest of Waltham, it is probable that the lord of the manor of Chingford might have the right of depasturing within the forest any number of horses, at such times as the forest was not in “fence.” We may quote in illustration chap. viii. of the Leges Forestarum Scoticæ, which is as follows:—

“ Si post defensionem inveniantur equi in foresta, licitum est forestario capere prima vice pullum unius anni, secunda vice pullum duorum annorum, tertia vice pullum trium annorum. Et quarta vice totum equicium capiatur ad usum domini regis. Item de quolibet equo domito vel equitato in foresta invento quatuor denarios.”

Præter Ruthehydum quam occupatam detinet Robertus de Valoniis.—Of this encroachment upon the lands of the chapter by a former member of the family mention is made in the Exchequer Domesday, vol. ii. p. 12 : “ De hoc manerio abstulit Petrus de Valoniis unam hidam et octo acras prati quæ pertinebant manerio T. R. E. et silvam ad quinquaginta porcorum.” Robert de Valoniis was a grandson of this Peter, and, as we learn from the History of the Abbey of St. Alban’s, possessed the family failing of retaining what was not his own : his unjust occupation of a wood at Northaw belonging to that abbey having given rise to a protracted suit at law, and of an appeal to the Pope on the subject, in the early part of the reign of Henry II., of which a particular account is given by Matthew Paris.

Page 145. *Summam unam ordeï dederunt baillivis hundredi.*—Instances of this mode of payment of grain to bailiffs occur in the Rotuli Hundredorum, vol. ii. p. 560, “ Unum quarterium frumenti quod datur baillivo per annum pro sectis hundredi ;” at p. 842, “ Semel baillivus de Wotton intrabit per annum ad visum franci plegii, habebit etiam duos quarterios de avena.”

Una de scolanda.—The distinction here drawn between the demesne, the scolanda, and the assised land appears to denote some difference in the tenure.

Aluricus tenet unam garam.—In 1222 Gilebertus, the son of Aluricus, held this tenement by the same service, two ploughshares (see page 93). Gara is said to be a measure of land (see Du Cange) ; but if derived from the Anglo-Saxon “ gara,” an angular point of land, it would seem to denote the shape rather than the quantity of the ground.*

Page 146. *Maneriolum de Wigeleia.*—This small manor was at Weeley, in Essex, in the hundred of Tendring. It is said to have been given to the

* In Yorkshire irregular pieces of land are called “ gares.” See the Glossary of the Farmer’s Book of H. Best, published by the Surtees Society, 1857.

church of St. Paul's in the time of the Confessor by a lady named Edgiva, but it cannot be identified amongst the lands which were held either by the bishop or by the canons in the Exchequer Domesday. In Book L. fol. 40, there is a memorandum of the grant of the manor in the time of William the Dean, which illustrates the account here given of the manor being held "hereditarie," though it is to be remarked, that the annual rent at which it was permanently granted, viz. 40*s.* fell short of the sum originally agreed upon of 100*s.* The memorandum is as follows :—

"Willielmus decanus et capitulum canonicorum S'c'i Pauli Lond' concedunt Hugoni de Inga et heredibus ejus dimidium manerium de Wigeleia petente Edgaro. Et tenebit illud jure hereditario, et reddet pro eo uno quoque anno viii. solidos Edgaro, quamdiu Edgarus tenebit Wigeliam de Canonicis. Et pro hac conventionem dedit Hugo Canonicis vii. marcas argenti . . . Et si venerit Wigelea in dominium canonicorum, si voluerint canonici, dabit eis supradictus Hugo iij. marcas argenti de garsuma et tenebit totum Wigalea cum dimidio marisco, quod modo tenet, et pro toto reddet uno quoque anno c. sol." It is remarkable that this charter is again entered with some slight variation in the next folio of Book L.

Manerium de Edburgeton.—This manor had been granted to hold as the foregoing: "ad firmam jure hereditario" for 50*s.* rent. Edburgeton (the modern Abberton near Colchester) was held by Ranulphus Piperell, or Peverell, at the time of the Exchequer Survey. We have no notice of its conveyance to the Chapter, except that which is contained in a sort of rescript addressed to the Chapter by Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, in the year 1108, the first year of his consecration, which recites the grant of the manor by Ranulphus Peverell (whose body was buried in the church), "ad usum luminaris ecclesiæ," and publishes an anathema against any persons who should attempt to invalidate it. A copy of the document is recorded in Book L. fol. 39; and also, at a later period, in the "Liber Pilosus," Book A. fol. 23. The respective sums of 50*s.* and 40*s.* are found receivable from Allurton and Westlee at p. 164.

Page 146. *Ecclesiarum sequitur inquisitio.*—This inquisition of the status of the Churches belonging to the manors of a capitular body is probably one of the oldest extant. That it is rightly assigned to the year 1181, or the time when Ralph de Diceto was dean, we have evidence in the mention of Richard Ruffus as firmarius of Sandon, of Belchamp, of

Thorp and of Runwell, and of William de Northale, Archdeacon of Gloucester, as firmarius of Drayton, both those persons appearing as firmarii of those manors in the list of firmarii at page 111.

Nulla ratione sustineas, &c.—The advice here given that the Manor and the Church should not be held to farm by the same person had reference purely to temporal interests. The *ecclesia*, with its fruits and profits, was to be held, not for the benefit of the priest who officiated, but for the canons amongst whom the profits were to be divided; and the manor and the *ecclesia*, or as we now call it the rectory, were to be separate, to prevent confusion of rights, and the loss consequent upon it. A vicar was to be employed, with the altarage only for his wages; and, if that were not sufficient, something was to be added “*ad arbitrium*” to make up the deficiency. The dean and the chapter were to unite in the adjustment of the vicar's stipend.

Page 147. *Quæ sit ergo dos ecclesiarum.*—There is so much variety in the endowments of the vicarages of the churches, that we have thought it advisable to exhibit the result of the Inquisition on this head in a tabular form:—

Cadendon.	Glebe, ten acres free from service.	Tithes, <i>tertia pars garbarum a dominio S'cti Pauli; i. e., as otherwise described, the third part, not of the whole produce of the demesne, but of the tithe.</i>
Kensworth.	Glebe, one virgate of land free from No tithes. service.	
Ardleia.	Glebe, one virgate and nine acres, No tithes. free, &c.	
Sandon.	Glebe, half a hide geldabilis versus No tithes. regem.	
Belchamp.	Glebe, a virgate of arable land free and No tithes. a grant of one acre and a half, a rood of land near the causeway at Clare, and three acres less one rood, “ <i>ex divisa.</i> ”	
Wicham.	Glebe, half a virgate, paying rent to No tithes. the firmarius viii ^d . and geldabilis (see page 34).	

Waletona.	Glebe, two acres, a messuage of two acres, and a curtilagium.	Tithe, the tenth of the corn of the demesne.
Kirkby.	Glebe, ten acres liberas, in the demesne.	Tithes, all the tithes of the parish except from the land of the abbot; from that, only tithe of corn and cheese.
Torp.	Glebe, four acres in libera elemosina.	Tithe, all the tithes of the demesne and of the villata, great and small.
Tidwoldintuna.	Glebe, twenty acres before the dedication, and at the dedication ten acres of land by Hugo the Dean (circa 1160 to 1180), eight acres of wood, a messuage near the bridge, and the marsh Chirchhop; all the tenement free from service.	Tithe, none.
Tillingham.	Glebe, sixty acres.	Tithe, the third part of the tithe of the demesne, in both great and small tithes, and all the tithes of the villata.
Barling.	Glebe, twenty acres with a messuage.	Tithe, all the tithes of the villata and the third part of the tithe of the demesne, great and small.
Nastock.	Glebe, forty-seven acres of arable land and forty acres of wood, rated at fourscore acres.	Tithes, of the whole village, and the third sheaf of the tithe demesne.
Bernes.	Glebe, nine acres of arable land, one acre of meadow.	Tithes, all the tithes of the demesne and the villenagium, except hay.
Draiton.	Glebe, twenty-two acres of arable and one of meadow (geldabiles), and a messuage.	Tithe, a third part of the tithe of the demesne.
Sutton.	Glebe, sixteen acres and a half of arable land, one acre of meadow	Tithe, the third part of the great and small tithes of the demesne, the like from the demesne called "Scotland thesaurarii," and from the two "villatæ" the whole tithe except hay.
Willesdon.	No glebe.	Tithe, all the tithe of the demesne and other tenements, great and small, certain holdings excepted.

The churches thus enumerated were all "in dominio canonicorum."

The two following, Runwell and Chingford, are described as not being "fundatæ in dominio canonicorum."

The condition of the revenues of Runwell was remarkable. The demesne of the canons paid to the church, instead of tithes, the produce of two acres, one of wheat, the other of oats. Of the tithes of the villata, great and small, the church had one third, the remaining two parts belonging to the demesne, in order to make up the firma payable to the Chapter, and being so appropriated "per capitulum." The rector (Persona Radulphus) rented for his personal benefit these tithes, paying for them to the Firmarius four shillings per annum. All the tithes of the demesne, and those which contributed to make up the firma, were in the hands of "Magister Ricardus," by grant of Richard the Archdeacon, and the permission of Ricardus Ruffus, the Firmarius.

The Church of Chingford was not in the demesne. The demesne lands were free from tithe, and the villata paid great tithes only, never having paid any other.

The Church of Magna Angra, (High Ongar,) is enumerated in the Inquisition because the little manor of Norton was in that parish, and paid to that church great and small tithes. The reason of the payment of a "socca" of wheat, and another of oats, to the church of Fifield, "propter vicinitatem Christianitatis," is remarkable.

The chapel of Twyford paid 12*d.* to St. Paul's for the tithes of corn, sheep, and goats. The description of this manorial chapel is worthy observation; as not being appended to any neighbouring church, and as, by the permission of the Chapter, baptizing infants and burying the bodies of any persons who died, not belonging to any church of the Bishop of the diocese.

Quid solvatur capitulo.—In the way of pension the churches were a source of revenue to the Chapter. The payments were made either "per clericos" or "per firmarium nomine ecclesiæ." The clericus does not seem to have been always the "persona," or rector, but rather an agent.

Churches.	Payments to the Chapter.	By whom.
Cadendon.	Twenty shillings.	Per manus clericorum.
Kensworth.	Twenty shillings.	Ditto.
Ardleie.	Two marks and a-half.	Ditto.
Sandon.	Five marks.	Per firmarium.

Churches.	Payments to the Chapter.	By whom.
Wicham.	Two shillings.	By the persona.
Tidwoldentun.	Twenty shillings.	Per Hugo de Lond.
Tillingham.	One mark.	Per firmarium.
Barling.	Twenty shillings.	Per firmarium.
Nastock.	Sixty shillings.	Per firmarium.
Drayton.	One mark.	Per firmarium.
Sutton.	Ten shillings.	Per firmarium.
Willesdon.	Eight marks.	Per clericum.
Twyford.	Twelve pence for the tithes.	
Waleton.	Twenty shillings.	} To the firmarius.
Thorp.	Ditto.	
Belchamp.	One mark.	

It is to be remarked that the churches of Runwell and Chingford made no similar payments to the Chapter, and that they are said not to be "in dominio canonicorum." The church of Kyrkebi was the only church "in dominio" that made no such payment.

Quid ecclesie matri jure parochiali solvatur.—The single instance of such a payment is that made to the church of Fifhyde or Fifield by the manor of Norton (see page 150), "propter vicinitatem Christianitatis," for that proximity, of which the people of Norton availed themselves, in frequenting the church of Fifield and partaking in religious ordinances.

Quid solvatur pro sinodalibus.—This payment is distinguished from one afterwards mentioned—that to the Archdeacons. By the Canon law, (De off. Jud. Ordin. c. Conquerente,) a Bishop holding a Synod was entitled to receive the sum of two shillings from every person cited to it, the payment being termed "Synodaticum;" the object of the provision being, as is stated by Barbosa (De Off. et Potest. Episcopi, p. 41, alleg. 130, n. 4), that of tempting the bishops to hold their synods; "Ut episcopi ad synodum celebrandam alliciantur." The Synodalia of the English Church appear to have a different origin, and to be connected with the ancient system of ecclesiastical justice, which existed under the Anglo-Saxon kings, by which ecclesiastical causes were tried in the court of the hundred. The separation of the ecclesiastical from the secular courts was made by the Conqueror (Carta Willielmi, Laws of England, vol. i. p. 495); but the fact mentioned by Lindwood (De Constit. c. Quia Incontin. verb. Capitulum, p. 14), and cited by Gibson (Codex, p. 973), that Ruri-decanal Chapters were in some places held from three weeks to

three weeks, according to the practice of the manorial courts, renders it highly probable, that the ecclesiastical courts, which were formed by separation from the secular courts, continued to meet as before; and that, as the Turn of the sheriff or Shiremot was held twice in the year, the Synodus of the bishop for ecclesiastical causes was held twice in the year also. The Synodalia were payable at Easter and at Michaelmas—at the first and second synod; but in process of time the holding these half-yearly courts seems to have devolved upon the Archdeacons, who now in many places hold visitations or synods at Easter and at Michaelmas in every year. It is remarkable that Lindwood, in the passage cited above, speaks of the custom of holding chapters from three weeks to three weeks, as resting rather upon the Custom (or Common law) of England, than upon the Common law of the Church at large.

Quis colligat denarium S'cti Petri.—There can be little doubt, that Peter-pence was a grant of Alms to the Popes in the time of the Anglo-Saxon kings; the earliest date assigned to it being the reign of Ina, who became king of Wessex in 688, and after a reign of thirty-two years retired to Rome. The payment of the denarius S. Petri, or Romfeoh, was the subject of legislation by Edward and Guthrum (circa 900), by Edgar (959), by Ethelred (998), by Canute (1017), by Edward the Confessor (1043). It also forms a part of the laws of the Conqueror and of Hen. I. (See the references, Denar. S. Petri, in Spelman's Concilia, and Romfeoh, Laws of England.) Prior, however, to the Law of Edward the Confessor (§ x) the Anglo-Saxon code affords no information as to the persons from whom the Romfeoh was due; but that law, as explained by the law of William (I. xvii), acquaints us, that the possessor of agricultural stock of the value of thirty pence,* being an Englishman, and of the value of eighty pence (half a mark), being a Dane, was liable to Romfeoh, and that the payment by them of one penny acquitted their bordarii, and herdsmen, and servants. It appears also from the law of William, that a payment by

* In the Life of Offa (Matt. Paris, pp. 29, 31), it is stated that Offa's original grant was that of one silver piece from those who possessed cattle of the value of thirty silver pieces. It is also stated, that, when that monarch granted Peter-pence from his whole kingdom, he reserved the Peter-pence from the lands of St. Alban to the use of the Abbey. These lands in later times included the parishes which formed the hundred of Cashio, and the Abbatial archdeaconry of St. Alban's, in the county of Herts.

the lord of a manor was an acquittance for all who were in his demesne. The festival of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1) was the day on which Romfeoh was due; and the Law of the Northumbrian Priests (§ 57, Laws of England, vol. ii. p. 299) enacted, that the payment should be made "at the episcopal seat, and that in every wapentake there should be named two true thanes and one priest, who should collect it and render it, so that they dare swear to it."

The Inquisition of the Churches of St. Paul's, in 1181, to which our attention is now directed, illustrates both the mode of collection and the payment of the Romfeoh a century later than the laws above recited. The question "*quis colligat denarium S. Petri?*" implies the absence of uniformity as to the collection of the tax. In six instances no return was made to the question; but from the replies which are recorded we learn, that the rural dean (*decanus loci*) collected it in Cadendon and Kensworth, the Sacerdos at Belchamp and six other places, and the Firmarius at Chingford and Sutton. Of the person, to whom the money was paid, mention is made only in two places, Cadendon and Kensworth, where the rural dean is said to have paid the money to the Archdeacon. The collection from Barnes, in Surrey, was paid at Wimendon; but in two instances, Norton and Sutton, the Firmarius, having collected the money, kept it to himself. Twelve parishes made the following payments:—

Belchamp	xvi d.	Tillingham	xvi d.
Wicham	vi d.	Berling	x d.
Waleton	xvi d.	Nortune	vi d.
Kyrkeby	xvi d.	Nastok	xxxvi d.
Thorp	xvi d.	Chingford	x d.
Tidwoldentuna	vi d.	Drayton	xii d.

The Domesday of St. Paul's of 1222 makes no mention of Peter-pence. But from the Inquisition of 1279, in Book I. we learn, that at Sutton, at Chingford, and at Norton, the persons who paid the Rome-penny were Villain tenants; that married men paid a penny, widowers and widows one halfpenny, and that the amount so received was reckoned among the profits of the Manor. At Sutton these payments were due in the 18 Edw. I. (1289), not from all the Villain tenants, but only from twenty-five of them (I. 32 b). At Chingford the sum collected from the "*Nativi*" was 2s. 6d.

(I. 59 b), and in the small manor of Norton, held by seven "Nativi," the sum collected was 7*d.* (I. 150 b.)

The information which we possess respecting the payment of this tax to the Court of Rome is very meagre. Inett (*History of the English Church*, p. 223), misapprehending the Statute of Carlisle of 35 Edw. I. (which prohibited the superiors of the monastic orders abroad from levying taxes upon abbeys and monasteries in England), states, but without authority, that Peter-pence was one of the grievances of the English nation. The amount of the tax was scarcely great enough to give it this character.

In Wilkins's *Concilia* (vol. ii. p. 469,) there is a papal bull of John XXII., which first recites a bull (supposed to be of Gregory VI.,) in which the sums payable as Peter-pence from each English diocese are recorded; and then states, that the three hundred mancusæ or marks, which were originally granted in 837, are just the amount of the sums due from the dioceses. This Pope, in the first year of his pontificate, directed the attention of the English bishops to the fact, that Peter-pence, though collected, were not duly paid to the Court of Rome, but, as is evident from the documents recorded in Wilkins's *Concilia* (*ib.*) he did not expect a greater sum to be paid than 300 marks. The Bulls on this subject are dated in the month of May, 1317, and it is remarkable, that the Chapter of Canterbury, in reply to a Breve regium of Edward II., dated 24 April of that year, had returned answer to the king the day following, that in obedience to the king's writ they had searched their records, and had found no writing relative to the exaction of this tax. This pope by his Bull appointed Rigandus de Asserio, a Canon of Orange, to superintend the business of the collection and payment of the Peter-pence. It is probable, that during the whole of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries persons were sent from time to time to England on the same business, though the only person, who is known to have resided in England as collector of the Peter-pence, was the last, namely, Polydore Vergil, an Italian of Urbino, who lived here for forty years, was archdeacon of Wells and prebendary of Hereford, and in the 4 Edw. VI. had leave granted to him to return to his own country, the profits of his archdeaconry and prebend being continued to him by patent for his life. (Strype's *Memorials*, vol. iii. p. 499, ed. 1822.)

Quid solvatur Archidiaconis, &c.—The Peter-pence were, in a few instances, paid to the archdeacons. In two parishes distinct mention is

made of xiiid. being paid to the Archdeacon in the middle of Lent, but of the origin and purpose of the payment at that season we have found no account.

Quis ecclesiarum ornatus, diligenter annexum invenies in sequentibus.—The expectation thus held out, as respects the visitation of 1181, is unhappily disappointed. Book L. (fol. 83 to 85) does indeed contain an account of the ornaments and books of twenty churches in the city of London at that period, but the folios apparently intended for the inquisition of the Country churches are blank. It is, however, to be observed, that in the same volume (fol. 136–143) there is a record of the visitation of these Country churches in the year 1241, and that there is a fuller record still of another visitation of them in 1279 in book I.

Servit capellæ quæ est in curia, &c.—The service most probably was a Mass; its performance three days in the week is a curious illustration of attention to religion in the private oratories of the lords and great men. Chapels were of frequent occurrence in Manor houses. One at Waleton has been already mentioned. At Sutton (I. 24) there was “Una aula cum boteleria ad unum caput, cum parva capella ad aliud caput;” and also “Unum solarium cum parva capella tegulis coopertum.” At Nastok (I. 79), in like manner, there was “Una aula cum camera et capella ad caput Item solarium tegulatum ad opus domini cum capella contigua cum scindulis cooperta;” and “Una camera cum trisantia prope capellam.” At Heybridge (I. 166), also, there was “Solarium cum capella de constructione Herveii de Borham (Dean circa 1271) cum duobus caminis de plastro Paris.”

Page 148. *Juxta calceiam de Clare.*—Calceia, *via strata*, a causeway, *Fr.* Chaussée. The river Stour divides Belchamp from Clare, the passage of which was probably facilitated by the causeway.

Page 150. *Socca frumenti.*—Probably the same as *saccus*, a sack.

Page 151. *Scotlande thesaurarii.*—The demesne thus described was probably the Solanda de Chyswick, within the manor of Sutton (see p. 93), forming the prebend of Chiswick, which about the year 1181 was held by Ricardus Thesaurarius (see Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 137), so called as being the king's treasurer.

De duabus villatis.—*i.e.* of Chiswick and of Sutton.

Page 152.—*De dominio magistri Nicholai et de dominio magistri*

David.—This Nicolas was probably Nicolas Scriba, who was Prebendary of Harleston, within the manor of Willesdon, in the time of the Survey. The dominium or demesne described as held by David was probably one of the other prebends within the manor of Willesdon. The name of David is not found amongst the prebendaries of that period.

Viii. acræ de la Cnolle.—Cnolle is probably the word now spelt “knoll,” a small hill or rising ground. The Cnolle appears to have contained sixteen acres, and to have been at a distance from Wilsdon, in the manor of Sutton, of which Chiswick was a part. In the inquisition of Belchamp mention is made of a “communa,” common or open space, called the Knoll. “Non habetur aliquid communæ in villa nisi illa strata, quæ vocatur la Cknolle.” i. 106.

In tempore Wulmanni.—Wulman or Ulstan, as he is otherwise called, was the first Dean of St. Paul's after the Conquest. This account of the firmæ rendered by the manors in the original MS. follows as closely as it is here printed, and is in the same handwriting. It appears to be a transcript of a similar account on the first folio of Book I., there written in an earlier hand. We have to apprise the reader that the clause “Nastocha Aldwini duas septimanas et duos dies,” is twice repeated in the original MS., as is the clause “Runwella duas septimanas.” In both cases the copyist committed an error in inserting Runwell twice, and in writing “Nastocha Aldwini” instead of “Nastocha Edwini,” there being two manors of that name in the Exchequer Domesday, both of them belonging to the Chapter of St. Paul's. The scribe has also made another error, writing “Tillingham tres septimanas,” instead of *quatuor*, as in the older document.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE
ARTICULI VISITATIONIS MANERIORUM S'CTI PAULI,
CIRCA 1290.

The date 1290 has been assigned to these Articles of Visitation, because they are found recorded in Book I. immediately following the "Redditus et Consuetudines" of the manor of Nastok, which were written subsequently to the feast of St. Michael, 20 Edw. I., 1291. These articles are preceded by a Catalogue of Evidences relating to that Manor, thirty-eight in number.

In the Statutes of the Realm (vol. I. p. 242) there is a similar set of Articles, entitled "Extenta Maneriorum," transcribed from the "Liber Horn" now in the archives of the city of London; and it is stated, that in printed copies of the Statutes these articles are inserted as a statute of 4 Edw. I. Fleta (Book II. c. lxxi.) recommends the use of such an "extension" of the particulars of a manor, and inserts Articles of inquisition, which, with some omissions, appear to be the same with those in the "Liber Horn." The "Extenta," or Articles, as here given from the St. Paul's document, the first clause excepted, are more full and complete, especially with respect to the prædial services of the tenants, than they are in the Liber Horn, or in Fleta's copy.

Page 153*. *Curtilagium*.—Defined by Lindwood (III. tit. 17, p. 200,) as the place adjoining the Court, where greens and pot-herbs (*herbæ et olera*) are gathered.

Vivarium.—A purely Latin word, applied equally to the park, the aviary, the fish-stew, or the oyster-bed. See Facciolati in voce.

Herbagium.—The word has two meanings: the right of cutting grass and feeding cattle, or the place where the herbage grows. It is here used in the latter sense.

Carucata.—A plough-land. We learn from Fleta (II. 72, § 4,) that the dimension of the Carucata (as denoting a quantity of land cultivated by the plough in a year,) varied, according to the number of courses of cultivation to which the land was subject. If the land lay in three courses, 60 acres being sown in winter, 60 in spring, and 60 fallowed in summer, then the 180 acres so ploughed formed the Carucata; but if the land was in two courses,

one half being fallow and the other half sown in winter and spring, then the Carucata would contain only 160 acres. Hence it would seem, that cultivated land would be measured in Carucates, and any breadth of land in general by Hides. The general idea, however, is that "Hida" and "Carucata" are synonymous.*

Quot campi sunt in dominio.—In the survey of Sutton (I. 33) 299 acres are described, as contained in seven "campi," or fields, viz. Suthfild, Breche, Hamstal, Estfild, Northfild, Westfild, Eldefild, the largest containing ninety, the smallest only nine acres. There was also another campus called La Doune, of twenty-three acres and a-half. This division and measurement were made by Fulco Lovell, a canon and archdeacon of Colchester, ob. 1287.

Qualibet seisione distinguuntur.—The seisiones or courses of the arable land in the Demesne of Nastok are thus described in I. 77 :

Sunt etiam in dicto manerio tres seysones terræ arabilis, viz.

Ad unam seisonam.

In campo qui vocatur Watele xxx. acræ. In Wodecroft xv. acr. In Northfild viij. acr. In Colinessedene x. acr. In Askelmesdoune xi. acr. et dimid. In Sherdailond vj. acr. j. rod. In Surylye x. acr. In Crokereslond viij. acr. et dimid. In Parva Holihoke vij. acr. In Magna Holihoke x. acr. In Wolsebregge xv. acr. In Efelde xj. acr. Summa cxlii. acr. j. rod.

Ad aliam seisonam.

In Hareford xli. acr. In Langelond xxvj. acr. dimid. In Horsecroft iij. acr. dim. j. rod. In Heringeslond xxxij. acr. In Magna Doune xxvj. acr. In Corikesdene viij. acr. In Sandfeld vij. acr. In Sandhegge j. acr. dim. j. rod. In Blakecroft iiij. acr. In Gameneslond iij. acr. di. Summa cliij. acr. dim.

Ad tertiam seisonam.

In Brodefeld vj.^{xx} acr. dim. In Parva Doune iiij. acr. dim. In Bernfild x. acr. In Parsoncroft iiij. acr. In crofta ante portam j. acr. dim. j. rod. Summa cxl. dim. j. rod.

Summa totalis per minorem numerum cccc.xxxvj. acr. et dim. et valet quælibet acra vj. d. Summa valoris x. li. xvij. s. iij. d.

* In Book I. 135, 136, we read, "Warinus de Bassingbourne tenet unam carucam terræ continentem ix^{xx} acras terræ arabilis." And in I. 136, "Warinus de Brantone tenet unam carucam continentem vii^{xx} acras cum prato et bosco."

Item sunt in dicto manerio de prato falcabili xxxj acr. et valet quælibet acra ij.s. vj d. Summa lxxvij.s. vj d.

Vestura.—"Vestura," as meaning any kind of produce of land, though not a classical word, is of classical origin. Terra *vestita* floribus, herbis, arboribus, frugibus. (Facciolati.)

Appruare.—A form of the later Latin word "appropriare," to apply to his own use. In Fleta, II. 73, § 1, "appruator" is applied to the agent or servant, who manages an estate to the advantage of his lord, "appruator fidelis et optimus."

Pastura forinseca.—"Item est in dicto manerio pastura forinseca, quæ communis est ad parochiam; in qua dominus potest habere L. bovettos, et valet libere deductis expensis vj. sol. In eadem pastura, cum pastura intrinseca, sc. super terram warectam, potest dominus habere cc. oves. et valet per annum xx. sol."

Page 154*. *De molendinis fullonicis*.—Fulling-mills for cleansing cloth. Fullo, *Ang.* Fuller, is a word of high Roman antiquity. (See Facciolati.) The other mills here mentioned are described according to their working power, whether water, wind, or horses.

De pesuagiis.—"Pesuagium," a form of "pannagium," connected with the Latin "pastus," and the French "paison."

Graveris.—Pits of sand or gravel.

De liberis tenentibus qui intrinseci vel forinseci.—"Of freeholders, the which dwell without as well as within, that is to say, how many freeholders there be." In the Inquisitions of St. Paul's we do not find the "forinseci" distinguished from the "intrinseci tenentes." The object of this article of the Inquisition, as we may gather from the English translation (Stat. Realm, I. p. 242), appears to have been simply this, that whether the tenants were dwelling within the manor or not, their names and tenements should be recorded.*

Item ad quas consuetudines teneantur.—It is to be remarked, that the persons concerning whose customary services inquiry was thus made, were in the condition of the "liberi homines." If it were admitted, that anciently the freeman was not bound to any services of this kind, this article of

* It is however probable that such tenants of a manor as dwelt there, but were liable to services in other places, were termed "forinseci." In the Rot. Hund. Co. Oxon. the services due at the Court of the Hundred by lords of manors are distinctly noted, as the "forinsecum." e. g. Ennestan Forinsecum, fol. ii. p. 740, &c.

inquiry would testify, how frequent were the instances in which the "*liberi homines*" became possessed of customary or villain land from which services were due, the performance of the services not altering their free condition.

Bedhalsaker and *Bedemad*.—Read *Bedehalfaker*. In I. 71, we have an account of both these services, as due from tenants in the manor of Nastock. *Bedhalfaker* is the service of mowing half an acre, "*Falcabit dimidium acram prati pro Bedehalfaker*." "*Bedmad*" is the service of mowing, whether as described in I. 69, "*quinque acras de Bedemad*," or as in I. 71, "*adjuvabit ad Bedemad per unum diem*."

Precariæ sicca.—Boon-days without allowance of drink.

Cherchesed.—Churchsed (or *Cyricsceat*) is defined by Fleta, I. c. 45, § 28, as a certain measure of wheat, which every one offered on St. Martin's day to the Church, it being not only an English, but a British custom. Sir H. Ellis, in his Introduction to Domesday, has noticed the various passages in that record, in which mention is made of this payment, and from which it appears, that the annual payment of corn in kind had been commuted in various places for money. The law of Hen. I. (xi. 4) recognises *Cyricsceat*, as a payment due at Martinmas to the Bishop, under the ancient penalty mentioned in the Domesday of Worcester (fol. 174), of a fine of eleven times the amount, if the *Cyricsceat* were not paid on the day. Sir H. Ellis also brings to notice a payment made to the manor of Glastonbury in 1201 of sixty hens as *Churchset*. The records of St. Paul's do not throw any light upon this custom, but the instances which occur in the Inquisition of the county of Oxford, 7 Edw. I. (Rot. Hundr. vol. II. p. 688,) of cocks and hens paid to the lord of the manor of Iftle by *Cotarii* (p. 712), by *Servi* at *Sunecumbe* (757), by the tenants denominated "*Carucarii*" at *Wytchurch* (776), by *Servi* *custumarii* at *Stoke Bassett* (779), by *Villani* at *Lewknor* of a quarter of wheat (782), and at *Wallington* by tenants of the same class of six bushels of wheat, seem to shew, not only that *Cyricsceat* was a tax then borne by the lower orders of tenants, but also that at the close of the thirteenth century the lords of manors had converted to their own use the payments anciently due to the Church. Had not the pope appointed his collectors, *Rompeny* might probably have shared the same fate.

Galunselver.—*Quære*, *Gallinaselver*, money in lieu of fowls.

Calces.—"Calces" are "Causeways." As connected with the care of sheep in marsh land, they were probably pathways of hard material.

Balneum præparando.—See note, p. 90, Quarta pars plumbi.

Page 155. *Quantum dabit pro sua filia maritanda*.—The marriage of the daughters of the *nativi* or serfs, by removing the population from the manor, was a loss to the lord. This appears to be the foundation of the well-known payment termed “merchetum.” At Belchamp (I. 106) we read, “Nullus custumarius extra villam suam filiam sine licentia maritabit. Custumarius filiam custumarii sine licentia domini accipiat in conjugem in villa. Sed custumarius maritabit filiam suam liberis *in villa*, *non* extra, sine licentia.” At Sandon (I. 145) we read, “Custumarii item dicunt, quod pro filiabus suis maritandis consueverunt solvere domino ij. solidos tantum.” At Wicham (I. 97), “Omnes tenentes facient finem ad voluntatem domini pro filiabus suis *extra* manerium maritandis.”

Page 155*. *Qui possunt talliari ad voluntatem domini et qui non*.—Taille, Tallagium, that which is paid as a tax or excise. Any public tax was termed Tallagium, as we learn from the statute of 25 Edw. I. “Nullum tallagium vel auxilium per nos vel per hæredes nostros in regno ponetur vel leveter sine voluntate et consensu,” &c. The tallage to which this article of Inquisition refers, was that which any lord of a manor might impose upon his tenants, and, as may be gathered from the wider terms in which the article is set forth in Fleta (II. c. 71, § 15), was limited by the rank of the tenant, whether “custumarius” or “nativus.” The tenement of the customary tenant might be liable to yearly tallage, but the amount was such as could be paid “sine destructione et exilio (*qu. exitio*) faciendo;” but there was no limit to the demand, which the lord might make upon the *servus* or *nativus*, or upon him who, holding, according to Bracton, in pure villenage (IV. c. 28, § 5), was bound to unlimited service, “semper tenebitur ad incerta,” and could be taxed at the will of the lord, either more or less, or, according to the terms of the French Chartæ, “alto et basso.” Whether the lords of manors were accustomed to exercise this right of tallage without restriction, is questionable, but there is every reason to believe, that the right of tallage upon the tenants gave the lord the power of throwing the burden of any public taxation upon the cultivator of the soil, and that tallage operated in favour of the lord, like the covenants in modern leases by which the tenant engages to meet the taxation. The following extracts from the Rotuli Hundredorum, Com. Oxon. 7^o Edw. I are a few of numerous instances of the right of tallage upon tenants of different ranks :—

P. 707. Villani sunt talliandi per annum ad voluntatem domini.

P. 742. Mattheus de Bluneham . . . reddet per annum loco tallagii sui ad festum S'e'i Martini vij d. ob. et non debet talliari secundum voluntatem domini quia est ad certum.

P. 751. Liberi tenentes. Johannes de Mandeville tenet unam virgatam et dimidiam de domino Comite in manerio de Bonsenton pro viij s. et debet tallagium et sectam.

P. 753. Liberi sokmanni. Walterus Morgan tenet unam hidam et debet tallagium, &c. Ib. Consuetudinarii. Debent tallagium.

P. 782. Cotarii. Debent talliari contra natale Domini ad voluntatem domini.

Page 157. *Arbores in haiciis suis extirpaverunt sine licencia.*—Hedge-row-timber was forbidden to be cut down by the tenant, as in modern leases. In the manor of Belchamp (I. 107) there was a custom, which permitted all the tenants, free and customary, to plant trees before their own doors in the street upon their own land, and to cut at all times three kinds of trees, poplar, willow, and another kind of poplar called "abellum," but not oak or beech, except for housebote and heybote.

An nativi vendiderint vitulum, pullanum, vel bovem, de propria nutritura, sine licencia domini.—It is probable that this restriction did not prohibit generally the sale of animals bred by the tenants, but only gave to the lord the pre-option of purchase, for we read amongst the customs of Belchamp (I. 106 b), "Licitum sit customariis equos et boves et omnia alia animalia vendere sine licencia firmarii, nisi velit tantum dare sicuti et aliis." In some places a toll was taken by the lord upon these sales.

Page 158*. *Housebote, Ferbote, Heybote.*—The right of the firmarius of the manor to have timber for the "bote" or repair of the buildings, for the keeping-up the fences or "haias," and also for firing, is recognised in distinct terms in the later leases. The right to housebote and heybote was, however, possessed occasionally by other tenants. In the manor of Newinton, co. Oxon. (Rot. Hund. II. p. 761), thirteen villain tenants, holding each a virgate of land and performing certain services, were entitled to husbote et heybote "de bosco qui vocatur biggefrit."

Page 160. *Johannes de Middleton.*—Canon of St. Paul's and prebendary of Chamberlain Wood, 1326—1329.

William de Melford.—Archdeacon of Colchester and prebendary of Mora, 1312, obiit 1330.

COMPOTUS MANERIORUM ET FIRMARUM.

This compotus is extracted from a large volume, having on the outside the title "Statuta Majora," under a covering of transparent horn, the volume being so styled as distinguished from the "Statuta Minora," a smaller volume of nearly the same contents, but written in a much smaller hand. The writing of the Statuta Majora is of the early part of the fourteenth century. The chief value of this Compotus, as connected with this work, consists in its exhibiting the order and amount of the firmæ paid by the different manors; as the Compotus Bracini, which follows, explains the method in which the grain delivered with the firmæ was converted into bread and beer, and distributed to the members of the cathedral.

Page 154. *Ad denas et ad denum denarium.*—It has been before observed (Intro. p. xlvii.) that the meaning of these words is doubtful. Possibly the *denus denarius* may be the seven pence per week, or penny per day, in some way a tenth penny or tithe, which was paid to the almoner of the cathedral, and *denas* may be a form of *dizenas*, quasi dies-enas; but all that we know certainly of the *dizenæ* is, that they were money payments, made in each of the fifty-two weeks of the year, by each manor in turn (on fifty-two consecutive Sundays, commencing with the Festival of St. Faith, October 6), and that the amount from the different manors varied, the lowest amount as *dizenæ* being forty, the highest sixty shillings.

Page 155. *Ad defectum bracini.*—The meaning of this phrase may be deduced from observing, that the manors which made these payments, were those of Belchamp, Runwell, and Norton, which in the time of Wulmar the dean (see p. 152) provided firmæ in produce, viz. Runwell for two weeks, Norton for one, and Belchamp for eight; but since in later times Runwell and Norton furnished no firma in kind, and Belchamp only six firmæ in kind in place of eight, it may be concluded, that the payments stated to be "ad defectum" were money payments in lieu of the deficient firmæ in kind.

Ad supplementum.—This payment being generally 6s. 8d. appears to be the same with that mentioned in page 160 as the 6s. 8d., which was paid with every firma for the supply of wood. In page 165 we read, that it was

the custom of the firmarius to give with every firma half a mark for wood, often more, rarely less, "sæpius vero plus, minus vero raro;" and from what is also there said of the firmarius paying a fine to the keeper of the brewery, and of the payment depending on the price of wood, it would seem, that this payment at last became fixed in amount, and was a commutation for some definite quantity of fuel.

Page 158. *Firma prima de Barling*.—The "dizena" and the "firma" from each manor were not paid on the same, but consecutive Sundays. On the first Sunday after the Festival of St. Faith the Church received a dizena from Belchamp and a firma from Barling, on the second Sunday a dizena from Barling and a firma from Sandon, and so on. It is to be remarked, that the number of firmæ, that is, of payments in kind, was forty-five, but the number of Sundays in the compotus at pages 158 and 159 is forty-eight, there being three Sundays, on which what is termed a "defectus" was paid by three manors in lieu of produce in kind. Money payments were made every Sunday in the year, but the delivery of corn was discontinued during the harvest month of September.

Page 160. *Per mensuram regis xvj. quarteria, &c.*—The amendment of weights and measures was one of the articles demanded by the Barons, and conceded in the Magna Charta of King John, and, as respects the measure of corn, the Magna Charta of 25 Ed. I. declared, that the Quarter of London should be used throughout the realm. In the "Assisa de Mensuris" (incerti temporis), that Quarter is said to contain eight bushels, and in the "Statutum de Pistoribus" mention is made of the standard bushel, sealed with an iron seal of our Lord the King, and denominated the King's measure. The statutes of Edward III. (which are all of them later than the Compotus Maneriorum of St. Paul's now under our consideration), attest the difficulty which then existed, and which at the distance of 500 years still exists, of enforcing an uniform measure. It would seem that the King's mandate, though, as asserted in 14 Edw. III. (1340), not then obeyed throughout the kingdom, was put in force at St. Paul's at an earlier period, as early as 1283, the Compotus Bracini of that year (see p. 164) stating that the firmæ were in Quarters of eight bushels, "ad mensuram regis."

Ad bracinum, ad cameram.—The payments "ad bracinum" were received by the Custos bracini, who rendered an account of the receipts and

expenditure of the brewery, which included the bakehouse and the mill. The payments "ad cameram" were made to the Camerarius or Chamberlain, whose duty it was to provide all things required for divine service, to collect payments, and to pay the proper stipends at the appointed seasons. A member of the Chapter was appointed for this duty. (See Appendix to Dugdale's St. Paul's, p. 51.) The Camerarius was the receiver and paymaster of rents and stipends, but the Thesaurarius of the cathedral was the keeper, not of its money, but of its treasures, such as plate, vestments, books, ornaments, relics, &c. being assisted in this charge by the Sacristan and the Vergers. The value of these treasures was such as would bear comparison with the value of Crown jewels.

Page 164*. *Hæc sunt duodecim maneria, &c.*—This account of the "firmæ" rendered by the manors of St. Paul's occupies the first folio of Book I., and precedes the account of Thomas Couling, the Custos bracini in 1283. It is here inserted, as being the first document in order of time, in which the quantities of grain contained in each firma are stated; the accounts, which are prior to it, enumerating the firmæ only by weeks and days (as in p. 152), or by the whole number provided by each manor in the year, as in the inquisition of 1181 (p. 140—145). In this document the measurement of the grain, and the number of quarters in each firma, was according to an older standard, and not according to the King's measure. Each firma, as anciently delivered, contained $18\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of wheat (15 of which were for bread and $3\frac{1}{2}$ for beer), but afterwards 16 quarters; anciently $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of barley, but afterwards 3 quarters. The quantities, however, of the wheat and the barley were not really different, the firma at both periods containing as nearly as possible the same number of bushels, $18\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. at 7 bushels, the "mensura bracini," and 16 qrs. at 8 bushels, the King's measure, being in the proportion of 129·5 : 128.

Ad Grudum.—According to Du Cange, "grudum" is barley prepared for making beer; but wheat being here given "ad grudum" would shew, that the word is applicable to any kind of grist or meal. The St. Paul's beer was brewed from a mixture of wheat, barley, and oats.

Ad mensuram villæ.—This measure is probably that of the Country. It is to be remarked that if 15 qrs. at 7 bbls. to the quarter, equal, as here stated, $12\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. of the Country measure; it follows, that the Country

bushel was larger than the Town bushel, and that the proportion of the Country to the Town bushel was as $8\frac{2}{3} : 7$.

Page 164*. *Per factum bracini*.—Factus, which is defined in Du Cange “a measure of land,” was used by the Roman writers “de Re Rustica” as a measure in the manufacture of oil. (See Facciolati in voce.) It seems, therefore, to be of different origin from the Anglo-Saxon fæt or vat. Of the dimensions of this “factus bracini” at St. Paul’s we have here a clear account. The 16 qrs. of oats were to be paid in eight “facti,” each containing 17 ordinary bushels; the quarter by this measurement being $8\frac{1}{2}$ bbls. In 1283 this measurement of oats appears to have been no longer in use; it would not, however, have been surprising if it had continued to a much later period, since we find the Legislature in 1351, 25 Edw. III., whilst it enacted uniformity of measures, exempting the rents and firmæ of lords from the operation of the Act, and declaring that they shall “be measured by such measures as they were wont in times past.”

Page 165*. *Consuevit firmarius pro buscha dare dimidiam marcam*.—We need not be surprised, that so large a sum should be paid for wood with each firma, when we bear in mind, that the quantity of fuel required was that, which would bake and brew a quantity of grain as great as 35 qrs. or 280 bbls.

Page 164. *Et de xxiij. (Lege xxxiiij.) quart. de multura molendini*.—The mill of St. Paul’s was probably a convenience to the citizens for grinding their corn; but, without knowing the amount of toll, we cannot ascertain, how much corn was ground in the year to produce in the way of toll this number of quarters. In 1286 the “Telonium molendini” produced the same amount (see p. 172).

Furnicium, furniata.—Words formed from the pure Latin word “Furnus,” an oven—larger than the “clibanus.”

Quæ faciunt xxxvj. furmas (sic).—The “firmæ” here mentioned are calculated at the old rate of 15 qrs. to the “firma” instead of 16, as mentioned a few lines above.

Flacon.—Flanso, Flanto, Flato, species Placentæ. *Gallice*, Flam. (Du Cange.) From English etymologists we learn that “flacon” is a kind of dainty composed of fine flour, eggs, and butter, and that it was made for the wake-day or vigil of the church saint. (Richardson’s Dictionary.) The quantity of flour used in wastel and flacon in 1283 was $8\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. and,

in addition to this, the sum of five marks was expended. Upon these occasions the bakers received eight bollæ or gallons of beer.

In wastell.—Wastel bread was the best kind of wheaten bread, as appears from the *Assisa panis et cervisiæ* (Stat. of Realm, f. 199), and also from the fact, that at St. Paul's it was baked only for particular occasions, such as the Festivals of St. Paul and the Rogation days, when the Canons had three wastel loaves a-day, and other members of the church in proportion. The extravagance of the Prioress in the care of her dogs is thus indicated in Chaucer's Prologue :

Of smale houndes had she, that she fedde
With rosted flesh and milk and wastel bread.

De quibus habuit xx. quarteria de excrescenti cancellorum.—For "cancellorum" lege "cantellorum." At p. 173 we have an account of the same profit, but expressed in different terms, "de incremento granarum xx. quarteria." Du Cange explains *Cantallum*, quasi *quantillum*, id quod supra mensuram additum est," *i. e.* the handful or shovelful thrown in after the measure is filled. In the *Statutum de Pistoribus* we read, "toll shall be taken by the rase and not by the heap or cantel," and "no manner of grain shall be sold by the heap or cantel except it be oats, malt, and meal." It is remarkable, that the excess of measure here spoken of, as amounting to twenty quarters, was derived from the remeasuring 720 qrs. of oats, which produced 740.

Page 166. *Præbenda equorum.*—The daily allowance of corn for the horses employed in the mill.

De fæce et hujusmodi.—All the sweepings and refuse, stable dung, &c.

De drachat vendito.—Grains from brewing. See Du Cange, *Drascus*, where it appears that "draines" is the more correct form of the word. "Grains," however, occurs in Ben Jonson. The horses at St. Alban's were fed with "furfur" and "drascus," bran and grains.

De carbone pistrini, et bracini.—The wood-ashes and charcoal produced in the bake-house and brew-house; Du Cange, in voce "*Carbonaria*," quotes the following passage from "*Auctor Queroli*." "*Ego jamdudum apud carbonarias agere te putabam, tu de pistrinis venis;*" from which we learn, that the baker might sometimes be as blackened with charcoal, as the charcoal-burner himself.

Pro sequestra unius talliæ.—The account of the delivery of bread and beer to any party was probably kept by a tally, consisting of two pieces of thin wood, hence the whole of the allowance was termed “tallia.” In the case of absence or vacancy, the allowance due to the member was probably sequestered, in order to the rendering an account to the party interested.

Pitanciæ.—Allowances occasionally distributed were termed “Pittances,” and the officer deputed to distribute them was termed “Pitanciarius.” At Thorney Abbey the “Pitanciarius” possessed several “cotagia” attached to his office. (Rot. Hundred, II. p. 641.) According to Du Cange, the proper form of the word is not Pietantia, but “Pictantia,” meaning an allowance of small value, that of a “Picta,” or “Pite,” which was the smallest coin of the Counts of Poitou. *Pite*, a copper coin, the farthing, or fourth of a penny. (Dictionnaire de l'Academie.)

In buscha ad toralle.—Wood for the malt-kiln. “Torrale” is the correct form of the word, from the Latin “Torreo.”

In aqua ducenda.—Whence the water was drawn for the use of the brewery of St. Paul's, whether from a well or from the river, does not appear. At p 171 mention is made of the water-drawer, aquæductor, as entitled to pitances. The sum here mentioned as paid annually, fifty-three shillings and four pence, was the full amount of the wages of the “duo servientes bracini,” who are mentioned at p. 171 as receiving twelve pence per week.

In pipere ad wastell.—“Pipere” is probably the name of any kind of spice.

Ferrura.—The labour of shoeing horses.

Ferramentum.—The iron for the shoes.

Passus equorum.—The horse-path at the mill, termed at p. 172 “iter,” where we read, “In itinere equorum reparando.”

Buletellum cum filo.—The boulding-cloth fastened with thread.

Cribræ.—Sieves.

Lanc'.—Qy. the peels, of the length of lances, for drawing the bread from the oven?

Gati.—Vats.

Caldæ.—Boilers or cauldrons.

Page 167. *Circuli ad dolia.*—Hoops for the casks. *Circulator*, the cooper.

In natis.—Mats.

Kemelin.—Camelinum, hair-cloth for straining the wort.

Caligæ.—Boots.

Disci.—Round dishes.

Distribuenda canonicis residentibus.—An abstract of this distribution has been given in the Introduction, p. lii.

Page 168. *Pro anima Willielmi de Sancta Margaret' Decano.*—The scribe in the original MS. has written Sancta Margaret instead of Sanctæ Mariæ ecclesiæ, as in p. 170. There were two persons, who bore the name of William de Sanctæ Mariæ ecclesia; one, who was Bishop of London and died in 1224, the other here mentioned, who was elected Dean of St. Paul's in 1241.

ij. d. ob. per ebdomadam pro pane nigro.—The scribe has here committed another error in writing three pence halfpenny instead of three halfpence, as in p. 170. It does not appear of what this black bread was made: the "*assisa panis*" recognises five kinds of bread, Wastel of one kind, Cocket of two kinds, Simnel, and Treet. The bread of the least value appears to have been made *de omni blado*, the loaf of which was twice the weight of the greater Cocket.

Procuria Gilberti.—The purpose of this allowance does not appear.

In stallacione ij. canonicorum.—The custom is still observed of presenting to every Canon and Prebendary a loaf of bread at his installation.

Page 169. *In duobus Festis S'ci Pauli.*—January 25, the Conversion of St. Paul, and June 29, which day is now dedicated to St. Peter alone, but formerly to St. Peter and St. Paul. These festivals are described in page 166, as the "Conversion" and the "Commemoration" of St. Paul.

Page 170. *Anno gratiæ millesimo 250.*—This account is remarkable. It would seem, that in this year the whole of the firmæ from the manors were received, and distributed not in kind, but in money. The price of wheat here recorded, as compared with that of our own times, being taken as a standard of the value of money, would lead to the conclusion that money was then fifteen times more valuable than at present. The 267*l.* received in money and produce from the thirteen manors would be represented at the present day by the sum of 4,005*l.*, and the value of the bread and beer to the thirty canons by 115*l.*

Pro exenniis.—Gifts to different persons.

Minores liberationes.—The difference between this delivery and that to

the Canons was not in the number, but the quality of the loaves. The Canons' three loaves were all white, but the "minor liberatio" to the "parvi prebendarii," or minor canons, contained one loaf of black bread. The "dimidia liberatio" to the remaining nine "parvi prebendarii" was one half of that delivered to the three.

Page 172. *In renovatione molarum et equorum 40s.*—The expense of mill-stones and horses averaged (as above calculated) 30*l.* per annum.

Page 173. *Fratri de ordine Carmelitarum pro lecturis.*—The Carmelites were the order commonly known as the White Friars, their house and church in London being near Fleet Street, in the place now called Whitefriars. They came first into England in 1224. The allowance to the brother for his readings in the cathedral for little less than ten months was one loaf and two gallons of beer per day.

Bartholomo Orologiario.—The clock-keepers had a loaf per day. The Willielmus de Rokewell, who is mentioned in the next page, as receiving a certain quantity, was probably an assistant who came to help.

In installatione canonicorum.—Of the Canons here mentioned as installed, Egidius Filol was Prebendary of Mapesbury, Hugo de Kendale Prebendary of Harleston, and Gilbert de Straiton Prebendary of Consumpta per Mare. The name of Johannes de Wyleby does not occur in the List of Prebendaries in Newcourt's Repertorium; but *Philip* de Wylewyby was Prebendary of Brownsbury.

Per mensuram pavimenti.—Probably the measure of the Corn-market. In the parish of St. Michael le Querne, near the west end of Cheapside, there was in ancient times a market for corn, which occasioned the church to be named St. Michael ad Bladum.

Præbenda.—Comparing the measure here given of the præbenda, as containing thirty bollæ, with what is stated of the price paid for seven præbenda of beer at p. 167, we learn that the bolla and the lagena, or gallon, were the same measure.

Page 174. *Clerico S'cti Gregorii.*—The church of St. Gregory was within the ancient cathedral of St. Paul. It is termed in p. 168 the parish church.

Talliæ vacantes.—The allowances to canons and other members whose places were vacant were sold and converted into money. By the statutes of the cathedral these "talliæ" or allowances were not to be sold to laymen.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 96. *Alebedrip*.—In place of the note, *Alebedrip*, at page lxxxiv the reader will be pleased to read as follows:

The Latin form of *alebedrip* is “*precaria cervisiæ*,” *i.e.* a boon day with ale; *metebedrip* being a “*precaria carnis*,” or boon day with meat. It is to be observed that a custom, to which the term *precaria* or boon day of brewing, might to a certain degree be applied, existed at Saundon, where the Akerlings lent their utensils, when required for the lord’s brewing: (I. 143,) “*Item si dominus habuerit (necesse), quando braciabit de utensilibus, de utensilibus debet quilibet eorum mittere de mutuo unum gate.*” The customarii also on the same manor lent their vats for brewing at Christmas and at ploughing times: (I. 142,) “*Item si dominus necesse habuerit, quilibet eorum debet quotiens dominus braciabit ad Natale Domini, et ad precarias carucarum, accommodare domino unum Vat.*” (I. 138,) “*Inveniet unam comianam (?) ad braciandum contra Natale Domini et contra precarias carucarum.*”

Page 75. *Cop’onos fustium*.—In Fleta (II. c. 41) there is a very interesting document containing the Articles of Inquisition relative to the Royal Forests. In the 24th article we find the following clause, “*Quis habuerit conperones, ceppagia et escheatas quercuum et aliorum arborum.*” The text of Fleta is so evidently corrupt, that no apology is necessary for the conjecture, that for *conperones* we should read *couperones*, and derive the word from the French *couper*, to cut.

Page 123. *Contra castella*.—In searching for the meaning of this term, and in considering whether the Chapter might not have become amenable for the offence of “*castellatio*,” *i.e.* fortifying a building without licence, which is mentioned in the laws of H. I. amongst the “*Placita quæ mittunt hominem*

in misericordia regis," the terms in which this offence is described, and the comments of various authors upon it, came under notice. In the Laws of England (p. 518) we read, "castellacio trium scannorum." In Spelman (page 128) and in Wilkins's *Leges H. I.* 242, "castellatio trium stannorum," and in Du Cange (in voce) "castellatio trium annorum." Spelman pronounced the passage corrupt and obscure. The later reading, however, "scannorum," affords a clue to the meaning of the words and the nature of the offence, if it be accepted as a form of "scamnorum." In the language of Pliny and Columella the ridges formed by the plough are "scamna," and upon a greater scale three banks, or tiers of earth, might be termed scamna, or benches—and the surrounding a house with three such banks would make it a strong fortification, and thus be an offence against royal prerogative. There is a manor-house near Southend, in Essex, the moat of which appeared to one who lately visited it, to be surrounded by three banks, and to be an example of the "castellatio trium scannorum."

INTRODUCTION, page x. *Capitular Domesdays.*

In the Inquisition of the Manor of Sandon (I. 136), we meet with three entries, from which it appears that the ancient form of the term "by copy of court roll," was "per rotulationem," or "per rotulum Domesday." The persons described as thus holding lands were "libere tenentes."

"Willielmus Marescallus tenet xvijj. acras terræ arabilis de Decano et Capitulo v'l (videlicet) per cartam Rotulacôm Domesday, quia illa terra fuit nativa, et reddit domino unam marcam ad festum S'ci Michaelis et ad Pascha pro equali portione, et faciet sectam curie de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, et dabit relevium."

"Galfridus Capellanus tenet quinque acras terræ, et unam parvam domum, videlicet per cartam, et domum per Rotulum Domesday, et reddit xv d. &c."

"Dominus Vicarius de Sandone tenet unam acram per Domesday, et reddit ad festum, &c."

Denarius S'ci Petri.—In the account of Rome penny, (page cxvi.,) we have omitted to state, that in the Act of Surrender of the Kingdom made by King John to the Pope, the right of the Pope to this revenue was reserved (*salvis per omnia denariis Petri*), in addition to the annual payment of 1,000 marks to be made by the King, “*pro omni servitio et consuetudine*,” as the Pope’s feudatory. There is also a remarkable letter of the same Pope (Innocent III.) addressed to his Legate Nicholas and to Pandulfus (in whose presence the King had made his submission, and taken the oath of homage to the Pope), complaining, that the English Bishops, though they had collected Peter pence, had paid to him not more than 300 marks, and had taken a thousand or more to their own use. (Rymer’s *Fœdera*, vol. I. p. 176, 182.)



REGISTRUM
DE VISITATIONE MANERIORUM
SANCTI PAULI LONDINENSIS

PER ROBERTUM DECANUM

ANNO DOMINI

M.CC.XXII.

T A B U L A.

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INQUISITIO MANERIORUM CAPITULI ECCLESIE

S. PAULI LONDIN . A.D. 1222.

Inquisitō facta in mañio de kadend̃ Will'o de
hely existente firmario. Noīa juratoꝝ.

Gregorius filius nicholai.

Henř de keneswrth'.

Rob't de ansey.

Baldewinus pulajñ.

Durant.

Joh's de clifford.

Martinus filius Will'i.

Huğ filius ioh'is.

Will's filius ordgari.

Rad' filius Edeline.

Rob' filius Abel.

Rob' filius Gilib'ti.

hoc est veredc̃m iuratoꝝ.

Dicunt iuratores qd' mañium istud defē
dit se versus regem pro .x. hidis cum
boscis ⁊ essartis preť duas prebēdas q̃ sūt
in eadē parochia . sed in alio comitatu . ⁊
est liberū ⁊ quietum ab omī secta comi
tat^o . ⁊ hundredi . ⁊ alioꝝ q̃ spectant ad do
minū regē in capite ul' suos baillivos.

In dñio sunt circiter tresdecies .xx. acre de
ťra arabili. Nulla est ibi pastura nisi in
boscis ⁊ viis. In duobꝫ boscis quercinis c'ca
curiam ⁊ ante . circiter .xij. acre. In magno
bosco forinseco bñ vestito de fago sūt cir
citer .ccc. acre. Possūt esse in stauro decies
vigiti oves ⁊ .iiij. vacce . ⁊ .xl. porci.

Wainnagiū potest fieri cū duabꝫ caruci^s.
.viij. capitum. In dñico est molendinū
ad ventū qd' potest poni ad firmā p .xx.
sol'. qd' molendinū inventū fuit in im
pleñto manerii. Dicūt eciam qd' edifi
cia curie defiorata sunt in parte . ⁊ me
liorata in parte . ⁊ fca compensatione

[KADENDON.]

melioraçonis ⁊ deſioraçonis erit melioraço
 nis ſuſa fce p Will'm theſaurā .ij. marč
 ⁊ dimid'. Dicūt eciā qd' nemora eiusedē vil
 le deſiorata ſunt p eundē ad ſummā .xl.
 marcaꝝ pret' debitū ⁊ neceſſariū ſuſtenefitū
 curie. It' cepit de bosco vendito ult' custū novi
 fossati qd' claudit magnū nemus .xiiij. sol'.
 ⁊ ad molendinū reparandū .xx. sol'.

Isti tenent de dominico.

Baldewinus pulein dimid' virg p .ij. sol'
 p cartā capitl'i p empſonem Rob'ti pulei.
 ⁊ .iiij. acras de novo p .xij.đ. ⁊ unū es
 sartum vet^o p .viij.đ.

Hug' filius Rob' . dimid' virg p .ij. sol'.
 Rob' filius Walt'i dimid' virg p .ij. sol' .vi.đ.
 Rad' cl'icus .i. frusiciū p .vi.đ. Inquirend'.
 Rob' fil' eve .j. quart' p .xii.đ.
 Emma fil' estrilde vidue .j. q^{rt} . p .xv.đ.
 Rog' de essendene .j. quart' . p .xv.đ.
 Rog' fil' ernold .j. quart' p .xvi.đ.
 Walt' fil' Walt'i .j. quart' p .xv.đ.
 Walt' fil' gerardi .j. quart' p .xv.đ.
 Ric' fil' Godwini .j. quart' p .xv.đ.
 Gunnilda fil' Rog'i de clifford dimid' virg
 p .iii. sol'. p cartā capitl'i.

Walt' fil' osb'ti dimid' virg p .iiij. sol'.
 Askillus fil' Reginaldi .j. q^{rt} p .xv.đ.
 Gregori^o fil' Nicholai dimid' virg'. p .ij. sol'.
 ⁊ .iiij. rodas p .iiij.đ. Id' iij. acras p .iiij.đ.
 Martin^o fil' Will'i dimid' virg p .ij. sol'.
 ⁊ unā croftā p .xii.đ.

Ric' fil' ailrich .j. quart' p .xv.đ.
 Rog' de essendenē dimid' virg p .ij. sol'.
 Lucia fil' Galfridi diſn acra opar'. ⁊ metit
 .ij. acras. ⁊ i. rodā ad cibū suū pp'ium.
 Rad' fil' edeline .j. quart' p .xii.đ.

Durand^o fil' durandi i. virg'. p. vi. sol'. [KADENDON.]

Ric' fil' Wal'ti longi p v. sol' unā virg'.

Hug' de dunstapele ⁊ Ric' de nortle diñ virg'. p. ij. s.

Henř stonhard diñ virg'. p. ij. sol'.

Godefrid^o macun diñ virg'. p. ij. sol'. vi.đ.

Galfř fil' Rob' ⁊ ioh's ruff^o diñ virg'. p. ii. sol'. vi.đ.

Ric' blundus .j. quart' p .xv.đ.

Moniales de bosco j. virg'. p. vi. sol'. ⁊ j.

essartum p. vi.đ.

Vnū mesagiū quondā Rob'ti fabri est in

Wasto bosci.

Henr' de Keneswrth dimid' virg'. exceptis .vii.

acris p. xxviii.đ. quondā Ranulfi suspēsi

cū una acra de essarto .p Will'm thesauř.

Isti predcī exceptis baldewino pulein ⁊

Gregoř fil' Nicholai debent arare bis in

qualibz seisione semel sine cibo dñi alt'a

vice ad cibū dñi si dñs volūit. Debent

eciā serclare . metere ter in anno ad cibū dñi.

Isti tenēt de dñico p vilenagium.

Rob't filius Gilib't faber diñ virg' ⁊ de

bet opari bis in ebdomada p totū

annū . exceptis Nathali . Pascha . ⁊ Penteč .

⁊ qualibz seisione seminabili acrā ⁊

dimid' arare . ⁊ si nō h't carucā facere ij.

opačones debitas ut tenet^a ⁊ si aret q'ietu^o

erit in illa seisione de i. ope eiusd' t'pis

p sing'las septim' ⁊ aliud faciet. Pret'ea deb't

araturā uni^o diei p'mod' de lage erthe in

eadē seisione scil't qualibz seminabili.

It' quelibz virg' q' nō averat . deb't parare

vi. quart' brasii ul' dare vi.đ. et erit q'iet^o

a vi. opačone . ⁊ h're focagiū a dño ad ill'd

parand' . ⁊ qui nō ařrant faciūt fotaver.

Will' fil' Will'i diñ virg' p id serviciū.

Will's fil' acerii diñ virg' p id' serviciū.

[KADENDON.]

Lauř fil' Rob'ti dimiř virg' p id' serũ.

Joh fil' Giliřti diř virg' . quodā Walkelini cui
ñ attinet p id' serũ p Willm firmar ut escaetā
ppter furtum.

Alexandr cū hřede Rog'i Godsweini diř virg'
p idē serviciũ.

Alicia fil' iuliane .ij. acras 7 deb7 opari .viii.
dieb3 in autũpno. Rad' fil' Alexandř te
net unā de istis duab3

Cecilia fil' Rič frend .iij. rodas 7 deb7 opa
ri .xii. dieb3 in autũpno.

Will's long^o .i. quarř quondā Rob' de la dene
cui ñ attinet p Will'm firmar 7 in q^o lib7
ebdomada p annũ deb3 opari semel 7
in una ebdom^a autũpni bis.

Reginald^o fil' ordgari .i. q^ort' p id' serũ.

Walt's basset .ij. acras 7 opari i autũpno
.viii. dieb3

Rad' de Watdon .j. acra^{colema'} quondā hug' . cui
nō attinet p Will'm firmar' . 7 .viii. opačo
nes debet in autũpno 7 pret'ea deb7 .ij.
caponas in anno 7 p mesagio deb7 me
tere .ij. acras 7 unā rodam.

Isti sunt libere tenentes.

Petr^o loeringus diř hidā p .x. sol' .

Nicholaus fil' patrik .ij. partes unius vir
gate p xl. d'.

Huř fil' ioh'is .j. virř 7 diř p vii. sol' 7 .vi.
d' . p capitl'm ut dicit de tota třa cui^o tñ
hēt medietatē 7 Alicia fil' Will'i aliā med^o.

Alicia fil' eillive .j. quart' p .xv.đ.

Rob' fil' Wiburge .j. quart' p .xv.đ.

Rob' fil' Abel .j. q^ort p xvi.đ. 7 .ii. capones.

Joh' fil' Milonis .j. quart' p .xv.đ.

Anicia fil' Roři .j. quart' p xvi.đ.

Rad' fil' Ric fil' Serici diř virř p .iij. sol'.

¶ debet facere .j. summā brasii de blado
dñi ¶ ducere lond'. [KADENDON.]

Abel fil' ernoldi diñ virg' p .ij. sol' ¶ p ser
viciū cum supradco

Rog' fil' Ric' diñ virg' p .ij. sol. .vi.đ. nūc
ad opačom cū dimid' virg' q̄ averāt.

Alicia cū hřde ernesii .j. quart' p .xv.đ.

Anicia relictā Gilib'ti diñ virg' p .ij. sol' .vi.đ.

Rad' fil' aluredi .i. virg' p .v. sol' .vi.đ.

Guido tenet medietatem uni^o virgate . Rad' fil'
Alexandr' aliā mediet' p .v. sol.

Rog' de essendeñ diñ virg' q'ndā Regiñ ppo
siti cui nō attinet p Will'm thesaur' p .ii. sol' .vi.đ.

Quatuordecī acrē uni^o virgate quondā David
fabri sūt in dñico ¶ maġr Simō tenet .j.

quart' p .xi.đ. ¶ Gunnilda fil' Rog' .j. q'rt p .xv.đ.

Rob' de Wint' .j. virg' p .v. sol'.

Will's fil' Daniel' .j. virg' p .v. sol'.

Henř de Waineñe .j. virg' p v. sol'. Idem .j.
quarteř p .xv.đ.

Riç fil' ioh'is diñ virg' ¶ opač cū tñis q̄ averāt.

Rob' fil' Gilib'ti diñ virg' p .ii. sol. .vi.đ.

Jordanus de lond' .ii. virg' p .viii. sol. de
empto quondā Walt'i de estuñ

Isti debēt arare . sarcl'are . met'e in p'cariis

ad cibū dñi . Joh's de clifford .ij. acras ¶

diñ ¶ mesagiū p xiiij.đ. p omī servico

q'ndā Wluiuē cui nō attinet p Will'm thesaur'.

Oñs supradci debēt predcō m^o arare . sarclare.

Joh's

¶ met'e quo hug' fil' Rob'ti sup^u ¶ qui cū eo
scribūtur excepto iordanō q' succedit .J.

de hospitali . Isti sunt Cotarii.

Rad' fil' edeline ¶ Warinus tenēt .j. virgatā

p q^a opantur a festo Sçi Michael' usque ad
advincula ter in omī ebdom^u exceptis nath'.

pasch' . pentec' ¶ deinceps usq: ad festum

s̄ci michael' om̄i die excepto sabb'o . debēt viii. [KADENDON.]
 sūmagia p annū lond' ul' alias. Reddēt ecīā
 singl'is annis garsauese scil' .iiij.đ. 7 ob' de
 qualib7 virg' 7 auerat 7 q̄ nō averant
 faciūt fotauer 7 si habuerīt porcos dabūt
 de pannagio de porco supannato sc'd cōsuet'
 ville 7 debent .vii.đ. 7 ob' de langabl'e
 7 de Wdeseluer .iiij.đ. 7 ob' 7 .j. quart'
 de auena ad foddercorn 7 semē frumēti
 ad unā rodam.

Will's fil' ordgari diñ virg p idē seruič.
 Godefrid^o 7 Rič fil' machtild .j. virg p id' serv'.
 Will's fil' ordgari 7 Garin^o fil' asconis 7 Rob'
 fil' Walt'i .j. virgatā p idē seruič.
 Rob' fil' Abel .j. quart' p idē servič.

Isti tenēt de novis essartis f̄cis tempore

Will'i thesaurarii firmař.

Huğ fil' Rob' .iii. acras 7 diñ p .xiiij.đ.
 Will's fil' Will' .iii. acras 7 diñ p .xiiij.đ.
 Rob' fil' Walt' .v. acras . 7 diñ p .xxii.đ.
 Joh's storensis .ii. acras 7 diñ p .x.đ.
 Warin^o fil' azonis .ii. acras 7 diñ p .x.đ.
 Rob' de linlee cū h̄rede Rog'i de clifford .iiij.
 acras 7 diñ p .xvii.đ.

Will's long^o .i. acrā 7 .i. rodā p .v.đ.

Askitillus .j. acrā 7 diñ p .vi.đ.

Henř fil' peti .iiij. rodas p .iii.đ.

Rog'us long^o .i. acrā p .iiij.đ.

Gregor' fil' Nichol' .j. acrā p .iiij.đ.

Nicholaus pat'k unā acram p .iiij.đ.

Martin^o fil' Will'i .i. acrā p .iiij.đ.

Alicia relictā Alani .j. rodā p .i.đ.

Rob' fil' abel .j. rodā p .i.đ.

Joh's fil' milonis .i. rodā p .i.đ.

Anicia filia Rog'i .i. rodā p .i.đ.

Ric' fil Ailrici .j. rodam p .i.đ.

Henř fil' decani .i. acram p .i.đ.

al' .i. rod'.

Reginaldus pposit^o tenuit diñ virg^o trē in
cadendoñ lib'am p .ii. sol'. p omī serviço
⁊ de purprestura qñ fuit bailliu^o .vi. nū
matū trē. De hoc aū teneñto postq^{uam}
cessit in dies regis assisū est teneñtū h' m^o.

[KADENDON.]

Rob' fil' Walt'i .i. quart'.

Garin^o fil' azonis .j. quart' de diñ virg' ad
opañonem sic' Will's fil' ordgari.

Will's fil' Will'i sueni p una pprestura .xii.đ.

Rob' fil' Eue .iiij.đ. p una placia.

Rob's de essendeñ .xv.đ. p .iiij. rodīs q^{uod}ndā

Will'i fil' agemūdi cui nō attinet.

Joh's Norensis .xii.đ. p .j. quart' t're.

Rob' fil' Walt'i .xij.đ. p .j. mesagio.

Garinus fil' azonis .xii.đ. p .j. mesagio.

Inquisitio fca in mañio de Keneswrth Will'
thesaur' existente firmario.

Nomina juratoꝝ

Henř de Keneswrth

Rob' danfey

Joh's holdegrim

Lauř ppositus

Gilib' deboneire

Gregor' de anchelei

Rog'us sapiēs

Rob' de hokesme

Rob' holdegrim

Will's de Waineñe

Mauricius

Thoñ herward

Dicunt isti quod

manium istud

defēdit se vřus regē

p .x. hidīs cū boscīs

⁊ est lib'm ⁊ q'etū

ab omī secta comi

tat^o ⁊ hundredi ⁊

alioꝝ q̄ spectant ad

dñm regem in capi

te ⁊ suos baillivos . In

dñico sūt duodecies

viginti acre ⁊ .viij.

de řra arabili. de prato nich'. In bosco fori

seco magno sūt quīquies vigīti acre ⁊ i

enchele .xxx. acre bñ vestite de bosco ⁊

in clauso circa curiā circiter .iiij. acre.

Possūt ēē in stauro quīquies .xx^{ti}. oves

⁊ .xxx. porci. Potest fieri Wainnag' mañii

[KENESWRTH.]

cū .ij. carucis .viij. capitū cū consuetud'ib⁹
villate. Dicūt eciā quod emēdatū est
manūm in .l. acris marlatis p Will'm
thesau' ad summā .c. sol. It' dicūt q'd
tēpore ejusdē peiorata sūt nemora in vē
ditione ad summā .xx. marca' p't' ne
cessariū ⁊ debitū sustineñtū curie.

Isti tenēt de dñico ⁊ de essarto

Gilib' tannator .ij. acras de essarto p .xii.đ.

Joh' fil' Gilib' .ij. acras de essarto p .xii.đ.

Alicia relictā Warini .vi. acras ⁊ diñ de es
sarto ⁊ diñ de dñico p .iii. sol.

Walkelin⁹ fil' Henř .iiij. acras de frucisio ⁊ unā
acrā de t'ra edwaker . p .xxvij.đ.

Cecilia relictā Rad' .iiij. acras ⁊ diñ de essar
tis ⁊ .ij. acras ⁊ diñ de dñio p .ij. sol.

Alexandř fil' Gregoř ac^m ⁊ diñ de essarto p .ix.đ.

Simō ⁊ h'eb'tus fil' alurici .iiij. acras de es
sarto ⁊ .i. acram de dñio p .ij. sol.

Michael fil' Galfrid' .iiij. acras de essarto ⁊
.i. acram de dñio p .ij. sol.

Riç fil' Galfr' .i. acram de essarto ⁊ .iiij. acras
⁊ diñ de dñio p .xvi.đ.

Rad' fil' Aleř .ij. acras . p .xiiij.đ.

Maths fil' Ric' .ij. acras .j. roda min⁹ p .x.đ.

Henř fil' theodorigi .ij. acras de dñio p .iiij.đ.

Rad' cl'icus .xv. acras p .ii. sol. de dñico ēpto.

Ric' yinge .ij. acras de dñico p .vj.đ.

Ric' leg. .iiij. acras de dñico p .xij.đ.

Magř Simō nepos johis circit' .xl. acras de
dñio p .v. sol.

Juliana relictā henř fil' rob'ti diñ acrā de
dñio p .i.đ.

Joh' fil' ric' carnificis diñ acrā de dñico p .ij.đ.

Joh' fil' ailgari diñ acrā de dñio p .ij.đ.

Nichol' de Stanbreğ .i. acrā de dñico p .iiij.đ.

Alditha relictā Wiffi haliday .i. acrā de dñio p .iiij.đ. [KENESWRTH.]
 Petr^o fil' Rič vi. acras de dñio p .xii.đ.
 Elyas 7 Wiffs de caplla diñ acrā de dñio p .ii.đ.
 Henř pposit^o diñ acrā de dñico p .i.đ.
 Gregoř de anchel' vendicat .iiij. acras 7 diñ
 de dñio p .vi.đ. q^{uod}s Rič fil' ioh'is tenet.
 Osegod stonhard .i. acrā de dñio p .iiij.đ.
 Estrilda 7 Galfř .i. acrā 7 diñ de dñio p .iiij.đ.
 I sabella relictā Galfř diñ acrā de dñio p .ob.
 Rič fil' Rič blundi .vii. acras de dñio p .xiiij.
 đ. It' .iiij. acras 7 .i. rodā p .vii.đ.
 Helyas 7 hug' cū hřdib3 hunfridi .i. acrā
 de dñio p .ii.đ.
 Rad' long^o .ij. acras de dñico p .vi.đ.
 Oñs isti sunt de dunstapel' 7 debēt mete
 re semel in autūpno ad cibū dñi.

Henř de Keneswrth' .i. acrā de tĩa joh'is
 cantoc p .vi.đ.
 Gilib' deboneire .vii. acras 7 diñ de eadē
 p .iii. sol. 7 .x.đ.
 Gregoř de anchel' .v. acras p .iiij. sol.
 J oh's de anchel' .ii. acras 7 diñ p .x.đ.
 Walř rutur .vi. acras 7 diñ p .xiii.đ.
 J oh's ruffus .ij. acras p .xi.đ.
 Elyas de caplla .i. acrā 7 diñ p .vi.đ.
 Wiffs cemētarius .iiij. acras p .xvi.đ.
 Rad' cl'icus .viiiij. acras p xxxij.đ.
 Gregoř carnifex .vi. acras j. roda min^o p .xviiij.đ.

Isti tenent de tĩa assisa.

Rob' de alfay .ij. virg'. p .x. sol. p cartā capit'
 7 unū essartū p .ij. sol. 7 .i. mesag' p .xii.đ.
 Joh' holdegrim .ij. virg'. p v. sol' p cartā
 capitū 7 .vij. acras quas aliq^{uod} mdiu te
 nuit sñ servicio . m^o p .viiij.đ. p cartā
 capitū p fine fēm c decano 7 capitlo.

Eccl'ia de Keneswrth .j. virg sñ servicio assig [KENESWRTH.]
 nata est p capitlm vicario.
 Editha relicta joh'is ⁊ Gregor de anchel' .j. virg
 p vi. sol'.
 Gilib' deboneire .j. virg p v. sol'. cū custodia
 he'dum thom' fil' Reginaldi
 Henř fil' augustini .j. virg p v. sol'.
 Huğ novus hō cū hřde Rob'ti sellarii dimid'
 virg p .ij. sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ.
 Thoñ fil' Rad' aliā diñ virg p .ii. sol'. .vi.đ.
 Lauř de hospitali .j. virg p v. sol'.
 Galfř fil' Simōis .j. virg p v. sol'.
 Rič yinge .j. virg p v. sol' quondā Galfř cl'ici cui
 nō attinet ⁊ habē de empto . Itē Rič .i. gravam
 unde assertavit circiter v. acr^u ptinētes ad
 virgatā . Hugo nepos Gilib'ti .j. virg p .v. sol'.
 Walt'us fil' Aelberni .ij. virg p .x. sol'.
 Wiřs fil' math'i ⁊ Wiřs de Weinēme .j. virg p
 .v. sol'. Matilda relicta philippi .j. virg p .v. sol'.
 Isti tenent dimidias virgatas.
 Rob' fil' Rič diñ virg p .ij. sol'. .vi.đ.
 Lauř fil' turstani diñ virg p .ii. sol'. .vi.đ.
 Rob' ⁊ Walt'us diñ virg p .ij. sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ.
 Wiřs fil' huğ .j. virg p .v. sol'.
 Henř de keneswrth ⁊ Rob' de alfay diñ virg
 p .xxviii.đ. ⁊ māsiū est in dñio ⁊ excidūt
 .ij.đ. p Wiřm thesaurariū firmař.
 Joh's rumangur de dunstaple diñ virg p
 v. sol'. ⁊ .ii.đ. nřm jus in ħt.
 Quilibz istoř debet arare inqualibz saisio
 ne semel ⁊ serciare et meře sñ cibo . excep
 tis Henř de Keneswrth ⁊ Rob' daunfay
 ⁊ Joh' holdegrim.

Isti sunt cotarii.

Adelina relicta Gilib'ti .i. cotland p .ii. sol.
 Rob' holdegrim diñ virg p .ii. sol. ⁊ .vi.đ.

[KENESWRTH.]

Ʒ eidē Rob vet^o essartū p .xx.đ.

Galfř blūdus q^urtam partē virg p .xv.đ.

Henř fil' aug^otini .j. q^urter p .ij. sol'.

Joh' fil' Lauř Ʒ Joh's hedeburg diñ virg p .ij.

sol'. Idē de essarto .iiij. acras p .vi.đ.

Huğ novus hō .j. quart p .ij. sol. Idem de

dominico .iiij. acras p .vi.đ.

Wiffs de Wainefme .j. quart p .ij. sol'.

Isti tenent de essarto vēi.

Rob' holdegrim .vii. acras p .xix.đ. Ʒ ob'.

Galfř blūdus .vii. acras p .xix.đ. Ʒ ob.

Maurici^o fil' Regiñ .x. acras p .ij. sol'. Ʒ .vi.đ.

Rad' reisunt .x. acras Ʒ diñ p .ii. sol'. Ʒ .j.đ.

Osb'tus de venella .viij. acras p .xxii.đ.

Joh's rumāgur.

Alexandr' fil' ernesii .vi. acras p .ij. sol'.

Huğ novus hō .vi. acras p .xii.đ.

Lauř turstani .ij. acras Ʒ diñ p .x.đ.

Osb'tus de la lane .iiij. acras p .xvi.đ.

Wiffs de Wainefme diñ acrā p .ij.đ.

Wiffs Walt'us Ʒ Rob' diñ acrā p .ij.đ.

Thoñ fil' Rad' diñ acrā p .ij.đ.

Huğ novus hō diñ acrā p .ij.đ.

Huğ fil' Wiffi .vi. acras p .x.đ.

Walt'us fil' Walt'i .viij. acras p .xiii.đ.

Galfř fil' hereb'ti .j. quart p .xvi.đ.

Galf' fil' Rob' droppelime .viij. acras Ʒ diñ p .xiiij.đ.

Matilda fil' philippi

Joh's holdegrim

Joh's fil' lauř .iiij. acras p .x.đ.

Galfř fil' Simō .viij. acras Ʒ diñ p .xxii.đ.

Ʒ tres sunt de dñico.

Joh's fil' andř diñ virg p .ij. sol. Ʒ .viij.đ

Lauř de hospital' diñ virg p .xl.đ.

tres acre q^us tenuit lauř sñ servicō īveniri ñ possť.

Joh'a relicta Rob'ti diñ acrā p .ij.đ.

[KENESWRTH.]

Rob' de la lane .iiij. acras ⁊ .j. rodā p .xvij.đ.
 Gregor' ⁊ editha .ij. acras .j. rodā min^o p .ij.đ.
 Gilib' deboneire .iiij. acras p .xi.đ.
 Hug' novus hō .i. quart p .xvi.đ.
 Wiſs fil' Ade .vi. acras .p .xii.đ.
 Rob' ⁊ Wiſs de hokesiñe diñ virg p .ii. sol' .vi.đ.
 Joh's pñtarius .iiij. acras ⁊ .iiij. acras de ve
 teri tenemto p .xv.đ.
 Osb'tus de la lane .vi. acras ⁊ .j. rodā p .xii.đ.
 quondā aug^otini cui nō attinet.
 Roġus sapiēs .j. quart p .xv.đ.
 Huġ novus hō .j. quart p .xv.đ.
 G regoř de anchele .viiij. ac^{as} p .xvi.đ.
 E lyas ⁊ Huġ .xij. acras p .ij. sol.
 Oñs isti debent arare ⁊ sarclare semel sñ cibo
 ⁊ semel ad cibū dñi . ⁊ meſe semel sñ cibo ⁊
 bis ad cibum dñi. Isti tenēt de novo essar
 to fco p heb'tum arch' cant' ⁊ p decañ ⁊ p
 capiñ ⁊ p finē fcm cū decañ ⁊ cap p .i. marca
 Gregoř de anchel' .i. quart p .xvi.đ. p eund'. q^m solvert.
 Gilib' deboneire .j. quart p .xvi.đ. cū h'ede
 thom' in custodia .p eund'.
 Alexandř de astregē .j. quart p .xvi.đ. ⁊ diñ
 acrā p .i.đ. Iť Wiſs Waineñe .ij. ac^{as} p .x.đ. p eund'.
 Henř de Keneswrth .ij. acras ⁊ .i. rodā p .ix.đ.
 Essarta assisa tempe Wiſi thesaur' firmař.
 Henř de Keneswrth .iiij. rodas p .iiij.đ.
 Rob' daunfey .iiij. ac^{as} p xiiđ. Iť eid' .j. acrā
 de escaeta p .iiij.đ. p R. serviētē thesaur'.
 Lauř fil' turstani .ij. ac^{as} p .viiij.đ.
 Wiſs de Waineñe diñ acrā p .ij.đ.
 Walt's de hokesiñe ⁊ Rob' .j. rodā p .i.đ.
 Wiſs de helum diñ acrā p .ij.đ.
 Rob' de hokesiñe .ij. ac^{as} .j. rodā min^o p .vij.đ.
 Galfř fil' h'eb'ti .iiij. rodas p .iiij.đ.
 Wiſs de foukesiñe .j. curtillaġ p ob'.

Galfř blundus .j. rodā p .i.đ.

Mauricius .j. rodā p .j.đ.

Rob' holdegrim .j. curtilag' p ob.

Guido fil' Alexandř .iiij. acras p .xii.đ.

Osb'tus de lane .j. acrā p xii.đ.

Augustin^o unchere .iiij. ac^{as} p .xii.đ. de vet'i essarto.

Inquisiçō fça in mañio de Sanduñ ioh'

de sçō laurentio existente firmario.

Nomina juratoř

hoc est vēdčm juratoř

Galfř fil' ermigard

Isti dicunt q'd mañi

Reginald fil' ailwini

um istud defēdit

Rad' de Storteford

se vsus regē p .x. hydis

J oh's ppositus

exceptis duabus hydis de

Rob' novus hō

luffehall' 7 est lib'm 7 qie

Osb't^o fil' Alviet

tum ab oñi secta comi

Will's de la lee

tat^o 7 hūdredi 7 alioř q̄

Riç Bedellus

sp^otant ad dñm regē i

Walt's fil' Ailwini

capite vñ suos baillivo^s

Wif's de la Rod'

De .x. hidis pdcis de sã

J oh's de luffehal'

dona dimid' hida pti

Alexandř de la doñ

nuit ad eccl'am q̄ m^o 7

in dñico. Dicūt eciam q'd in dñico st .dc.

acre 7 .lx. p quiquies vīgiti. De p^{to} fal-

cabili .xx. acre. In pastura ad carucas 7 vac-

cas .xii. acre. Nulla est ibi alia pastura nī

in boscis. In bosco de rodewode .xxvi. acre

In bosco de aleg^{ve} .xxvi. acre. In bosco de

tichenho .vi. acre. In chalcrofte .iiij. acre

Dicūt q'd ista nemora mediocriter s't vesti

ta pret' tichenho . q'd null'm hñ magnū ar

borē. Dicūt ecia isti q'd in isto mañio pos

sunt ēē .cc. oves p sexciesvigī ti 7 .vi. vac

ce cū uno tauro. Potest ibidē fieri wai

nagiū cū .v. carucis quā tres hñt .iiij.

boves 7 .iiij. eq^os 7 due sing'le .vi. eq^os

cū cōsuetudinib; villate ppt' dñicum

[SANDUN.]

de luffehale ⁊ alia q̃ remota sūt . q̃ tñ sūt in dispositiōe firmarii. Dicūt etiam q'd p^o pacem redditā cepit Walt's de Godardi villa in ne more ad valentiā

De villata recepto .x. marcas ⁊ diñ. Dicūt ecia q'd emendatū est mañium tpe J. de Sčo lauř in domibz fossatis claustris ⁊ aliis ad valentiā .xv. marcaz.

Isti tenent de dominico.

A scelina filia lefwini .j. acrā p .iiij.đ.

Saeva filia folinardi .j. acrā ad opacōm.

Rob' forestari^o .j. acrā ad opaōnē cū. iiij. acris dnici p Rič firmariū.

Joh' de surreia .iiij. acras p .ix.đ.

Walt's taillur .iiij. acras p .xvi.đ.

Joh'i de bassingeburne cū hřde Wiffi angli ci .iiij. acras p .iiij.đ.

Walt's ppositus .j. acrā p .xii.đ. quōdā ail wardi cui nō attinet p R. ruffū.

Walt's sutor .j. acrā ⁊ .i. mesuağ p .xvi.đ.

Anicia relicta Joh' besant .j. marā p .i.đ.

Una acra q'ndā chant'elli est in dñico.

Rob' fil' Wlurici .vi. acras p .xxvij.đ.

Steph's de Ware .v. acras p .ij. sol.

Rič Bedellus .v. acras p .xvi.đ.

Nichol' fil' Rič .v. acras p .ij. sol'

Reginald^o miles .iiij. acras ⁊ diñ p .xii.đ.

Idē .v. acras p .xviij.đ. Idē .i. mesağ p .ij. de nova purprestura.

Wiffi carpentari^o .iiij. acras ⁊ diñ p .ij. sol. p capitlm.

Eustachi^o fil' sexburge .i. rodā p .xij.đ.

Walt's fil' ailwini .j. mesağ p .iiij.đ.

Hodierna .j. acrā p .vi.đ. ⁊ seqr .iiij. pcarias ad cibūm dñi.

Wiffi de tichenho diñ acrā p .vi.đ.

G. de Luci decano. Henř . cancell'. Alexandro the saurař Lond. W. Archid' lond. T. de storf. G. de cicesř. W. de Lichefeld. W. de p^olec . canonicis. Reddit ā idē E. annuatī .iiij.đ. duos d'. ad pascha. et duos ad festū sđi michaelis.

Anno millesimo ducentesimo tricesimo .iii^o. gře .iii^o. nōn marcii demiserť G. decan^o ⁊ capitlm Lond' edgaro Edgardo de storteford ⁊ h'edibz suis vt assignatis p humagio ⁊ servicio suo porciunculā tře fere unā acrā q̃tinentē q' jacet it' chalicroft ⁊ domū simonis Vicarii juxta t'ra ej^o de Edgarii . hiis pśentibz . Dñis

- Riĉ clobbere .v. acras p .xii.đ. p Riĉ ruffū firmař. [SANDUN.]
 Osb't^o fil' aillede .ij. acras p .vii.đ. p eund'.
 Joh's fil' Baldewini .iiij. acras p .xxiii.đ.
 q^ondā thurkilli cū uno curtillagio.
 Elyas fil' Rob'ti .v. acras p .xvi.đ.
 Henř fil' Riĉ .j. situm molēdini p .ij. sol.
 Elyas unā Brusam q^ondā ailwardi p .xii.
 đ p capłm. Isti sunt libere tenentes.
 Lucas fil' ioh'is .j. virg' 7 diř p .xii. sol'.
 Adam de Ippegrave 7 Joh's de Keleshell cū
 filiab; Wiffi fil' Riĉ unā virg' 7 dimid'
 7 .v. acras p .xx. sol'.
 Alanus fil' Alexandř de bassingeburñ.
 .iii. virgatas p .xx. sol. 7 př hec .x. acras
 de villata 7 .x. de dñico ppř sectā sire 7
 hūdredi q^om m^o nō facit.
 Walt's de mora .ij. virg' 7 diř p .xxii.s q^ondā hař.
 Wiffis de mora .j. virg' 7 diř p .xii. sol' quas
 Riĉ de Wara tenet de illo.
 Riĉ fil' osb'ti de Ware .j. virg' p v. sol'.
 Riĉ de sakevilla .j. virg' p .vii. sol. iiij.đ. p
 cartā capit'li.
 Joh' de bassingburñ cū hřde Wiffi angli
 ci .j. virg' p .x. sol.
 Adam de Ippegrave 7 Joh's v. acras quōdā
 turgis p xvi.đ.
 Henř fil' Ric' de sanduñ diř hydam
 q^om avus suos tenuit tpe Regis Henř
 p .xiii. sol. Id' .j. virg' p .ix. sol' q^om
 uxor sua disrationavit in curia scī pau
 li p breve regis ap'd sand'. Idē tenet diř
 virg' q̄ fuit living p .iiij. sol'.
 Adam palmīus .x. acras p .iiij. sol. Idem
 diř virg' q̄ fuit ailrici cornmonge
 unde reddit .iiij. sol'.
 Galfř fil' ermingard .j. virg' 7 diř p

[SANDUN.]

.xii. sol. Iť .v. acras q̃ solent opari . m^o reddit
.iiij. sol' p capitlm.

Ranulfus de stortef' cū filia Regnī .j. virg̃ p
v. sol'. Iť .x. acras p .iiij. sol'. p caplm tpre
alardi decani . postmod' tpe Rob' decanī 7
de cōsensu totius capti si confirmatas.

Jacob^s .x. acras p .iiij. sol'. q^us tenet Regiñ de eo.
Henr fil' Rič diñ acrā 7 .i. mesağ p .vi.đ.

de empto pdecessoris sui.

Felicia fil' duzatur .j. virg̃ 7 diñ p .xi.s. .vi.đ.

Garinus fil' Garini .j. virg̃ 7 diñ q̃ fuit
patris sui p .xii. sol'. Id' tenet dimid'
hydam p viij. sol'.

Lucas fil' Joh'is .x. acras p .xvi.đ. quas pat'
suus disrationavit in curia de sandun
p breve dñi regis.

Beatrix relicta ioh'is fil' Ric' diñ virg̃ p .iiij.
sol'. It' .v. acras p .xviij.đ. cū .j. curtilagio.

Lucas fil' ioh'is .x. acras p .ij. sol'. quas lucas
pdecessor suus disrōnavit p breve dñi reğ.

Rič fil' Wiñi .x. acras p ij. sol'.

Oñs isti arant semel in hyeme semel in
x^l. metūt in autūpno . plaustra prestāt
7 hoc totū ad cibum dñi.

Regiñ de su fil' ailwini diñ virg̃ cū pti
nētiis p diñ marca p oñibz serviciis.

Iť .j. rodā in augmētū q̃ fuit matill' sine
serviço. Id' mesağ' quondā Matill'.

Anicia relicta joh'is besant .x. acras lib'as p
cartam capti p .iiij. sol.

Isti tenet dimidias virg̃ ad opaçoem.

Wiñs de la lee tenet diñ virg̃ 7 .i. acrā p
.xii.đ.

Elyas fil' Rob' fil' Ailwardi diñ virg̃.

Matilda relicta Warini diñ virg̃.

Martin^s fil' Baldewini diñ virg̃.

Wiñs fil' Wlurici diñ virg̃.

[SANDUN.]

Oñs isti debent portare Lond' singti .xxv.
 suñas cū pp'io custamto ⁊ .arare p annū .ix.
 acras . ⁊ h'ciare .vi. acras . ⁊ p't'ea arare .j. rodā
 ⁊ seminare de pp'io fruñto . ⁊ singul' septim
 a festo s'ci michael' usq pentec' .ij. opac⁹
 n' ierint Lond'. Deinde usq ad vinc'la .iiij.
 opacōs omi sept'. Deinceps usq ad festū
 s'ci michael' .v. opaōnes omi sept'. Ad Wde
 seluer .viiij.đ. Ad maltselū .xiiij.đ. In na
 thali .ij. gallinas . ad pascha .xv. ova.
 Pannagiū de porco supānato ob'. de nō
 supānato q^u. pret'ea Wif's de la lee ⁊
 elyas fil' Rob' debet utq eoꝝ cū maltselv
 .j. stricam avene. It' oñs oparii diñ vir
 gate debent invenire vasa ⁊ utēsilia
 ter in anno ad braciandū.

Isti sunt operarii .x. acrarum.

Matiff filia Asketilli tenet .x. acras ⁊ debet
 unā stricam avene.

Ric' fil' Wifast .x. acras p id' servic' ⁊ debet
 .j. stricam avene siñ matiff.

Osb'tus .x. acras ⁊ debet .j. stricam.

Riç novus hō cū filia Wlurici .x. acras. Id'
 .j. acra p .xii.đ.

Ric' burgeis .x. acras ⁊ debet .j. stricā.

Rob' de la lee .v. acras ⁊ debet .j. hoppā. It.
 idē .v. acras de t'ra osb'ti kehel p serviçō
 .x. acraz.

Ric' fil' Aluredi .x. acras ⁊ debet .j. strikam.

Wif's fil' Osb'ti fil' Godwini .x. acras ⁊ debet
 unā strikam.

Wif's novus hō .x. acras.

Thomas fr Rob'ti .x. acras.

Baldewinus fil' Rob'ti .x. acras.

Ascelina vidua .x. acras ⁊ debet .j. strikā aveñ.

Ric' bedellus .x. acras.

Walt's & Walt's .x. acras quā .v. averant .v. nō .

[SANDUN.]

& debent .j. strikam avene.

Rad' Nechebur .x. acras.

Oñs isti oparii .x. acrañ opantur hoc m°

unusquisq; eoꝝ exceptis .v. acris supius ex
ceptis in pximo debet portare .xvi. sumas
& t̃ciam ptem uni^o sume Lond' cū pp̃io custam̃
to . & debet arare p annū .vi. acras exceptis
pcariis. Debēt eciam venire ad pcarias ara
re . & pximo diē p^o pcariam debet unaquaꝫ
caruca arare diñ acra m̃suratam . & a festo
s̃ci michael' usq; pentec' debēt bis opari in
duabz septim̃ nī fiunt in aṽagio . & t'cia sep
timana nich'. A penteč usq; ad vincfa
debet in ebdom^{ca} .iiij. opač . due ad cibum
dñi . A festo s̃ci peti ad vincfa usq; ad festū
s̃ci michael' p singlas septim̃ .iiij. opač .
duas ad cibū dñi . & p̃t' hoc venire ad unā
pcariam sē t'cio . & si bladū dñi nō fuit
collectū in Nativit̃ beate marie debz un^o
quisq; in pximo die vēnis mefe dimid'
acra. Debz ecia un^oquisq; arare t'ciam p̃tē
diñ acre . & seminare de pp̃io semine . sc̃lt de
fruñto. Ad Nathal' .ij. gallinas . ad pascha
.x. ova . pannagiū ut sup^{ca} si porcos habuīt .
ad maltselṽ .viiij.đ. & ob' . & ad Wdeselver
.v.đ. & ob.

Isti sunt oparii quinq; acrarum.

Rog' fil' ailmer leg tenet .v. acras .

Emma vidua .v. acras .

Margareta vidua .v. acras.

Felicia filia dužamur .v. acras set m° est

ad denař p firmarios.

Oñs isti debēt opari a festo s̃ci michael' us

q; ad penteč bis in ebdom^{ca} . & deinceps usq;

ad vincfa .iiij. opač in ebdom̃ unā ad

cibum dñi. A festo s̄ci petri ad vinc̄ta usq̄ ad festum s̄ci michael' .iij. diñ acras metē . ⁊ ad p̄carias venire . ⁊ h̄re .j. garbā de īpo blado ⁊ .iij. acras arare p̄ annū. In Nathali .j. gal linā . ad pascha .v. ova . ad malteselū .vi.đ. pā nagium si porcos hūerit. Debet eciā portare ⁊ minare . p̄stare saccū ⁊ dare ob̄lm p̄ sacco in redditu sacci . ⁊ dare .vi.đ. ad braciand' ad .iiij. terminos . ⁊ quoties ded'it, erit q̄iet⁹ ab ope.

Isti sunt cotarii.

Rog' fil' rad' de Nuers .j. acram.

Sæva vidua .j. acram.

Galfr' fil' Wiff parlepote .j. acrā.

Walt's p̄positus .j. acrā.

Theobaldus .j. acram.

Walt's fil' Rob' de ho .j. acrā.

Joh's fil' Baldewini .j. acrā.

Oñs isti debēt opari semel oñi ebdom^{ca} a festo s̄ci michael' usq̄ pentecē. Deinceps usq̄ ad vinc̄ta; bis in ebdom^{ca} . semel ad cibū dñi. A festo s̄ci petri ad vinc̄ta debēt ter opari in ebdom^{ca} . ⁊ oñi septimana h̄re .j. garbam. q̄icquid faciant . ⁊ singti debēt .i. ovū. De bent eciā portare ⁊ chaciare

Riç fil' Wiffi fabri tenet .j. acrā ⁊ debet facere unū ferram̄tum uni⁹ caruce.

Hoc est mañium de luffehale.

Mañium de luffehal' defēdit se vsus regē p̄ .ii. hydis ⁊ est lib'um ⁊ quietū sicut sandoñ.

In dñico sūt .Lij. acre t're arabil' ⁊ in prato .iiij. acre.

Gilib' fil' osb'ti .j. acram ⁊ diñ cū aliis .viiij. acris ⁊ diñ p̄ .iiij. sol'.

Dionisia fil' muriel .j. acrā ⁊ diñ p̄ .vi.đ. ead' diñ acrā p̄ (.vi.đ.) p̄ ioh' de sco lauĩ.

Agnes relicta Ailwini .v. acras p̄ .ii. sol'.

Walt'us fil' Eustachii recepit bordā añ curiā reddendo inde annuat' .vi. denar' annuat' q̄ m bordā tenuit añ Ricardus bedellus p̄ .iiij. denar'.

[LUFFENHALE.]

de t̃ra opař 7 p .ij. gallinis 7 .xv. ovis 7

seqr̃ .ij. p̃carias.

Roğ fil' Ailwini diñ virğ p .iii. sol'.

Joh' fil' Osb'ti .iiij. acras p .xv.đ.

Witts fil' Warini de Walkerñ .iiij. ac"s p .xviij.đ.

I t̃ idē .j. acrā de p"to p .xij.đ. iure hēditař.

Roğ fil' Wlfredi .iiij. ac"s p .x.đ. p J. de s̃co lauř.

Quatuor acre q'ndam Galfř p̃positi ñ s't in đnico.

Joh's fil' osb'ti .j. acrā q'ndam haliday. It' .ij. ac"s
de đnico p .xij.đ. p J. de s̃co lauř.

Sæva relictā Wittī .j. acram 7 diñ p .ix.đ.

7 seqr̃ .ij. p̃carias.

Witts fil' Rog' .vi. acras p .ij. sol'. 7 seqr̃ .ij. p̃carias.

Lucas .vij. acras p .ij. sol'. 7 .ij. precař.

Gilib' fil. Ailwini .j. acrā p .vi.đ.

Tres acre q'ndā Wittī fil' Sigari sūt in đnico.

Witts fil' agnetis .j. acrā 7 diñ p .viij.đ.

Isti tenent de hida assisa p odonem.

Rog' fil' Wluredi diñ virğ de t'ra opař p .iiij.

sol'. p decanū 7 p capl'm p finem f̃c'm cū

ipsis tēpore inquisiitonis.

Alured^{fr'} fil' Roği .x. acras . opař p .ii. sol'.

Alexandř fil' Wluredi .x. ac"s opař p .ij. sol'.

Osbt^o fil' muriel .x. acras. It' .v. acras quōdā

Rob' fil' sueni p .iiij. sol. 7 dat .ij. gallinas

7 .xv. ova. 7 seqr̃ duas p̃carias.

Joh' fil' Osb'ti diñ. virğ opař. p .iiij. sol'.

Rog' fil' Ailwini .v. ac"s p .iiij.đ. ^{.iiij.} quāř tres
sunt oparie 7 una de đnico.

Iste t̃re debēt opačones cum opariis de san
doñ excepto averagio.

Isti tenent de purpresturis de Sandune.

Matill' fil' Aillive .j. mesağ p .iiij.đ.

Witts fil' lieveve .j. curtillağ p .j.đ.

Witts novus hō .j. curtillağ p .iiij.đ.

Maurici^o fil' Baldewini .j. curtillağ p .j.đ.

Inquisiço fca in mañio de ardeſ. theobaldo
archid' essexsie existēte firmario.

[ERDELEYE.]

Nomina juratoꝝ.

h' est vēdcñi juratoꝝ.

Galfrid^o mariot.

Isti dicunt qd' mañi

Simō cuntreweḡ

um istud defendit

Rob' fil' fulconis

se vsus regē p .v. hidis

Ang'us fil' osb'ti.

Lib'i

ṑt dñicum . 7 est libe

Godefr' fil' alani

rū 7 quietum ab oñi

Wif's bedellus.

secta comitatu^o 7 hūndre

Rob' fil' Jeronimi

di . et alioꝝ q sp^etant ad

Godulfus

dñm regē in capite 7 suos

Hug' bruning

baillivos . Id' dicūt

Turstanus.

q'd sunt . in dñico de t'ra

qui

arabili .cccc.lx. 7 .xii. acre p qñies vigiti

7 .viiij. acre prati . pastura nulla nⁱ in boscis.

Iñ in parco circa curiā .lx. acre cū .viiij. ac^us

de t'ra tenēcium quas escābiavit p totidē

de dñico . 7 cum .viiij. acris de dñico . 7 in

bosco forinseco ñ vestito .xl. acre . 7 in alio

bosco incluso vestito de Rifflei 7 virgis .x.

acre . 7 grossiori robore . poſ Wainagiū f'i

cum .iiij. carucis .viiij. capitū cū cōsuetu

dinib3 villate . possūt ēē ibi in stauro .vi.

vacce cū uno tauro . 7 .cc. oves . 7 lx. porci.

Iñ in dñico est unū molendinū ad ventū q'd

poſ poni ad firmā p .xx. sol'. pñ custamitū

annuū q'd requirit q'd fecit Rič de stapel

ford . 7 dedit Rad' fil' Wif's . dimid' acra in

escambiū de dñico p situ loci ejusdē mo

lend'. It' dicūt q'd emdatum est mañiū

in t'ris marlatis 7 molendino novo 7 do

mib3 cōstructis p Rič de stapelford ad

summā .v. marcaſ .set nemora pejora

ta sūt tēpore ejusdē 7 tēpore pacis ad sum

mā .xl. sol'. tēpore aū theobaldi archid' essex

emdatū est mañiū ad summā .vi. marcaꝝ.

Isti tenent de dominico.

[ERDELEIA.]

Rad' fil' Willi ^{de crown'ie} .iij. acras p .xii.đ.
 Rog' fil' ailwini .vi. acras p .ij. sol'.
 Galf' fil' ioh' de cruce .vij. acras p .ij. sol'. 7 .iiij.
 d'. It' .viiij. acras p .xxxii.đ.
 Odo fil' Wiffi .viiij. acras p .xxxii.đ.
 Wiff fil' Godwini .iiij. acras p .xii.đ.
 Q^utuor acre qu^as tenuit Rič nou^o hō sť i dñico sup^a.
 Michael fil' ade .j. acrā p .ij.đ. quas Nichol'
 canonic^o dedit ei in augmētum. It' .j. rodā
 p .v.đ. p R. de stapelford.
 Wiff abel diñ acrā p .ij.đ. cū filia blidewini.
 Rič stokkere .j. acrā 7 diñ p .vi.đ.
 Godulfus de bruera .xij. acras p .iiij. sol'.
 p Rad' de diceto decanū . Idē .ij. acras p
 .xij.đ. p R. de stapelford 7 .ij. caponis
 Huğ bercari^o diñ virg p .v. sol'. 7 .ij. ~~gallinis~~
~~nis 7 .xv. ovibz.~~
 Rič de bruera .vij. acras 7 diñ p .ij.s. vi.đ.
 Rad' fil' Wiff de crauiñe .v. acras p .ij. sol'.
 Margañ relictā Wiffi fabⁱ .iiij. rodas p .vi.đ.
 Serlo fil' Rob'ti .j. acrā p .vi.đ. quondā Wi
 nimeri p R. de Stapelford.

Isti tenent ad censum.

Walt's de mora cū nepte 7 h'ede hamonis
 diñ hidā p qua sol^uz aquietare mañiū
 de secta sire 7 hūdredi q^un mañiū ill'd deb'at.
 It' diñ virgātā p .ij. sol'. .vi.đ. q̄ fuit Rob'ti
 frāceis quā p̄decessores sui habueřt p ma
 gistrū Albericū. It' .j. virgātā p .iiij. sol.
 p clamore de t'ra de Wlpet unde hť cartā
 capitti sñ aliquo teste. It .j. acrā de vile
 nagio p .vi.đ. p Nichol' Archid' huntēd'.
 Idē .j. acrā 7 diñ p .iiij.đ. p magřm here
 vicū m^o reddit p omibz istis t'ris 7 aliis
 infra .xiiij. sol' 7 .xi.đ.

Simō cultreweg .j. virg̃ 7 diñ p .vii. sol'. 7 debet
arare in qualibz saisione .ij. acras siç pa^l suos
juravit. set ipe negat. Id' .j. acra p .ij.đ p ma
gistř luğ de lond'. Id' .ix. acras de essarto p
.xxiiij.đ. quař .viiij. hūit pař suos p tolle
ranciā archid' . 7 iste sim̃ .j. acra p S. de clai
p .iiij.đ. 7 .ij. acras p .xij.đ.

Galfř mariot .xvi. acras p .iiij. sol'. p oñi ser
vicio p cartā capfi. Id' .j. acra 7 .j. mesağ p .xii.đ.

Rob' fil' fulcoñ diñ virg̃ p .ij. sol'. 7 .vi.đ. p
oñi serviço 7 .iiij. acras 7 diñ de essar
to p .xviiij.đ.

Godeffř fil' Alani .j. virg̃ p .v. sol'. 7 debet arare q^uli
bet saisione .ij. acras. Id' .iiij. ac^us 7 diñ p .xvi.đ.

Galfř fil' Odoñ .j. mesag' p .vi.đ. 7 .vi. ac^us de
assarto vet'i 7 novo p .ij. sol'. 7 .ij. ac^us .j. roda
min^o p .vij.đ. p quieti clamācia diñ virg̃
q^um tenuit ad censū . m^o tradita est alii ad
opatōem. Iř .j. mesağ de essarto novo p .R.
de stapelford p .ij.đ. 7 .j. capone . 7 p escambio
t're cuiusdā incluse in parco.

Isti tenent de essarto veteri.

Joñs cū nepte Wlimardi tenet diñ virg̃ p
.iiij. sol. Id' .iiij. acras 7 .j. rodā de essarto p .xvii.
đ. 7 debet arare .iiij. acras p annū . 7 semel
falcare 7 levare fenū . bis met'e in autūp
no ad panē 7 cervisiā. In nathali .ij. galli
nas. In pascha .xv. ova. Id' tenet .j. rodam
p .iiij.đ. p . R. de Stapleford. Id' .iiij. rodas p .iiij.đ.

Galfř mariot .vi. acras quas emit de hede er
noldi p .xxv.đ. 7 debet bis met'e in autūp
no 7 .j. gallinā . 7 .vi. ova . falcare 7 fenū le
vare. Iř .iiij. acras de novo essarto p .ij. sol.
p R. de Stapelford. Iř parvā placiā p .j. capone.

Mariota .iiij. acras p .xii.đ. p . Nichoř . Archid'.

Galfř tropinel .vi. acras 7 diñ p .xxvj.đ.

- p id' servič . It' .j. acram 7 .j. rodam p .xx.đ. It' [ERDELEIA.]
 .iij. acras p .xii.đ. p cartam capti.
 Hug' bedellus .iij. acras 7 diñ p .xvii.đ.
 7 p id' serviciū.
 Anger^o .xi. acras 7 .j. rodam p .iij. sol' 7 .vii.đ.
 p přem suū qui emit ea de h'ede pagani car
 pentarii p id' serviciū.
 Joh' fil' Wiffi .ix. acras p .iij. sol'. p id' serviciū.
 Id' dimiđ rodā p .ij.đ.
 Wiff' fil' Baldewini .ij. acras p .vii.đ p id' s'vic'.
 Wiffs Bedellus .vi. acras 7 .j. rodam p .xxv.đ. p id'
 servic' . q'ndā Rađ cui nō attinet p S. de clay.
 Joh' fil' heb'ti .j. acram p .iij.đ. It' puū aug
 mentū p .iij.đ.
 Rob' fil' eadm̃di .j. acra p .iij.đ. It' puum aug
 mētum p .j.đ.
 Rog' fil' Rob' .iij. acras p .xii.đ.
 Godulf^o .v. acras p .xx.đ. q'ndam Rob'ti
 .xx.đ. & p'
 Wiffs tropinel .v. acras p ^ om̃i servic'. It' diñ
 rodam p .ij.đ.
 Wiffs fil' Wiffi .iij. acras p .xvi.đ.
 Kueneva 7 Edelina filie Gilib'ti .iij. acras p .xvi.đ.
 Rob' fil' Ric' Koterel .vii. acras p .xxxij.đ. 7
 debet metere 7 p̃carias facere.
 Joh' fil' Wiffi Stiur .iij. acras p .xvi.đ.
 Cristina relicta Wiffi fil' Edwardi .vij. acras
 p .xxvii.đ.
 Turstanus fil' Semeri .iij. acras p .xvi.đ.
 Walt's carpentari^o .iij. acras 7 .i. rodā p .xii.đ.
 đ. quas emit de Ric' le Cupe.
 Gilib't faber .j. acra 7 .i. rodam p .v.đ. It'
 .ij. acras 7 diñ p .v.đ. .x.đ.
 Isabella relicta ioh'is fil' Ranulfi .ij. acras 7 .j.
 rodā p .ix.đ. It' .ij. acras p .vii.đ.
 Rad' fil' Wiff de crauiñe unā placiā juxta
 parcū p .iij. caponibz.

Galfř de fonte .j. acrā 7 diñ p .vi.đ.

[ERDELEIA.]

Rič de ponte dimid' acrā p .ij.đ.

Rob' fil' Rog'i fil m̃catoris .j. acrā 7 diñ p .vi.đ.

It' puum augm̃tū p .j.đ.

Anger^o fil' Osb'ti .ij. acras p .vii.đ. de empto p̃de
cessoris Geve q̃ illas emit cui^o filiā ht . Iť ortū p .ob.

Wimmer^o fil' peti .ij. ac"s p .vii.đ . Iť diñ acrā p .iiij.đ.

Rob' Gerelini cū filia Juliane .ij. ac"s p .vii.đ.

Juliana fil' Ailwini .ij. ac"s p .vii.đ. 7 puum
increm̃tum p .iiij. ob'.

Walt's de la more .iiij. ac"s p .xij.đ. q̃ondā Galfř
plumbarii cui ñ attinet p Nich' Archid'.

Wiffs fil' Godwini .j. acrā 7 diñ p .vi.đ.

Hug' fil' Hug' brunild .j. quart p .xvii.đ. 7
.vii. acras p .xxxii.đ. Iť .ij. acras p .viii.đ.
p cap̃m . Iť .i. acram 7 .j. rodā 7 dimid' p
.xii.đ. p Rič de stapelford.

Rič fil' hug' .vi. acras 7 diñ p .iiij. sol'.

Osb'tus fil' Walt'i .v. acras p .xx.đ. Iť diñ acrā
p .vii.đ. p Rič de stapelford.

Simō cult'weg .ij. ac"s p .vii.đ. ad quē reṽse st .

Memorand' . juratores debēt debēt de hoc pleni^o
inquirere . 7 certificare cap̃o.

Joh's cū matilde fil' hug' de la more .iiij. ac"s 7
diñ p .xiiij.đ. Iť .ij. ac"s . 7 .j. rodā p .xvii.đ.

Walt's de mora .xiiij. ac"s p .iiij. sol'. 7 .vii.đ.
q̃ondam elvine cui ñ attinet cui^o ingress^o ignorat^r.

Hildemar^o fil' theodorici .j. quart p .xvii.đ. 7 .iiij.
acras 7 diñ p .xiiij.đ. Iť .j. acram p .iiij.đ.

Walt's de mora diñ virg' p .ij. sol'. 7 .vi.đ. q̃i eam
disrationavit cōtra Osb'tum in comitatu.

Wimarch .iiij. acras 7 diñ p .xiiij.đ. 7 .iiij. rodas
p .vii.đ. p Rič de stapelford.

Rob' carpent' .i. acrā 7 diñ p .vij.đ p eund'.

Anger^o fil' Rob' .j. mesağ p .ij.đ. p R. 7 T. f'marios.

Rad' dudde .j. mesag' p .ij.đ. p Rič de Stapelf^r.

[ERDELEIA.]

Rič karectari^o .j. mesağ p .ij.đ. p eund'.
 Lucas fil' psone .j. curtillağ p .vi.đ. p eund'.
 Gilib' psbr .j. mesağ p .ij.đ. p eund'.
 Alditha tropinel .j. plateā p .ij.đ. p eund'.
 Godefr̃ de tokintoñ .ij. acras 7 diñ p .xi.đ.
 7 ob'. p J. de hospitali p cartā capfi. Iñ diñ
 acrā p .iii.đ. 7 ob'. p R. de stapelford. Iñ .iiij. ac^{as}
 7 diñ q^ondam Winemeri casun p .xiiij.đ.
 Agnes Writele .j. acram p .iiij.đ.
 Margareta textrix .j. acram p .iiij.đ.
 Wiñs fil' Godefr' de fonte .j. rodām p .i.đ.
 Walt's de mora diñ acrā p .ij.đ. p J. de hospita
 li 7 .j. ortum p .j.đ. Iñ diñ acrā cōtra essartū
 Galfridi mariot p .iiij.đ.
 Rob' king .j. rodām p .i.đ.
 Geva relicta Wiñi tikehorn.

Isti sunt ad operañonem.

Galfr̃ fil' hamonis tenet diñ virg̃ . 7 debet de
 wdeselver .viiij.đ. 7 de maltselv' .iiij.đ. 7 aru
 ram .ix. acrarū p annū . 7 hciare .iiij. acras
 si seminet^r ad hciandū in hyeme . 7 ad p̃ca
 rias carucañ arabit .j. rodām sciñ q̃rtā ptē
 acre sine cibo . 7 due rode sic arate cōputabūt^r
 integre virgate p .j. ope . ad pascha .xv. ova
 7 portare suñagiū .ix. sūmaž Lond' . 7 cō
 putabit^r eis p .j. ope . 7 duas opações in ebom^{as}.
 exceptis festis . 7 singul' ebdomad' in autūp
 no .ij. p̃carias.

Wiñ abel cū filia Blithewini diñ virg̃ p id' serv'.

Galfr̃ fil' Wiñ de bruera p id. serv diñ virg̃.

Wiñs bedellus fil' Rič carpentañ diñ viğ̃ p id' s'.

Arnold^o fil' heñti diñ virg' p id' servic'.

Rob' fil' G'mani 7 Wiñs niger diñ virg' p idē
 serv 7 p̃tēa inveniūt in autūpno .ij. hoies
 ad p̃carias p̃t dcm servic'.

Q^{as} tuor acre de diñ virg̃ q^ondā Rob' 7 Wineñi

[ERDELEIA.]

sūt in d'nico . 7 . x. acras de ead' hē huḡ fil' Geve
p cartā capti ut dicit . It̃ . v. ac^{as} de essarto ad p
ficiendā diṁ virḡ p qua reddit . iij. sol'. It̃
.ij. acras p . viij. d. p S. de clay. It̃ . j. acra 7
diṁ de grava p J. de hospitali p . vi. d.

Geva mā hugo' .ij. ac^{as} p .ij. sol'. p R. de stapelf'.

Rob' fil' eadmūdi diṁ virḡ p id' servic'.

Hug' fil' ioh' diṁ virḡ p id' servic'.

Rob' blund^o diṁ virḡ p id' servic'.

Michael fil' Adam diṁ virḡ p id' servic'.

Riç fil' turstani diṁ virḡ p id' servic'.

Ric' de pōte 7 huḡ brunild diṁ virḡ p id' serv'.

Serlo fil' Rob' diṁ virḡ p id' serv'.

Roḡ fil' rob' diṁ virḡ p id' servic'.

Witts bedellus fil' Rað diṁ virḡ p id' serv'.

Godard^o diṁ virḡ p id' serv' q'ndā Odonis.

Gilib' fil' Aluredi fabri diṁ virḡ p f'rañtis

curie faciendis . 7 debet arare . iij. acras ad

unāq̃mq; seisionē. Id̃ tenet . j. quart' p . xxvi. d.

de Cranmere

Rad' fil' Wiff diṁ virḡ ejusdē s'uicū p . iij. sol'.

p Rob' serviētē Nichol' Archid'.

Isti sunt cotarii.

Due acre q'ndā ailwini st̃ in d'nico 7 unā h't Geva.

Witts fil' Baldewini . iij. acras.

Due acre q'ndā Wiffi sūt in manu Simonis

cultreweg p N. f'maṁ . 7 una inclusa in parco.

Adam bercari^o . iij. acras q'ndam Aldive.

Isti debēt singlis dieb; lune unā opacōem

7 portare 7 fugare porcos lond' . singli debēt

unā gallinā 7 . iij. ova . p . iij. acris 7 q̃libz

coteria debet met'e diṁ acrā p ope.

Inquisiō f̃ca in mañio de Beauchāp Wiffo
de burnham existente firmario.

Nomina już

Riċ de prewineshal'

Thoñ archer.

Riċ fil' h'eb'ti.

Wiffs brunus.

Ankitillus.

Rob' fil' Wlfruni.

Reginald^o forestar'.

Henř de sċo andř.

Stonhardus.

Edricus.

Athelstanus.

Wiffs de Grenestede.

hoc est vċdċm już. [BEAUCHAMP.]

Mañium istud defedit se
 Ľsus regē p .v. hidis s₃
 plib₃ Ľsus decanū Ľ capłm cū
 op^o fu'it . est aū lib'um Ľ q'ietū
 ab omī secta comitat^o Ľ hun
 dredī Ľ de similib₃ q̄ sp'atāt
 in capite ad regē vł bailli
 vos suos. In dñico tā de Wa
 inagio vet'i q' m de novo
 essarto .DC. Ľ .LX.xvi. acre
 t're arabil' Ľ de prato .xviii.
 acre Ľ de pastura .viii. ac^s.

Ľ in magno bosco bñ vestito quiquies .xx^{ti}. ac^e.

Ľ in duab₃ gravis dorile Ľ langele .xvi. acre.

Iť in dñico est unū molend' ad ventū q'd pot'
 poni ad firmam p .i. marċ deductis expēsis . Di
 cūt eciā q'd Wainagiū pot' fieri cū .iiiij. caru
 cis .x. capitū in qualib₃ Ľ duob₃ h'ciatorib^o.
 possūt ibi ěē in instauro .iiiij. vacce Ľ .c. oves.

Iť juratores dicūt q'd mañium istud melio
 ratū . ě . ěpe Wiffi firmař in ěris marlatis Ľ
 similib₃ novis domib₃ ad sūmā .xviii. lib₃
 Ľ dicūt q'd ěre tradite util'r Ľ ad coñmodum
 capłi Lond' tradite sunt.

Isti tenent de dominico.

Riċ de prewineshal' .xxx. acras in escambiū .xxx.

acrarū q̄ sunt in dñio de Wluinedoñ . Id' j.

morā .iiij. acrař p .xiiiij.đ. Id' in northale

.ij. acras de pastura p .viiij.đ.

Sawalus textor .ij. ac^s p .xvi.đ. scil' Sřawineslōd.

Gilib' fil' thoñ diñ virġ p .iiiij. sol'. Id' .v. ac^s p

.xvi.đ. Iť unā acra Ľ diñ p .vi.đ. de for

land Ľ postq̄m ěra sua fuit mēsurata aug

mētāt^o est census ad .x.đ. pť pmissa.

Ric' fil' roġ .i. acram p .iiiij.đ. Id' pasturā p .viiij.đ.

Mabilia relictā Rič ruffi .j. acram p .iiij.đ. [BEAUCHAMP.]

Wiffs fil' Rič .v. acras in Steringe p .xiiij.đ. Id' .v. acras
in bradefeld p .xv.đ. 7 ob'. Idē .v. acras in Wlme
reslond p .xvi.đ.

Rob' fil' Wkuruni .j. acram p .iiij.đ. Id' .iiij. rodas p
.ij.đ. ultimū nō est de dñico.

Roeisia relictā Reginaldi .v. acras 7 .iiij. rodas p .xxiiij.
đ. Id' q^{and}am pasturā p .v.đ.

Joh's pellipari^o .j. acram p .iiij.đ.

Rob' de westende diñ acram in augmētū t're p . W.
firmariū cū t'ra q^{and}am Lamb'ti.

Rič fil' heb'ti .j. acra 7 .iiij. rodas de pastura p .vij.đ.

Rob' burneviff .ij. acras p .xij.đ.

Henr' duk .j. croftam p .xii.đ.

Wiffs fil' absolon .xxv. acras p .v. sol'. 7 .vi.đ. quas
tenuit Rand pposit^o. Id' .j. acram 7 .j. rodam p .v.
đ. Id' h't ingressū p Basiliā relictā Wiffi fil' Wlurū
7 p Gerard' q^{and}am extraneū qui eā duḡ viduā.

Gilib' faber .v. acras p .xx.đ. quas tenuit alanus
fil' algari . nō reddit denā set facit ferra curie
p illis 7 p .x. acris opariis.

Relicta rad' 7 rob' livingi .j. acra in augmētum
t're q^{as} tenuerūt Godwin^o 7 thedric^o.

Rob' de langetoth .v. acras p .xvi.đ. 7 pasturā p .vi.đ.

Gilib' le suir .j. acra in augmētum t're 7 opatur
quociēscunq op^o fu'it in curia singul dieb^o p ob' . 7 cōredio.

Henr' fil' Rad' .j. acra in augmētum t're.

Rob' fil' Stonhard .ij. acras in colecroft 7 opatur.

Wiffs brunus aspeheg scil' .iiij. acras p .iiij.đ. 7
stratam p .vi.đ.

Roğ fil' Goldstoni .iiij. acras p .xvi.đ 7 . unā pastu
ram p .vi.đ.

Gilib' de toddesho .ij. acras p .viij.đ. q^{as} tenuit
hereve^o 7 unā pasturā p .vi.đ.

Roğ fil' Aluredi .j. acra 7 diñ p .vij.đ.

Wiffs fil' Rob' ^{tenet} holemad p .xij.đ.

Roesia relicta reginaldi de bosco .j. rodā p^{ti} p .ij.đ. [BEAUCHAMP.]

Cecilia relicta alani chanterel .v. acras p .xx.đ.

quas tenuit huġ de bosco.

Rob' fil' leufrici textoris .j. mesaġ p .iiij.đ. 7 pa
sturā p .viiij.đ. q^m tenuit Gladewinus.

Gladewin^o fil' Wlwiniman .j. mesaġ p .vi.đ.

Philipp^o .j. mesaġ p .ij.đ. ob'. q^d tenuit Godhuge.

Joh' de meandoñ diñ acrā sñ švic'o 7 dubitat^r.

Witts de runewell .j. acrā 7 .j. rodā p^{ti} p .xij.đ.

Maurici^o egelini .iiij. ac^s p .xii.đ. q^s tenuit Salomō.

Henr de s̄co andrea .ij. acras p .x.đ.

Matitt relicta philippi lamb .ij. ac^s p .viiij.đ.

Witts de brenestede .iiij. acras p .xij.đ. q^ondam

Rob' ruffi cui ñ attinet p W. firmañ.

Riċ de pitewineshal' .j. mesaġ p .vi.đ. p W. firmañ.

Ric' fil' Rad' divitis .j. acrā 7 diñ p .viiij.đ.

Thoñ archari^o .v. ac^s p .xvij.đ. quas tenuit

Rob' Godhuge 7 fuit oparia.

Alicia relicta ailwardi .j. mesaġ p .xij.đ.

Fulco de vallibz .ij. ac^s de novo essarto p

.viiij.đ. p Alardū decanū firmañ.

p^r .xii.đ.

Witts brun^o .iiij. ac^s de novo 7 p eund'.

Witts carpentari^o .j. acrā p .viiij.đ. p W. firmañ

Henr pictor .j. mesaġ p .vi.đ. p Alard' decañ fⁱmañ.

Isti sunt libere tenentes.

Riċ de pitewineshal' circit' .l. ac^s p xiiij. sol'. Idē

Garle 7 Bradefeld circit^r .xxx. ac^s p .iiij. sol'.

Id' Wlmeslond .xv. ac^s p .iiij. sol'. Id' Edmeslond

.xv. ac^s p .iiij. sol'. Id' edricheslond .x. ac^s p .ij.

sol'. Id' .ij. ac^s in halk p .ij.đ. Id' Wlueuelond

.j. virġ 7 diñ p .xij. sol'.

Joh's de meandoñ .ij. virġ p .xx. sol'.

Riċ fil' Roġi diñ virġ p .iiij. sol'. q^ondā abelote

cui nō attinet p W. firmañ.

Thoñ arkari^o .iiij. virġ p .xxviiij. sol'. 7 de

bet facere sectam sire 7 hundredi.

- Rog' curtpeil .xv. acras p .iiij. sol'. [BEAUCHAMP.]
 Wiſſs brun^o .ij. virg^o ⁊ .v. acras p .xx. sol'. ⁊ .vii.đ.
 p cartā capſi quas tenuit Huḡ Wind.
 Basilia vidua tenet t'ciam ptem eiusdē t're q̄ de
 bet reſti ad ipm Wiſſm ea defūcta sub s'vičo
 .xx. sol'. ⁊ .vii. sol'. sič carta ipsius testat'.
 Maurici^o egelini diſm virg^o qm tenuit Huḡ
 Wind p .iiij. sol'. ⁊ .i.đ. cui^o medietatē Basilia
 disrationavit ⁊ tenuit ⁊ defēdit vsus dñm
 t'pe inquisitonis . Id' maurici^o aliā diſm virg^o
 q'ndam huḡ p denař set m^o opatur.
 Rob' de langetote .x. acras p .xxxii.đ.
 Wiſſs fil' Rob' .j. virg^o p .viij. sol'.
 Gladewin^o fil' Wlwinī .x. acras p .xxxij.đ. ⁊ .vij.
 ačs ⁊ diſm p .ij. sol'. ⁊ metit .j. acrā fruſti
 in autūpno ad cibū suū ppium.
 Liefrie^o .vij. ačs ⁊ diſm p .ij. sol'. ⁊ metit .j. acrā
 eodē m^o quo Gladewinus.
 Beat'x ancilini .j. virg^o p .viij. sol'. p firmař.
 Cecilia relicta alani chant'el .vij. ačs ⁊ diſm p
 .xxv.đ. ob. q's tenuit huḡ de bosco.
 Asketillus .j. virg^o . cui^o medietas fuit oparia.
 medietas ad censū . m^o reddit .vij. sol'. p Rič
 ruffū . Id' .vi. ačs p .xxvii.đ.
 Wiſſs fil' absolon .v. ačs p .xvi.đ.
 Matiff relicta philippi de lamb .viij. ačs ⁊
 diſm p .ij. sol'. ⁊ metit .j. acrā ut Gladewin^o p R. ruff'.
 Rič fil' h'eb'ti diſm virg^o p .iiij. sol'. p eund'.
 Rič canonic^o .xxij. ačs ⁊ diſm p .vi. sol'.
 Wiſſs de runewell .x. acras p .xxxij.đ. q's
 tenuer't Wiſſs t'vers ⁊ Guñilda uxor Alwini.
 Gilib' le suir .v. ac's p .xvi.đ.
 Rič morel .v. ačs p .xxi.đ. q's Wiſſs lāce.
 Cecilia relicta Gilib' carpētař .v. ačs p .xx.đ.
 Gilib' trippe .vij. ačs ⁊ diſm p .xviij.đ. ⁊
 metet sicut Gladewinus.

Riċ fil' Wiſſi molendinaſ diñ virġ p .iiij.ſ. .iiij.đ. [BEAUCHAMP.]

Rob' piver .v. acras p .xvi.đ.

Gilib' fil' thoñ .j. stratã p .v.đ.

Rob' fil' Wlurun diñ virġ p .iiij. sol'. p R. ruff.

Wiſſs fil' lamb'ti . diñ virġ p .iiij. sol.

Oñs isti lib'e tenentes metūt 7 arant ad p̃
carias dñi 7 ad cibū ei⁹ sine forisfco.

Isti tenent t̃ras operarias.

Rob' piver diñ virgatam.

Joh' de Wicham diñ virġ qam tenuit stōhard.

Henr duk diñ virġ.

Asketillus diñ virġ q'ndam rad' fil' Ailina
ri q' damnit⁹ fuit pp̃t mortē hoīs.

Wiſſs fil' Riċ diñ virġ.

Basilia fil' lamb'ti diñ virġ qam tenuit
Lamb'tus fil' Ailinari.

Rob' fil' Wlurini diñ virġ.

Samann⁹ fil' Wlurini diñ virġ.

Roesia relicta Reginaldi diñ virġ.

Alicia relicta lamb'ti diñ virġ.

Riċ fil' Rob' diñ virġ.

Wiſſs de runewell diñ virġ q̃ fuit oparia
m⁹ reddet .vi. sol' .iiij.đ.

Wiſſ turnator fil' Rob' diñ virġ.

Maurici⁹ egelini diñ virġ p A. decanū.

Walt's travers diñ virġ qam hūit Wiſſs tra
vers p Wiſſm firmaſ s; Wiſſs traṽs q' eā
adq̃sivit escætā t̃pe Riċ ruffi eā reddidit.

Alicia relicta Wiſſi de Waletuñ diñ virġ de
ead' t'ra Wiſſi travers p .iiij. sol'. 7 .iiij.đ.

Istaſ t̃rarum opaſ singte virgate debent
.iiij. opaċ in qualib; septim̃ a festo s̃ci mi
chael' usq̃ ad vinċta cū creñto inf̃iori.
7 sciend' q'd a festo s̃ci michael' usq̃ ad
Nathaſ debēt arare .vi. acras ad cibū
suū pp̃lum 7 unā dimid' ad cibū dñi.

a Nathal' usq. ad .xij. septimū añ pascha .
 debēt .iiij. opač . in ebdomada . ⁊ unā p̄cariā
 q̄ dicitur bñ ad cibum dñi . ⁊ ēe quiet⁹ ab ope.
 a pascha usq. ad . xij. septimū añ festū s̄ci peti' ad
 vinc̄a .iiij. opač in ebdom^a. Deinde usq. ad vī
 cula .iiij. opač ⁊ .vi. acras de arura. Deinde usq.
 ad festum s̄ci michael' .viiij. opač in ebdom^a. Si
 festum diebꝫ opariis supveñit q̄eti s̄t ab ope
 ⁊ aʋant quotiēs op⁹ fu'it p ope diurno si p
 totū diem abest in aʋagio ex necessitate ⁊ p
 seq̄ntem noctē. Sinḡte virgate debēt p annū
 de landgable .xv.đ. ⁊ debent de Gavelsed .iiij.
 m̄suras quā .vii. faciunt m̄surā de Colcestř.
 ⁊ ea die q^a portant erūt quiete de opač ⁊ ad
 Nathal' debent .iiij. gallinas ⁊ gallū. Ad pas
 cha .xxx. ova . ⁊ .vi.đ. de maltselvr ⁊ erūt
 quieti de .xii. opač ⁊ debēt pannagiū ⁊
 quieti sūt ab ope in ebdom^a pasch'. Nathal'. Pent'.

[BEAUCHAMP.]

Inquisiō f̄ca in mañio de Wichā Rič de sta
 pelford existēte firmař . hoc est vēdčm iuratoꝝ.

Noīa juratoꝝ.

Wiffs forestarius

Galfř fil' petri

Simō fil' Wiffi

Colemann⁹ de strata.

Ailmar⁹ fil' Aldredi.

Wiffs de fraxino.

Mañium istud defē
 dit se v̄sus regē p
 tribꝫ hidis .xxx^{ta}. acris min⁹.
 ⁊ est lib'um ⁊ quietū ab
 omī secta comitat⁹ ⁊ hū
 dredī ⁊ alioꝝ q̄ spectant
 ad regē in capite vt suos

baillivos. In dñico sunt .ccc. acre t're arabilis
 ⁊ .v. acre prati . In parco clauso s̄t .c. acre de bos
 co bñ vestito . ⁊ extra parcū de bosco foriseco
 circit' .Lx. acre . ⁊ possunt ēe in stauro sexcies
 vigīti oves ⁊ .iiij. vacce . Itē est in dñico unū
 molendiñ ad ventū q'd fecit Rič firmarius.
 ⁊ pot' poni ad firmā p .xviij. sol'. salvo
 custamto . Wainagiū curie pot' fieri cū du
 abꝫ carucis .xvi. capitū cū cōsuetudinib⁹ villate

Dicunt q^od em^odatum est manium a t^op^e q^o cepit
 Rič ēe firmari^o in tris marlatis . boscis . clausis .
 fossatis . 7 novis domibz ad sūmā .xx. mar
 caz p^o molendiñ q^od supius notatum est.
 Nemora eiusdē ville peiorata sūt a t^op^e eiusd'
 ad summā .x. marcarum.

[WICHAM.]

Memorand' qđ molendinū p^odc^om 7 dom^o
 curie cōstructe sūt de bosco in eadē villa.

b. De dimidi' virg^o q^om tenet ecclia .viii.đ. reddūt^r

a. Galfr^o fil' Wiffi tenet dimidiā virgatā p .iii. sol'.

Isti tenent ad operationem.

Petr^o fil' herewardi .j. virg^o t^ore 7 .iiij. acras
 p .iiij. sol'. 7 .i.đ. 7 opabitur singtis .xv.
 diebz .iiij. opatōes nⁱ festum cōtigīt die op
 abili . 7 arabit a festo s^ci michael' usq^o ad
 Nathaⁱ .iiij. acras . 7 quelibet acra cōpu
 tib^{ur} p .iiij. opač . seminabit 7 hciabit
 7 a purificatōe usq^o ad pascha q^olibet
 mēse unā acrā . 7 p dimid' mēse si ita
 cōtigerit dimid' acrā . 7 p^o hac hciabit
 in .xl^a. denā acram p uno ope . 7 p^otea ve
 niet ad unā p^ocariam hciāz sine cibo do
 mini . set hēbit tres pugillatas avene
 ad equū suū . Iť Warectabit dimid' acrā
 añ ad vinča . 7 erit quiet^o ab opač sept^o añ
 ad vinča . 7 vigilabit circa curiā dñi
 una nocte Nath . ad cibū dñi . 7 lavabit
 7 tondebit oves . 7 dat unā gallinā ad
 Nath . 7 .xxiiij. ova ad pascha . facit
 .xii. averagia firma^o p annū . 7 p quolibz ave
 ratio quiet^o erit ab una opač 7 dat p in
 tegra virgata .vi.đ. de maltselver.

Henr^o fil' Wiffi sigar .j. virg^o p .xliij.đ. 7.
 facit p^odcas opač . 7 .vi. averagia . 7 dat
 .xl. ova.

Walť Aldredi diñ virg^o p .viiij.đ. q^ondā
 Alrici cui n̄ attinet p Walkelinū fima^o.

Ʒ facit opač Ʒ aſſagia sič p diñ virg Ʒ dat

[WICHAM.]

.xx. ova

Roğ de bosco diñ virg . Ʒ .vi. acras q^ondā
turstani cui nō attinet p Rič firmař ppř
paupřtatē ħrdis p .xx.đ. Ʒ fač opač Ʒ ave
ragia sič p dimid' virgata.

Steph's fil' ailmari diñ virg . Ʒ .i. acrā p .ix.
đ. q^ondam Wiři de Netherstrete cui nō at
tinet p Rič firmař Ʒ opatur ut sup^a.

Dimid' virgata q^ondam Wlgari q̃ reddit
.viii.đ. Ʒ opač supradčas fuit in manu
firmarii tpe inquisiřonis . medietas p
modū tradita est Walt'o fil' Rad'.

Colemā fil' Aldredi diñ virg p .viii.đ.
Ʒ p id' servičū . Id' diñ acrā p .vi.đ.
Ʒ .j. gallina Ʒ .j. ovo.

Galř fil' peti diñ virg p .viiij.đ. Ʒ p p'dča opa.

Henř heilok fil' Wiři heilok diñ virg
p .viii.đ. Ʒ p p'dča opa . Id' .iiij. ac^as p .ij. soccis.
ob;

Ailmar^o fil' Aildredi diñ virg p .viiij.đ.

Ʒ p predča opa q^ondam ailwini cui nō
attinet p Walkelinū firmař.

Wiřs coc^o Ʒ Joh's herde diñ virg p .viiij.đ.

Ʒ p sup^adča opa q^ondam Ailwini Ʒ Rad'
quibz nō attinēt p Wiřm firmař.

Huğ de holiñe Ʒ Rad' le herde diñ virg
p .viiij.đ. Ʒ p p'dča opa q^ondam Ailwini
Radulfi Ʒ Walři.

Huğ Godmā Ʒ Rad' le herde diñ virg
p .viiij.đ. Ʒ p id' servič.

Wiřs cřicus diñ virg p .viiij.đ. Ʒ p p'dčas
opač. cui^o medietas q^ondam Aldredi Ʒ
alt'a herewardi Ʒ Alurici quibz nō
attinet p Rič firmař.

Simō fil' Wiř diñ virg q^ondam Rob'ti
Akermani p .viiij.đ. Ʒ p p'dča opa . Ʒ ei

[WICHAM.]

ñ attinet p Wiſtm firmař.

Wiſts de fraxino .v. acras p .ix.đ. 7 dat .j.
gallinā . 7 .v. ova . 7 seq^r unā p̄cariā . 7
invenit .j. hominē ad fenū.

Matildis fil' Gerardi .ij. acras p .viii.đ. 7
metit duas ac^s ad cibum dñi . 7 dat .j. gal
linā . 7 .ij. ova . 7 adjuvat ad fenū.

Galfř fil' Rad' p̄m̄tař .iiij. acras p .xvij.đ.
7 metit ut pxim^o sup̄ . 7 .j. gallinā . 7 .v. ova.
Id' .j. acrā p uno socco.

Alicia fil' Rad' textoris .iiij. acras p .xv.đ.
7 facit .ij. averagia 7 dat .j. gallinā 7 .v.
ova . 7 seq^r .j. p̄cariam.

Wiſts forestari^o .xv. acras p .xxxiiij.đ. 7
metit .ij. acras . 7 invenit .ij. homies ad
duas magnas p̄carias . 7 .ij. gallinas
7 .ix. ova . Id' .iiij. ac^s p .vi.đ. de t̄ra Galfř fil' peti.

Aluric^o carpētarius .ij. ac^s p .xii.đ. 7 .i. gal
linā . 7 .v. ova . 7 .j. hominē ad p̄carias.

Wiſts de fraxino .vij. acras p .xiiij.đ. 7 .j.
gallinā . 7 .vi. ova . 7 .j. hominē ad p̄cař.

Machilda serreue .j. acrā Iste due singu
Alicia hubbe .j. acram

lis dieb; lune faciunt .ij. opač . 7 dāt .ij. gal
linas p annū 7 .iiij. ova . 7 seq^{un}tr p̄cař.

In đnico st .vi. acre q^ondam alurici cōpu
tate in đnico sup^a.

Isabella soror templar̄ .j. acrā p .ij.đ. 7
facit id' serviciū q'd due p̄red̄e.

Rad' fil' petⁱ .j. mesag' p .ij.đ. . 7 .i. gallina
7 .j. ovo. Albreda .j. mesag' p .i. socco . 7 .i. galliā . 7 .ii. ovis.

Roesia .j. mesag' p idē serviciū.

Sumā cū deñ de maltselv̄ .xxxv. sol'. .vij.đ.

Tenentes t̄ram de essarto assisam tempore

Rič firmař.

Rob' de bosco .xlviiij. acras 7 diñ p .x. sol'.

p cartam capitli.

[WICHAM.]

Juliana vidua .iij. acras p .iij. sol'.

Wiffs forestari^o .iiij. acras p .xxij.đ.

Martinus .j. rodam p .iij.đ.

Wlvin^o faber .j. rodā p .ij.đ.

Beat^x vidua diñm acrā p .v.đ. cū fabro.

Siñm de latye diñm virg^o tre p .ix. sol'. .v.đ.

Wiffs de fraxino .iiij. acras p .ij. sol'.

Galff .j. rodam p .vi.đ.

Wiffs fil' peti diñm acrā p .viiij.đ.

Maurici^o 7 m̃cator diñm acrā p .xii.đ.

Riç de bosco .v. acras p .iij. sol'. .iiij.đ.

Aluric^o .j. rodam p .iij.đ.

Alicia relicta templar^o .iij. ac^os . 7 .j. mesağ^o p

.ij. sol'. 7 .ij.đ. 7 p^o decessū ei^o Walt's fil' Rad'.

Galff le herde puū ortum p .j.đ.

Rikelot .j. rodam p .iiij.đ.

Roğ de bosco diñm acrā p .iij.đ.

Ailric^o .j. acram p .ix.đ.

Juliana de bosco .j. acrā p .xii.đ.

Wiffs cñicus .iij. acras p .ii. sol'.

Ailida relicta hamonis q̃endam ortū p .viiij.đ.

Reginald^o fil' Wiffi .vi. acras p .ij. sol'.

Henr sigar q̃endam ortum p .j.đ.

Wiffs fil' joh' .iij. acras p .xij.đ.

Suñma .xliij. sol'. 7 .iij.đ.

Suñma sūme toti^o reddit^o cū .xviij. sol'. de mola
dino .iiij. lib^r .xvi. sol'. 7 .x.đ.

Et dicūt juratores q'd tre iste utilr 7 ad como
dū ecclie s̃ci pauli tradite sunt.

Memorand' q'd tota villata debet pañagiū

fodere fram ad linū . 7 linū collig'e 7 .i aq^o
mittē . 7 extrahere . 7 ad domū portare . 7 nuces
collig'e p tres dies festos de singul domib;
singlos homies . 7 oñs qui tenēt fras opa
rias debēt falcare p^otum si dñs volūit . 7 . si

Joh'es fil' Wiffi le forestr tenet .iij. ac^os p .xxij.đ. 7 .vij.đ. de c^omento.

Rog^os Sigor .iiij. ac^os . 7 dimid' p .xij.đ. 7 .v.đ. de c^omento.

Joh'es filius Ailm^r .j. ac^om . 7 .i. rod' p .ix.đ. 7 .ij.đ. 7 q^o de c^omento.

Henr Sigor .j. gavam 7 .ij. ac^os p .xviij.đ. 7 .ij.đ. de c^omento.

Reginaldus filius W. forestr .iiij. ac^os .ij. sol'. 7 .xvi.đ. de c^omento.

Wiffs filius Joh'is .ij. p .xii.đ. 7 .viii.đ. de c^omento.

Wiffs de fraxio .iij. acras .ij. sol'. 7 .i.đ. 7 .v.đ. de c^omento.

Henr de Suñcote .iiij. acras p .iij. sol'. 7 .iij.đ. de c^omento.

Gilb^rus filius Otō .vi. acras .iij. sol'. 7 .xii.đ. de c^omento.

Cristina relicta .S. de .L. xv. ac^os p .viiij. sol'. 7 .iij.đ. 7 de c^o .iij. sol'. 7 .iij.đ.

It^r .v. acras p .xij.đ. 7 .iij. sol'. 7 .ij.đ. de c^onto . Et has tras tenet sine

waranto . 7 io im ad vitā suā tenebit . 7 tñc rev^rtentur ad capm.

ccordat cū al'

falcen debz quisq̄ falcanciū hře panē
 7 diñ 7 unū caseū in cōmuni 7 multo (sic)
 tonē bonum. Inquisitio facta in halemoto de
 Thorp Wiffo de Burnā existente firmario.

Nomina juratoz Hoc vēdčm iuratoz.

Rad' fil' Steph'i	M añium de edulues
Andř fil' Steph'i	nasse defendit se
Joh's fil' cłici	p .xxvij. hidis cū duab ^o
Rob' fil' sagari	hidis 7 dimiđ de p'ben
Henic ^o de hida	da de sneting' sič olim
Hamelin ^o palmari ^o	fuit 7 est lib'm 7 quietū
Wiffo de la done	ab omī secta comitat ^o
Aluric ^o de la W'degate	7 hundredi 7 alioz que

sp^etant ad regem i capite vł baillivos suos.
 In dñico sūt apđ torp circiter novies .xx^{ti}. ac^e
 de t'ra arabili . 7 possunt ibid' ēe in stauro
 .c. oves 7 .vi. vacce ex^a parcū . Wainnagiū
 pot' fieri ibid' cū una caruca .x. capitum
 cum cōsuetudinibz eiusdē villate.

Dicūt eciā isti q'd emendacō domoꝝ i curia
 7 parci clausi est ad valēciā .iij. marč 7 diñ.

Isti tenent de dominico.

Hamūdus 7 eilmar^o nepotes henř tenēt .xv.
 acras p .xx.đ 7 .ij. acras 7 diñ p .ijj. ob'.

Id' unā rodā in escambiū t're sue p via sua
 inclusa in parco.

Joh's 7 ioh's .x. acras quondā Wiffo fil' Godive
 p .xii.đ.

Mabilia relicta Walři fabri .ij. acras p .ij.đ.
 eadē .vij. acras p .xvi.đ. eadē .vij. ac^as
 p ferramētis curie sustinēdis.

Godwinus fil' Wiffo .ij. acras p .ij.đ.

Hub'tus de Grava .v. acras p .v.đ.

Rad' fil' Steph'i situm uni^o molēdini p .ij. sol'.
 apđ landim p Alardū decanū.

Joh's forman .v. acras p .j. opatōne q^a-libet

sept' 7 averat Lond' ad cibū dñi . q'm dñs
jubet . 7 si p ebdomadā abest quiet' erit
ab una opač sin añ opabit'. 7 furē cap
tū in curia custodiet 7 iudicatū suspen
det . 7 sparget fenū ad cibum dñi.

[THORP.]

Thoñ fil' emme .viii. acras de forland p
.iii. opač singlis .xv. dieb; . 7 p id' servic'
q'od ioh's forman p firmarios.

Editha vidua relicta turb'ti .v. acras de
forland p id' servic' q'd ioh's . ead' .i. rodā
prati p uno mallardo . ead' tenet .viii.
acras p .xvi.đ. q'ndam liveve cui ñ atti
net p Alardū decanū . ead' .xv. ac^{as} p .xvi.đ.

Adreas fil' steph'i .v. acras de forland p
Alardū decanū q'ndam ioh'is sac'dotis p id' s'vic'.

Rad' fil' fulconis acra 7 diñ p .iiij.đ.

Adf fil steph'i .v. acras p .viii.đ. de dono
steph'i pñs sui . qui illas hūit p fimař.

Wifls fil' hereward .viiij. acras p .xij.đ.

Joh's fil' Wiberni .iiij. acras p .iiij.đ.

Turb'tus fil' Godrici acra 7 diñ q'ndam
alurici 7 briani p metēdis .iiij. acris.

Thoñ ridel .xiiij. acras p .ij. sol'. p Alard' decañ fr.

Steph's fil' turb'ti .viiij. ac^{as} p .xvi.đ.

Rob' fil' sagari .j. curtillag' p .j.đ.

Heremann^o Wrench .v. ac^{as} p .x.đ. Idē .iiij.
acras p .vi.đ.

Thoñ de torp .v. acras q'ndam hug' cotere
p .ij.đ. p Alardū decanū.

Id' thoñ fil' Godrici .v. acras q'ndam briani
in bancroft cui nō attinet p .vi.đ. p eund'.

Id' .xii. acras p .xii.đ. Id' tenet .v. acras p
.xiiij.đ. Id' .ij. acras p .ij.đ. Id' tenet .viii.

acras p .xii.đ. Id' t'ram Erunch .scit .v. ac^{as}

p .xii.đ. Idem .vi. acras p .vi.đ. Id' .i. acra p .ij.đ.

Gervasi^o fil' hamelini .i. acra p .v.đ. Id' .x. ac^{as} p .x.đ.

[THORP.]

Joh' fil' Wiffi cñici diñ acrā p .ij.đ.
 Rađ de lendimare .xij. acras p .xij.đ.
 Rog' de stigel .v. acras p .v.đ.
 Herevic^o fil' Godemar .ij. ac^{as} 7 diñ p .ij.đ. ob'.
 Rad' de ecctia cum filia estrilde .v. acras p .v.đ.
 Huğ spendluve .v. acras p .xvi.đ. q^ondā alueue.
 Alicia hemingi .j. mesagiū.
 Gūnilda relictā thoñ pott'e .j. mesağ.
 Hereuic^o fil' Wlurici .j. mesag' p .ij.đ.
 Wiffs briani .j. mesag'.
 Huğ king .j. mesag'. Id' aliud mesag' q^ondā ediue.
 Rob' fil' hereuici .j. mesağ.
 Isti .vij. predçi faciūt .iiij. opač semp in
 alio sabbato exceptis .iiij. Sepť. Nath'. pasch'.
 7 penteč . si sabb'm opabile cōtingat in ill'.
 7 tondēt agnos . 7 metūt insimul .vi. ac^{as}.
 7 levant fenū . 7 sarculat de quolibet
 mesagio unus h'o ter usq; ad t'ciam.
 Simō de sneting' .v. acras q^ondam Ailmari
 cui nō attinet p .vi.đ. p Ric' ruffū.
 Ric' fil' Ailmari .iiij. acras p .iii.đ.
 J^ostina filia Aug^otini p'sb'ri diñ acrā p .ij.đ.
 q^ondam ioh'is p'sb'ri p Ric' ruffū.
 Isti tenent de essarto.
 Andř fil' steph'i .viij. acras p .viij.đ. q^ondā
 briani cui ñ attinet. Id' .xij. acras p .xij.đ.
 q^ondam joh'is sac'dotis cui nō attinet.
 Thoñ fil' Godrici .xxij. acras p .xxij.đ. c^o
 medietas q^ondam steph'i cui nō attinet
 set hēt eam p Ric' firmař.
 Steph's cū filia Godwini .j. acrā p .ij.đ.
 Heremann^o Wrench .xviij. ac^{as} p .xviij.đ.
 Hermūdus blūdus .j. rodam p .ij. gallinis
 vť .j.đ. sic' firmarius volu'it.
 Rad' fil' steph'i .xvi. acras p .xvi.đ.
 Ric' fil' Godwini .j. curtilag' p .i.đ.

Emma fil' steph'i .j. curtillag' p .i.đ.

[THORP.]

Rad' fil' steph'i .xliij. ac^{as} p .v. sol'. p alard decañ.

Isti sunt hydarij de torph.

Wiffs Geldeford cū relictā Rič fil' Alueue tenet

dimid' hidam p .x. sol'. p omī suičo ab ātiq^o sič dicūt.

ff Rad' de landuneř fil' Rič .j. hidam.

ff Rad' fil' steph'i .xx. acras q^ondā Brichteve cī ñ attin?

Godricus fil' edrici .x. acras.

Rog's 7 Brianus .xxx. ac^{as} q^ondā Alueue 7 edrici.

Andř fil' steph'i dimid' hidam.

ff Rič 7 Walt's 7 Rog's .xxx. acras.

Hamūdus blund^o .xxx. acras.

Emma .xv. acras q^ondam Godwini duk cī nō

attinet . tenet tñ de empto sic' dř.

Rič fil' lieueue .xv. acras.

Justina neptis ioh'is sac^odotis .v. ac^{as} p alard' dec'.

Hermann^o Wrench .v. acras.

Rob' demon .vii. ac^{as} 7 diñ.

Simō de snetinġ .v. ac^{as} q^ondam Ailmari cī nō

attinet . s3 emit p Rič ruffū.

Turb'tus fil' Godrici .vii. ac^{as} 7 diñ.

ff Rog's Batz 7 Gerarddus .xxx. acras.

Rob' fil' edive 7 Wiffs fř eius .xxx. ac^{as}.

Gerard^o Ailmar^o 7 aimūdus fil' martini .xx. ac^{as}.

Hug' fil' Rob' .xx. acras.

Wiffs de la dune .xx. acras q^ondā Godrici.

Rad' fil' steph'i .xxx. acras q^ondā ednothi cui

ñ attinet p Rič ruffū.

Rob' sagari 7 Rosanna relictā fřis sui .xxx. ac^{as}.

Joh' fil' Wiberni .xx. acras.

Rič sarp cū relictā Jussel .xv. ac^{as}.

Steph's de bancroft cū filia Godwini .xxv. ac^{as}.

ff Rad' fil' aimund .xx. ac^{as}.

Hug' de campo .x. ac^{as}.

Saled^o cū fil' lefwardi .xxx. ac^{as}.

Gervasi^o fil' hamelini .xL. ac^{as}.

[THORP.]

Rad' fil' Rič .v. acras.

Emma relicta hereuei fil' edive .v. acras.

Thoñ fil' emme .v. acras.

Hug' de campo fil' Ailmari .v. acras.

§ Hereueus fil' Godermanni .xlv. ac^us.Thoñ fil' emme .xv. ac^us.

Hemming fullo .xv. acras.

Rad' de ecclia .xx. acras.

Huğ de campo .x. acras.

Thoñ fil' steph'i .xv. ac^us q^ondam sailde.

§ Godwinus fil' Wiffi .xx. acras.

Hamelin^o cū filia ade textoris .xx. ac^us.Hamo campe cū filia Willi koter .xx. ac^us.Alaric^o fili^o turkilli . 7 Rad' fil' fulcōis .xxx. ac^us.Hamelin^o 7 Juliana .xxx. ac^us q^ondā stāburge.

§ Ric' Guldenheued diñ hidam.

Ric' fil' Ailmari .xx. acras.

Thoñ fil' emme .xx. acras.

Hub'tus de Grava .x. ac^us.Rob' Wlgor .x. ac^us p Alard' decanū.§ Editha relicta turb'ti .xv. ac^us.Rad' fil' steph'i .xv. ac^us.Wiffs Geldeford .xv. ac^us. cū herede Rič.Saledus cū relicta Rič .v. ac^us.Mabilia relicta Walt'i fabri .v. ac^us.Hamelin^o 7 Juliana .v. ac^us q^ondā stanburğ.

Joh' fil' Wiffi cfici .xxx. acras.

Suñia reddit^o de torp .xlix. sol'. 7 .ix.đ.

Quelibet istař hidař debet arare .viii. acras.

.iiij. in hyeme 7 .iiij in .xla. 7 simitr her

ciare 7 seminare de semine dñi . a pentec'

quelibz dom^o de hida debet ter sarcfare . 7

metere .iiij. acras .ij. de siligine 7 .ij. de or

deo 7 avena . 7 .j. carrū cū duobz hominib^o

ad portandū durū blad' . 7 aliud ad por

tandū molle blad' 7 . utrūque plastrum

[KIRKEBY.]

hēbit .j. garbam. Quelibz dom^o de hida de
bet metere .iii. dimid^o acras. Quelibz dom^o
de hida debet p̄stare .j. hominē usq; ad t^ociā
ad metendū si quid remāserit. Quelibz
dom^o de hida ⁊ de dñio assiso debet p̄stare va
lenciorē hominē quē f̄it ad p̄carias dñi in
autūpno ad cibum dñi bis in die. Oñs v^o
homies ⁊ hide ⁊ dñii debēt p̄stare carucas
suas ad p̄carias dñi ad cibū dñi ⁊ q^olibz
hida debet v^oberare semē ad seminādas
.iiij. acras p^o festū scī michael'. Oñs hide iste
debent v^oberare t̄m semē q^od sufficiat ad
totū dñium uni^o caruce in hieme ⁊ in .XL^a.
⁊ q^olibz dom^o toti^o ville debz gallinā ad
nathal' ⁊ ad pascha ova. Iste .x. hide debēt
reficere ⁊ refectas cōservare istas domos
in dñico. scil' Grāgiam. boveriā ⁊ bate
riam. Quelibz istā hida debz duas dod
das avene in medio marcio. ⁊ ad mesci
gam .xiiij. panes ⁊ quelibz cōpanagiū.
Quelibet hida debz .v. sol'. p annū. ⁊ q^olibz
hida debet facere de bosco dñi .iiij. cleras ad
faldam de virgis.

Isti sunt hydarii de kirkebi.

Lucia filia edwine tenet .xxx. acras.

Rob' fil' lucie. ⁊ h'eward^o fil' Gunnore .xxx.
acras q^ondam ailmari. If id' rob' .xv. ac^os
quondam Gunnore.

Oger^o fil' Wib'm .xxx. acras q^ondam aldine
cui nō attinet set emit.

Galfr' fil' Rad' .xv. acras.

¶ Savar^o herward .xx. acras q^ondā Wluuardi
cui nō attinet set emit.

Rob' fil' lucie .xx. acras.

Joh's fil' david .xv. acras.

Hereward^o fil' eudonis .XL. acras.

[KIRKEBY.]

- Id' .xv. acras q^ondam alicie.
 Rob' cⁱcus .v. acras.
 Alicia herewardi .v. acras.
 ¶ Huḡ fil' erneburge .xlv. acras.
 Steph's fil' turb'ti .v. acras.
 Damian^o ⁊ Rob' filii h'ewardi .lxx. acras.
 ¶ Steph's fil' turb'ti .xxx. acras q^ondā Wlwardi
 cui nō attinet set emit.
 Ediva relicta ailmari .xxx. acras.
 Thoñ de la hathe .lx. acras.
 ¶ Thoñ de la hathe .xv. acras.
 Edward^o de la dale .xxxv. acras.
 Editha relicta Witti .xl. acras.
 Rič ⁊ Joh's fil' Godwini .xv. acras.
 Suenilda relicta Galfř .xv. ac^{as} q^ondā Wigori.
 ¶ Joh's p^sb^r fil' Augustini .lx. acras invētas in
 manu sua tpe Rob' decani . ñ tñ h'editarie
 ⁊ eod' m^o dimissas ad vitam suam p eund' ⁊ ca
 pitm salvo jure cuiuslibz.
 Turstan^o fil' ailmari .lx. acras.
 ¶ Lucas de la hathe .xxx. acras.
 Rob' cⁱcus .xxx. acras.
 Siñ fil' steph's ⁊ Rob' avuncl' suus .lx. ac^{as}.
 ¶ Ogerus fil' steph'i .xv. acras.
 Rob' savarus ⁊ thoñ de slo .xlv. acras.
 Thoñ fil' Rič .xxx. acras.
 Rob' ailmar^o ⁊ alured^o .xv. acras.
 Ailmar^o fil' herevici .xv. acras.
 ¶ Adam fil' Rob'ti .x. acras . q^ondam Rič fil' sawini
 cui ñ attinet p Alard' dec' . ⁊ W. firmař.
 Alicia relicta Gilib'ti .l. acras.
 ¶ Thoñ aug^otini .xv. ac^{as} q^ondā Rič cui ñ attinet.
 Gerard^o cuherde .xv. ac^{as} q^ondā Godithe cui ñ attinet.
 Alicia relicta herewardi .xl. acras.
 Wits savarus et Rob' fil' Drinḡ .vii. ac^{as} ⁊ dimid'.
 Joh's fil' Godwini .xlii. ac^{as} ⁊ dimid'.

Isti tenent ad denaž.

[HORLOCK.]

Fulco fil' savarici .Lx. acras p .x. sol'. ⁊ defēdit

vsus regem cū aliis.

Wiffs augustin⁹ ⁊ damian⁹ .Lxx. acras de haring

hida p .ix. sol'. ⁊ .iiij.đ.

Rob' clicus .xx. acras p .xxxii.đ.

Sabina vidua .xx. acras p .xxxii.đ.

Sicilia relictā savari .x. acras p .xvi.đ.

Hug' fil' erneburge .ij. acras p .iiij.đ.

Hereward⁹ fil' eudonis .ij. ac^{as} p .iiij.đ.

Hereward⁹ ⁊ Rob. fil' Guñore .iiij. ac^{as} p .iiij.đ.

Rob' fil' Gunnore diñ acram p .i.đ.

Isti sūt hidarii de kirkebi ⁊ de horlock.

Noīa juratož

Saled⁹ Wiffs ⁊ hugo .Lx. ac^{as}.

Gerard⁹ fil' Wib'ni.

q^ondam Galfř ⁊ Wiffi coci.

Sawgel' fil' estrilde.

Rič ⁊ Alexandř fil' Reigñi .xxx. ac^{as}.

Thoñ de la hathe.

Alveva de marisco relictā

Simō fil' steph'i.

Aleř .xxx. ac^{as} q^ondā Walt'i.

Oger⁹ fil' Wib'ni.

Thoñ de marisco .xxxvii. ac^{as}.

Wiffs fil' Galfř.

⁊ dimid' q^ondā alvithe.

Rob' clicus .xxxvii. acras ⁊ diñ q^ondam aluithe

ad vitā suam q̃ reřtentr ad h'edes Rič fil' alueue.

Rob' de torp ⁊ Alicia hamelini .xlvi. acras q^on

dam Wiffi del perer.

Hug' fil' edwini cū hřdib; Rič fil' herewardi

.xl. acras.

Thoñ fil' Godrici .v. acras. Id' .xv. ac^{as} q^ondā

sewgel quas emit de hřdib; eiusdē.

Sabina filia Godwini .xlvi. ac^{as}.

Wiffs Galfř .iiij. ac^{as} ⁊ diñ p servičō bedellerie.

Rič ⁊ Aleř fil' reigñi .x. acras.

Alueua relictā Alexandř .ij. ac^{as}.

Sawgele .iiij. ac^{as} . q^ondam Baldewini.

¶ Edward⁹ textor .xv. ac^{as} q^ondam sawgel.

Rič fil' rob'. milo fil' joh'is ⁊ Alicia Godwini .xv. ac^{as}.

Saugele .xv. acras.

- Edward^o ⁊ sauugel .xv. acras. Id .ij. sexacras p .iiij. [HORLOCK.]
 d. extra hidam.
- Rič fil' sconi .xv. acras.
- Rob' fil' xp̄iene .xx. acras.
- Cecilia relictā savari .xx. acras.
- ¶ Lieueua de fraxino .xxx. acras.
- Sauugele fil' Estrilde .xxx. acras.
- Simō de spina .xv. ac^{as} q^ondam Alfilde. Idem .xv.
 acras quondam Rob'ti.
- Andř fil' Osb'ti .xv. acras.
- Matilda relictā Gerardi .xv. ac^{as} q^ondā theodulfi.
- ¶ Guthild ⁊ Juliana .xxx. acras q^ondam rob'ti p̄bri.
- Eedem .xxx. ac^{as} q^ondam beat'icis.
- Beat'x ⁊ Juliana .xxx. ac^{as} q^ondam samanni.
- Edwardus ⁊ sauugel . Thoñ ⁊ . elyas .xv. ac^{as}.
- Rob' fil' Gunnore .xv. acras.
- ¶ Alicia . Guñilda . ⁊ . Sabina filie Galfř .xxxvij.
 acras ⁊ dimid'.
- Wiffs ⁊ Rob' Wiffl' fil' Wimarch .xxxvij. ac^{as} ⁊ diñ.
- Wiffs . Saled^o ⁊ hugo .xv. acras.
- Eadmūdus de la done .xv. acras.
- Gerard^o venator .xv. acras.
- ¶ Thoñ ⁊ Simō fil' h'ewardi .xxx. acras.
- Rad' fil' leflede .xx. acras . Id' .j. acram saxacrā
 p .ij. d. extra hidam.
- Dionisia relictā Rad' cīci .xx. acras . Eadem .j.
 acram saxacrā.
- Hamo fil' Eudonis .x. acras.
- Wib'nus fil' Walt'i .x. acras.
- Eadmund^o fil' Wiffl' .x. acras.
- Cecilia relictā Andř .vii. ac^{as} ⁊ diñ.
- Rob' de fraxino .ij. ac^{as} ⁊ dimid' . Id tenet .ij.
 sexacras p .iiij. d. extra hidā.
- Gerard^o fil' Wib'ni .x. acras.
- Iste due hide sūt libē.
- Helias de viliers .ij. hidas p .xx. sol'. de antiq^{as}
 hēditate. Iste due sūt Geldabiles ad auxiliū

regis cū aliis hidis.

[HORLOCK.]

Picot fil' freb'ni diñ hidā p .viiij. sol' .ix.đ.

Hec sunt consuetudīes dċaž hidaž.

Singte hide debent arare .iiij. acras ⁊ flagel

lare semē de fruñto ⁊ ventare ad horre

um dñi . ⁊ in campū portare . ⁊ semina

re ⁊ h'ciare q^{ntum} sufficit ad .ij. acras

set nō flagellabunt semē ad .iiij. acram

set seminabūt ⁊ h'ciabunt . ⁊ debēt ara

re tres acras in .xl^a. ⁊ seminare ⁊ h'ciare

set nō flagellare semē . ⁊ falcare unā acrā

p^{ti} ⁊ levare ⁊ domū portare . ⁊ dñs dabit

eis duos multones meliores exceptis .iiij.

⁊ ad sarcfandum p̄stare ab unaq^q do

mo .j. hominē usq^q ad t'ciam ad cibū

suū pp̄ium . ⁊ flagellare .xxiiij. doddas

sciñt .xxvij. q^{ter} de colcestr' . unā partē

de fruñto . aliā partem de fab'. t'ciam

partē siliginis ⁊ ordeī . quartā de avena.

sciñt duas m̄suras p una . ⁊ tondere oves

⁊ hre Wambelokes . p̄terea debet hida

portare .iiij. suñas ⁊ dimid' p totum ab hor

reo dñi usq^q ad navē ter in anno divisim.

⁊ dare dño de pp̄ia avena .ij. doddas q̄ conti

nēt .iiij. suñas fruñti de colcestre in m̄se marcii

⁊ dare .xiiij. panes cū companagio porta

toribz bladi . ⁊ metere in autūpno .iiij.

acras .j. fruñti . aliam ordeī . t'ciam oro

avene . ⁊ p̄ter hec unaqueq^q domus hīde de

bet metere .iiij. dimid' acras avene . ⁊ colli

gere unū sellionē fabař . ⁊ debz hida īve

nire in autūpno .iiij. carros . sciñt trib^o vicib^o

unū ad fruñtū . aliū ad fabas ⁊ alt'ius

modi bladi . ⁊ qualibz vice cariabit duo

plaustrata . ⁊ dñs inveniet .j. hominē ad

levādas garbas . ⁊ debet invenire de sīgul'

[HORLOCK.]

domibz .j. hominē ad p^lmā p^rcariam . ad s^cdā
 duos . utrūq^q ad cibum dñi . ⁊ de singtis do
 mibz ad Nathal' .j. gallinā . ⁊ ad pascha
 ova ad honorem dñi . Quelibz eciā hida
 debet portare clausurā de parco . ⁊ claud'e
 .vi. pcatas circa curiā de Waletōñ . ⁊ hře
 sepem veřem . ⁊ debz quelibz hida dare ad
 censū .vi. sol'. ad .iiij. řminos . scit in capi
 te jejunii . in rogatōnibz . in festo s^ci jaco
 bi . in festo s^ci mich'. It de maireno dñi q'd
 cindent ⁊ pabunt . ⁊ cariabūt apd torp
 innovabitur granariū apd' Waletuñ . ⁊
 habebūt vet^o ut dicunt. Oms hide debent
 predčas cōsuetudines . ⁊ censū predčm. Itē
 debēt facere bovariā ad suū cibū pp^lum sñ
 culacio ⁊ dñs faciet culaciū. It singta
 hida comodabit semel in .xl^a. .j. equū usq^q
 ad horam tčiam ad h'ciandum ad suū cibū pp^lum.

Nomina juratoř apd Waletōñ

Joh's blench	h' est v'edčm juratoř.
Otuelis	Isti dicūt qd' in dñico sunt
Eudo peginus.	sexcente acre p sexcies vigi
Brunmann ^o	ti ⁊ pot' fieri Wainagiū cum
Sawgel burgeis	tribz carucis .x. capitum scit
Walt'us de stroda	in qualibz .viii. boves . ⁊ .ij.
	equi cū cōsuetudinibz villate . ⁊ in grava
	de Waletuñ sūt circit' .xxx. acre de bosco bñ
	vestito . pastura est ibi in marisco . ⁊ in třa
	susenna ad quadringētas oves cū suis
	fetibz . est ibi pastura boum circiter .xx.
	acre . ⁊ possūt ibi ēe .vi. vacce . ⁊ de prato
	circit' .x. acre . edificia curie sūt in statu
	satis bono sicut ea recepit . ⁊ meliorata
	ad summā .iiij. marcař. molendinū est
	ibi in dñico . posset poni ad firmam p
	viginti solidis.

Isti tenent de dominico.

[WALETONE.]

Thoñ pb'r 7 thoñ fil' eudonis .x. acras.

Una acra q^ondam eadmūdi fabi est in dñico.

Thoñ . 7 . eadmund^o. Simō .vi. acras q^ondā Wff

coci cui nō attinet p .xij.đ. p W. firmañ q^on

dā reddidit .ij. sol'. s3 p Wastū maris decidit reddit^o.

Alicia relicta iordani kebbel .ij. acras p .iiij.đ.

Henr sipmā .ij. ac^os p .xij.đ. p Alard' deč.

Isti tenent sexacras.

Edmund^o brūman .ij. acras p .iiij.đ.

Gunnilda vidua .ij. acras p .iiij.đ.

Walf tubbing .j. acra p .ij.đ.

Joh's blench .j. acram p .ij.đ.

Thoñ pb'r 7 thoñ fil' eudonis .ij. ac^os p .iiij.đ.

Isti tenent Lodlond.

Eudo pegⁱnus .xv. acras p .iiij. sol'. p W. firmañ.

Dionisia relicta Rad' cl'ici .xlv. acras p .ix.

sol'. 7 . de sexlond .ij.đ.

Isti tenent tam ad censū q^om ad opationem.

Alicia relicta Jordani kebbel .xx. acras p .iiij.

sol'. 7 viij.đ. 7 seqr pⁱcarias . 7 tra ista fuit opa

ria usq ad tps huğ de runewest servien

tis Rič arch' qui pⁱmo posuit eā ad denař.

Richold relicta eudonis . 7 Rand' .j. mesağ p

.iiij.đ. q^ondam saeve.

Salerna relicta Rob' .j. mesağ p .ij.đ. 7 ad iu

vat ad fenum.

Brunmā sawgel 7 edward^o .j. mesağ . p .vij.đ.

Theidilda 7 machtilda .j. mesağ p .iiij.đ.

Rič crisp^o .j. mesağ q^ondam alicie p .iiij.đ. 7

adiuvat ad fenum.

Walr fil' sawgel .ij. mesağ p .iiij.đ.

Gerard^o de stroda .j. mesağ q^ondā olavi p .viij.đ.

Joh' blench .j. mesağ 7 metit .iiij. dimid' ac^os

in autūpno . 7 adjuvat ad fenū . 7 dat .j. gallinā.

Eudo pegⁱnus .ij. ac^os 7 dimid' p .vi.đ. q^ondam

savari colieñ cui ñ attinet p W. firmañ.
 Rand' textor .ij. acras ⁊ diñ p .x.đ. p eundē
 firmañ de ƿra eiusdē. Operarii.
 Eadmund⁹ brūman tenet .x. acras.
 Eudo pegrin⁹ .x. acras q⁹ndam tovi cui ñ atti
 net s₃ p frēm suū qui illas hūit de Rič ruffo.
 Henř sipman .v. ac⁹s eiusdē tovi cui ñ attinē
 s₃ p přēm suū qui illas hūit de eod' Ric'.
 Iř eudo peg⁹nus .v. acras q⁹ndam saburge cui
 ñ attinet set emit de herede.
 Iđ .v. ac⁹s q⁹ndam Alabasti cui ñ attinet set
 emit eod' m⁹. Id' .x. acras q⁹ndam edwini prat
 eod' modo adquisitas.
 Huğ. Rob'. Edwin⁹. Walt' filii david .v. ac⁹s.
 Gilib'tus ⁊ ioh's .x. acras q⁹ndam annilde.
 Rič crisp⁹ .v. acras q⁹ndam baldewini.
 Walt' tubbing ⁊ Alicia vidua .v. ac⁹s p Rič ruff'.
 Gunnilda relicta Edwardi blanch .xv. acras.
 Sawgele burgensis ⁊ huğ .x. acras . ⁊ t'ciam
 partem .v. acrarum.
 Alicia vidua .vij. acras q⁹ndam sawgeť.
 Muriel relicta ogeri ⁊. Walř tubbig .x. acras.
 Sawgel parvus .v. acras.
 Alditha cū .iiij. sororib₃ filiab₃ Wiffi scarlet .x. ac⁹s.
 Alicia relicta Rob'ti fil' Wiffi .vi. ac⁹s ⁊ .i. rodam.
 Gocelinus bunde .vi. ac⁹s ⁊ .i. rodam.
 Jordan⁹ cum relicta Joh'is Wlmari .x. acras q⁹r
 quib₃ fuerunt sedefled.
 Alicia jordani .x. acras q⁹ndam Sawgel cui ñ
 attinet . set emit.
 Ainilda vidua .vi. acras ⁊ .i. rodam.
 Muriel relicta .xpīani .vi. ac⁹s ⁊ .i. rodam.
 Rand' ⁊ Richold .xx. acras.
 Walt's ⁊ Turstan⁹ .xv. acras.
 Eadmund⁹ ⁊ hugo .xv. ac⁹s.
 Turstan⁹ ⁊ Alicia .x. acras.

Rand' fil' Aldredi .v. acras.
 Walť de stroda fil' lieueue .v. ac^{as}.
 Gūnilda . basilia . Machtilda fil' Ainilde .x. ac^{as}.
 Lidulf^o fil' Brichtwenne .xxi. acrā 7 .i. rodā.
 Henř sipman fil' Rič .x. acras.
 Otuel^o 7 edward^o .x. ac^{as} 7 t'ciā pte .v. acrař.
 Huğ tetilda . edwinus . Rob' 7 Walt's .xv.
 acras q^ondam Aldithe.

Walt's 7 eadmund^o .v. acras.

Oñs isti tam oparii q^m censarii debēt de
 pastura .v. ovium in estate dare .j.đ. 7 in
 hieme p .x. j.đ. 7 de singul' animalib;
 .iij. ob' p annū si ad pasturā dñi vene
 rit . simiř de equis 7 de singul' porcis .j.
 đ. p Garsavese . 7 isti debent hře stip'lam
 fruñti p^o festum sći martini . 7 avene
 p^o festū sći michael' sine p̄cio. Oñs ecia
 qui tenēt .v. acras debēt .j. opač singul'
 sept' p annū. exceptis festis dieb; Nathal'
 pascha 7 penteč . 7 in istis duab; sept' sciť
 Nathal' 7 pasch' comodāt .ij. homines
 ad aliq'id faciend' . 7 oñs alii similř opa
 buntur sive plus teneant . sive min^o p raťo
 ne .v. acrař. Debēt ecia arare .j. acrā in
 hieme 7 aliā in estate . quadragia p't'
 opatōes ebdomodarias . 7 h'ciare sil'r . 7 p't'ea
 qui eq's hñt comodāt illos dño . una die
 ad h'ciandū . 7 unā p̄ariam ad sarcfaťo
 nem in ebdomada penteč sñ cibo . 7 in
 autūpno p sing'las domos debēt met'e
 .iij. dimias ac^{as} p't' opač predčas . 7 collig'e
 .j. sellionē fabař . 7 ad Nathal' .j. gallinā
 7 ad pascha ova ad libitū tenētium . 7 ad
 honorē dñi. Oñs isti debēt communiř ad
 festii sći michael' .v.đ. de censu . 7 debēt ton
 dere agnos dñi . 7 recipe ab eo .iij. denař

[WALETON.]

⁊ p̃r hec .ij. p̃carias in autūpno ad cibum
dñi q̃arum p̃ma sine c'visia . ⁊ totam istā
t̃ram defendunt p̃ duabz hidis ⁊ dimid' de iniquis ⁊ injustis
exaccionibus. De t'ris Akermannoꝝ.

Terre akermānoꝝ quas dñs pot' capere in
manu sua cū vult sñ injuriis heredita
rie successionis.

Rand' textor .v. acras

Sagarus sipman .v. acras

Ailmar^o fil' herevici .v. ac^{as}

Joh's m̃icator .v. acras

Alicia relicta jordani .v. ac^{as}

Walt's ⁊ eadmund^o f̃res .v. ac^{as}.

Inquisiō f̃ca in mañio de tidwoldintuñ

Ranulfo de Bisanč existente firmario.

Nomina juratoꝝ

H' est vēdēm juꝝ.

Lefchild de marisco.

Mañium istud cō

Walterus de mora.

tinēt .ij. hidas

Rogerus sprot.

q^{um} due sūt in do

Wiſs de fonte.

minico tam in bos

Edmūdus de marisco.

cis q^m in t̃ris arabi

Vnguī^o de buherde.

libz . pratis ⁊ pascuis

Jordanus de bosco.

⁊ est lib'um ⁊ quietū

Wiſs stonhard.

ab omī secta comita

tus ⁊ hūdredi ⁊ auxiliis vicecomitū.

In dñico sunt .ccc. acre p̃ quīquies vigīti

cum tribz virgatis ⁊ .x. acris t̃re escae

te q̃ondam assise ⁊ opabilis ⁊ censualis ī

parte . p̃r hec .xii. acre in holin cum

una virgata terre de t̃ra molēdini.

Due g^{ve} de havecho ⁊ bromhee ⁊ alia hai

cia vestita bosco continēt p̃ estimatōem

.x. acras. forinsecū nem^o vestitū bosco cō

tinēt circit' .xv. acras . ⁊ de bosco nō ves

tito circit' .xl. acras. In marisco sunt

.lx. acre . ⁊ possunt sustinere duodecies

[HEGB'.]

.xx. oves q̄ faciunt .cc. p̄cium cuiuslibet scil' cētenarii si poneret^r ad firmā .xl. sol'. In p^{re}teritis sunt ibi .xxviij. acre falcabiles 7 .xl. acre in pastura de holin . possunt ēe ibi in pastura .xxx. vacce cū suis tauris 7 fetibz 7 .v. sues cum suis verris 7 fetibz . Wainnagium dñici pot' fieri cum duabz carucis bonis cum .xx. capitibz . scil' cum .x. equis 7 .x. bobus . 7 duobz equis herciatoribz . 7 est ibi molendinū sup aq^{ue} m̄ dulcē q^{uo}d potest poni ad firmam p .xl. sol'.

Idē dicunt q^{uo}d emendatū est mānium ī summa .iiij. marca^r. in molēdinis domibz 7 fossatis . det^{ri}mentum n^{ost}rum sciūt in eodē. Dicunt etiā q^{uo}d t^{er}re de dñico de novo t^{er}redite satis util^{iter} tradite sunt.

Inferius notati
tenēt de dñico

Junguin^o de buher tenet .vii. acras p .xxviij. d. q^{uo}ndam Godefridi cui nō succedit h^{ereditarie}.

Quique acre q^{uo}ndam Ordgari s^{un}t in dñico compute supius.

Aldetha relicta Walt'i .v. acras p .ij. sol'. q^{uo}ndam edwini cui nō attinet.

Quinq^{ue} acre Gilib'ti herward sunt in dñico compute supius.

Decē acre in estcroft sūt in dñico siml'r.

Hugo de novilla rāfone uxoris sue p .v.

acris q^{uo}ndam mauricii de totham reddit

.xii. d. Idem .ij. acras 7 dimid' p .viij. d.

Idem p exitu hominū suoꝝ sup t^{er}ram scī

pauli .viij. d. Id' .ij. sol'. set eos nō solvit.

Gilib'tus herward .vij. acras q^{uo}ndam Rob'ti

de suttuna p .iiij. sol'. p P. de hebrege

quondam manerii firmariū.

Idem dimid' acrā in fructectis p .iiij. d.

Idem .iiij. acras p .xij. d. de eodem.

Gilib'tus de grava .v. acras p .ij. sol'. q^{uo}ndam Godive 7 Beat'icis.

[HEGB'.]

Joh's snok .v. acras p .xxxii.đ.

Mağr Alexandř .v. acras p .iiij. sol'.

Idē mağr tenet unū locum ad unā grāgiā.

Subsc̃ipti sunt feffati de pastuř ⁊ fructectis
usq; ad titulū ī pxiñ.

Lefchild de marisco .iiij. acras ⁊ dimid' tam ī
gravis q^m in tris arabilib; p .xx.đ. p Wiffm
grossum sac̃dotem ⁊ petrum firmarios.

Moniales de clerkewell .ij. ac^s p .vi.đ. p R. ruff'.

Rog'us sprot unū curtilağ p .ij.đ.

Alicia vidua .ij. acras p .xii.đ.

Edwardus pistor .ij. acras p .vi.đ.

Wiffs cobbe duas acras p .xij.đ

Wiffs stonhard tenet duas acras in fructectis
pro .iiij. denař.

Rič sawgel .j. acram p .vi.đ. Idem .ij. ac^s
⁊ dimid' pro .xij.đ.

Wiffs novus homo .j. acrā p .iiij.đ ī fructectis.

Henř piscator .iiij. acras p .ij. sol'.

Pagan^o de heselep .j. curtilağ p .j.đ.

Hawesia relicta Huğ .j. acrā .iiij.đ.

Walt's de mora .j. acrā fre ⁊ .j. prati p .ij. sol'.

Idem .iiij. acras p .ij. sol'. ⁊ metit .j. acrā
ad p̃cariam cervisie . ⁊ dat ova ⁊ galli
nam . ⁊ adjuvat ad navē ⁊ ad stagnū.

Jordanus de bosco dimid' acrā p .ij.đ.

Akra ⁊ dimidia q^{ndā} bricii sunt in dñico.

Egelina de la hale .j. curtilağ p .j.đ.

Rog's dives .ij. acras ⁊ dimid' p .vi.đ. per
magřm Ranulfum.

Thom̃ de totham .j. acram p .xij.đ. p petr̃
firmarium sñ capto.

Isti sunt libere tenentes.

Rog's dives cum filia hamonis tenet .xxxv.
acras preť p^{um} q'd dicit ad illas ptinē
ab antiquo p .iiij. sol' .viiij.đ. ⁊ sequitur
in autūpno .j. siccam p̃cariam ⁊ aliam
ad c̃visiam cum duob; hominib; . ⁊ debet

[HEGB'.]

ligare q'd metit ad suum cibū pp'um
 ⁊ invenit dimidiū carrū v' unā carec
 tam ad carriand' bladum dñi . ⁊ seq'r p'ca
 rias carucaꝝ duas scit unā in hieme ⁊
 aliam in xl^a . ⁊ cum villata ad firmā por
 tandā lond' facit q'ntum requirit' de .xx.
 acris ⁊ dat .iiij.đ. de maltselver in t'rmi
 nis t'ium firmaꝝ . ⁊ .xxxv. ova ad pascha
 ⁊ unā gallinā ad nathale . ⁊ invenit .j.
 hominē ad stagnum molēdini ad dig
 nerium sine cibo dñi . ⁊ alia diē .j. homi
 nē ad cibum dñi si opus fuit scit ad dig
 nerium . ⁊ debet falcare in cuned ad
 cibum dñi si dñs voluerit.

Dimidia virgata quā q'ndam tenuit Gili
 b'tus p' secta sire hūdredi est in dñico
 sup'ius computata.

Ric' fil' Witti tenet dimidiā virg' q'ndam
 Gilib'ti cui nō attinet p' .iiij. sol' ⁊ p' id'
 serviciū quod rog'us.

In dñico est una virgata q'm q'ndam te
 nuit Gilib'tus cl'icus nepos decani.

I tē dimidia virg' q'm q'ndam tenuit lesce
 lina est in dñico cōputata sup'ius.

Isti tenent ad censum . ⁊ ad operat'onem.

Hawisia relicta hugonis de atreham tenet
 .j. virg' p' .ij. sol' ⁊ fuit edwardi p'mtarii.
 ⁊ qualibz septimana ab ad vinc'ia usq' ad
 festū s'ci michael' debet .ij. opa . ⁊ p'terea seq'r
 p'carias . ⁊ carriat bladum dñi cū dimidio
 carro . dū fuit carriand' ⁊ a festo s'ci mich'
 usq' ad advincl'a singul' .xv. diebz facit
 t'ia opa exceptis septimanis. Nathal' . pas
 che . ⁊ penteč . ⁊ p'xima septimana añ fe
 stum s'ci michael' ⁊ ead' septimana debet
 collig'e quater vigiti garbas de stipula

ad grangias coopiendas . 7 arare .j. acra in
 hieme 7 .j. in XL^a . 7 seminare 7 herciare 7
 cōputabuntur ei p .iiij. opibz 7 sarclare p
 dimid' diem ad cibū suum ppium . 7 como
 dare .j. hominē 7 unū equum ad h'ciandū.
 p dimid' diem . 7 si n̄ habuerit opabitur
 in gragia flagellando stricū 7 dimid' . 7
 dat .iiij.đ 7 ob' de maltselver . 7 adjuvabit
 ad firmā ducendā 7 stagnū molēdini pa
 randū . 7 in qualibz firma ducēda queta
 erit de opibus .xv. dierum 7 dat .xxx. ova
 ad pascha 7 .j. gallinam ad nathal' 7 cum
 villata pticipabit in uno mullone feni
 int' ipsos dividēdo . 7 dat .ij.đ. 7 ob' de landga
 vele 7 iiij.đ de Wdepeni 7 debet met'e dimid'
 acram ante q^um libz precariam.

Beat'x vidua .j. virg p .ij. sol' 7 p id' servi
 um in omnibus.

Wif's de fōte unā virg p .ij. sol' 7 p idem
 servicium quod beat'x.

Isti tenent dimidias virgatas.

Jordanus 7 paganus tenēt dimid' virg p idē
 serviciū in opibz de maltselver . landgavel
 7 Wdepeni . Id' tenēt .v. acras p .viiij.đ.

Wif's stonhard dimid' virg ejusd' servi
 cii p .iiij. sol' 7 .viiij.đ. set p firmarios.

Rog's sprot dimid' virg p id' serviciū.

Alicia vidua dimid' virg p id' serviciū.

Wif's cobbe dimid' virg p id' servicium.

Gilib'tus herward dimid' virg' q^ondam Wot
 gari cui nō attinet p idem servič.

Gilib'tus de grava dimid' virg p id' servič.

Siric^o fil' edrici dimid' virg p id' servič.

Edmund^o filius lefwini dimid' virg cum

Batholomeo p id' servič.

Decē acre q^ondam Gilib'ti herward oparie sūt
 in dominico.

[HEGBR'.]

Edward^o pistor tenet .x. ac^{as} p .ij. opibz qualibet septim^a . exceptis .iiij. septimanis sup^{as} d^{is} 7 dat .iiij. d. de maltselver . 7 ad p^{ar}arias aut^upni 7 caruca^z facit idē q^od beat^ux . 7 ad stagnū molē dini parand' . 7 ad stipulam 7 falcabit.

Junguin^o .x. acras q^ondam Godefridi cui nō atti net p idem servicium . Isti duo Edward^o 7 Junguin^o debēt arare .iiij. ac^{as} . 7 tassare bladū.

EGgelea de la hale .x. acras p .ij. sol' 7 unā opa^z. qualibz septimana in aut^upno . 7 ad p^{ar}aria^s .ij. homines 7 tassabit blad' . 7 colliget sti^uptam 7 dat .j. gallinam 7 .x. ova ad pascha.

Bartho^ls faber .x. acras p ferra^untis caruca^z faciēdis 7 debet .ij. homines ad p^{ar}arias cer visie 7 unū ad siccas 7 met'e dimid' acram 7 dat .i. gallinam 7 ova ad pascha.

Joh's snok tenet .v. acras 7 dat qualibz septi mana unū op^o . exceptis septimanis p^{ar}d^{is}. 7 invenit .j. hominē ad q^um^ulibz p^{ar}ariam 7 metit dimid' acra sicut alii 7 dat .iiij. q^u de maltselver 7 ad navē facit ut alii sed'm q^un titatem tene^unti 7 dat gallinā 7 ova 7 venit ad stagnum pandum.

Steph's fil' Godrici .v. acras p idē servi^uciū . addito q^od dat .iiij. ob'. de maltselver.

Wif^us novus hō .v. ac^{as} p id' servi^uciū q^od steph's.

Gilib' herward .v. ac^{as} p id' ser^uv q^od steph's.

Lefchild fil' sprot .v. ac^{as} p id' servi^uciū.

Ri^uc sewgel .v. ac^{as} p id' servi^uciū.

Lefwinus edrici .v. ac^{as} p id' servi^uciū.

Alexandr' fil' lefsi .v. acras p id' servi^uciū p^{re}q^od quiet^o est de dimidia acra metēda ad siccas p^{ar}arias . n^o dat maltselv 7 o^ms isti .v. acra^z debēt tassare bladū . 7 alii supiores si^utr .x. ac^{as}.

Gūnilda vidua tenet .i. mesagiū q^ondam ed wardi fullere p .xij. d. 7 sequit' .j. p^{ar}ariam

⁊ metit dimid' acra ⁊ dat .j. gallinam. [HEGBR'.]
 Locus ubi grangia eccl'ie est debet .x.đ. quod fuit
 q^ondam mesagiū mađri hugonis.
 Rič le turnr .j. mesagiū p .xii.đ. p idē serviciū
 quod Gunnilda.
 Joh's pmentari^o .j. mesagiū ⁊ .j. curtillagiū
 p .xvi.đ. ⁊ idem servicium.
 Petr^o de cruce .j. mesağ p .xii.đ. ⁊ id' servič.
 Anicia filia Rođi .i. mesağ p .iiijđ. set nō dat
 gallinam.
 Editha tenet .iiij. acras p .xl.đ. p petrum de
 hebrege ⁊ p id' servicium quod gunnilda
 ⁊ dat ova ad pascha.
 Maurici^o p dimid' acra ⁊ uno resset .xviiij.
 đ. ⁊ p idem servicium.
 Samann^o .ij. acras p .xviiij.đ. tantum.
 Galfř fil' orgari .iiij. acras p .ij. sol'. Iř dimid'
 acram prati ⁊ facit quod Gunnilda.
 It' tenet .iiij. acras p .ij. sol'.
 Sciendū q^od Rog'us devis debet tond'e oves.
 Inquisiō fča apud tillingehā p eosdē Rob'to de
 cano existenti firmario.
 Nomina juratoř hoc est vėdčm juratoř.
 Ricard^o fil' Wiffi. Maneriū istud defē
 Godefř fil' pagani. dit se řsus regem
 Joh's passavant. p .xx. hidis cum .vi. hi
 Rog's godsaule. dis t'ium solandař ⁊
 Edwardus rex. est quietū ab omī secta
 Reiner^o fil' baldewini. comitatuū ⁊ hundred'.
 Wiffs passavant. auxiliis vicecomiř. . Ward
 Wiffs hunfredi. peni ⁊ similiū q̃ spctant
 Ricard^o de fonte. in capite ad regē vel bail
 livos suos. In đñico sunt de třa arabili .ccc.
 ⁊ quat' viginti ⁊ .xiiij. acre de třa arabili p quīquies xx^{ti}.
 cum .xxx. acris vilenagii tře opabil' ⁊ př
 .xl. acras ⁊ dimid' q̃ sunt in đñico eccl'e.

[TILLINGHAM.]

⁊ sunt ibi .ix. acre in prato . nō est ibi pa-
 stura nī cum quiescit dñicum p Wain
 nagiū. Itē dicunt q^od poť fieri Wainna
 giū cum duabz carucis .xx. capitum . scit
 cum .xii. bobus ⁊ .viiij. equis . possūt ibi ēe
 .iiij. sues cū uno verro ⁊ suis fetibz ⁊ .iiij^{or}.
 vacce cum suis fetibz si quiescūt pasture
 dñico alťnatim . In marisco sunt .iiij.
 bercarie . quāz una vocat^r howich ⁊ poť
 sustinere novies .xx^{ti}. capita pmiscui sex^o
 alťa vocatur middelwich ⁊ poť sustiñe sexcies
 .xx^{ti}. ⁊ .x. capita . tēcia vocatur doddeswich
 ⁊ poť sustinere sexcies .xx^{ti}. ⁊ .xii. capita
 quarta vocat^r pirimers ⁊ poť sustinere
 quīquies .xx^{ti}. ⁊ .x. capita ⁊ consuevit ēe
 pñcium sexcies .xx^{ti}. ovium p singlas ber-
 carias p annū .xl. sol'. manente sēp in
 stauro. Item pastura susenna possūt ēe
 inť frās arabiles quīquies .xx^{ti}. capita
 ovium . est ibi molendinū in mariscis
 q^od posset poni ad firmā p veredēm jura
 toz p .xx. sol'. p annū deductis impēsis circa sustē-
 tationē ejusdē molēdini faciendis . Idē
 dicunt q^od melioratū est mañium a tē-
 pore quo fuit firmari^o Rob'tus decan^o in
 melioratōne Wallaz marisci ⁊ emēdato
 ne molendini ⁊ fossatis ⁊ edificiis curie
 novis ⁊ reparatis ad summā .xvi. marcaz.

Isti tenēt de dominico antiquit^o assiso.

Alřilda relicta Wiffrī tracere tenet .xv. acras
 q^ondam Wlwardi p .ij. sol'. ⁊ debet sequi
 pñcias ut alii infra . ⁊ metere dimidiā
 acrā . ligare ⁊ ducere.

Odo fil' Wlwardi fil' Godivi .vii. acras p
 .xii. d. ⁊ p idem serviciū.

Alicia relicta baldewini fil' Sirro .xiiij.

[TILLINGHAM.]

- acras p .xvi.đ. ⁊ p idem serviciū.
 Rad' le hore .ij. acras q^ondam alueue p .iiij.đ.
 Godefr' grom fil' algari .ij. acras p .viii.đ.
 Thomas fil' adgari tenet unā pasturam
 in via p uno socco.
 Due acre q^ondam Galf'r iugel sūt in dñico.
 Gilib'tus sort ⁊ Warinus dote cū filiabz Wl
 lurici .vii. acras q^ondam Wlurici p .xxvi.đ.
 Ric' fil' Wiffi cum filia Cristine .v. ac^os p .xij.đ.
 Idem .xv. acras p .xxx.đ. ⁊ mariscū p .iiij.đ.
 Rič passavant .ij. acras cum uno mesuagio
 q^ondam edive p .xij.đ. Idem unā hopā
 de marisco p .ij. sol'. ⁊ metit ⁊ ligat cū
 ptinentibz dimidiā acram in autūpno ⁊ seq'r p̄carias ī auḡ.
 Rič Wot .xiiij. acras de ƿra arabili ⁊ unum
 mariscū .x. acraz p .iiij. sol'. ⁊ .x.đ. ⁊ per
 cartam capituli . Idem .j. acram p .ij.đ. ⁊
 debet metere dimid' acram ad pp'um suū
 custum vť facere equivalēs serviciū.
 Odo de la ho .ix. acras ƿre arabit ⁊ .ix. in ma
 risco p .xxx.đ. p cartam capitli ⁊ metet in
 autūpno dimidiā acrā ⁊ ligabit.
 Owardus claud^o .j. mesaḡ ⁊ unā rodā p
 .vi.đ. p adam de plesseto servientē capitli.
 Roesia lot'x .j. curtillag' p .iiij.đ. p eund'.
 Rič de fonte .j. acram pasture cū pva via
 p .xij.đ. p R. decanū firmañ.
 Walt's fil' Wiffi .j. brock p .iiij.đ.
 Adā de plesseto .vii. ac^os p .xvii.đ. p car. caḡ.
 Rič del perer reddit .j.đ. p quodā hoko ma
 risci dato sibi in escambiū p marisco suo
 peiorato p trāsītū canonicoꝝ ad marisco^s suo^s.
 Isti sunt tenentes de dominico eccl'ie.
 Henr herward tenet .v. ac^os p .xii.đ.
 Adā pmentari^o .j. acram p .ij.đ.
 Godrich purte .j. acrā p .ij.đ.

Sweno tenet .vi. acras p .xij.đ.

[TILLINGHAM.]

Siward^o textor .iiij. ac^{us} p .x.đ.

Regiñ ridel .v. acras p .xviij.đ.

Vicarius hit .v. acras de eod' sine servicio ad vicariam . residuum est in dñico.

Inferius notati tenent ad censum.

Rič del perer tenet .j. hidam p .xx. sol'. ⁊ sequit^r p̃carias cervisie in autūpno bis . si fūit ne cesse ad cibum ⁊ potum dñi . ⁊ una die cariaabit .v. plaustra ad cibum dñi . ⁊ hēbit .ij. garbas . ⁊ metet dimid' acram in autūpno . ⁊ ligabit si una fūit p̃caria . si ā due fūit p̃carie metet duas dimidias ac^{us} ad cibū suum pp̃ium . ⁊ alia die cariaabit q^od messueřt p̃carie ut sup^{ra} continet^r.

Godefr̃ fil' pagani .j. acrā hidam p .xx. sol'. ⁊ .ij.đ. ⁊ p servič quod Rič.

Rič fil' Witti cum filia cristine .Lx. ⁊ .xv. ac^{us} p .x. sol'. ⁊ .viiij.đ. p theodoz ⁊ Rič archid' firmarios ⁊ p id' servič.

Thomas fil' Sigari .xi. acras p .ij. sol'. ⁊ facit ser̃v quod Rič. Si añ nō habeat averagia ad carriagiū in autūpno allocabit blad' in grāgia vť faciet aliq^od op^o equivalēs.

Gilib'tus sort ⁊ Warin^o cum filiabz Wlurici dote .xv. acras p .xL.đ. ⁊ facit id' ser̃v qd' Rič.

Theodor^o fil' Rob' ote .v. acras p .x.đ.

Beat^x uxor Galf̃r de campo tenet .x. ac^{us} p .xx.đ.

Regiñ fil' pagani .ij. acras p .vi.đ.

Alfwin^o fil' estrilde .v. acras p .x.đ. uterq

Relicta Wlurici cok. .viiij. ac^{us} p .xvi.đ.

istoꝝ inveniet .j. hominē ad .ij. p̃carias sič Thomas fil' Sigari supradcs.

Henř Herward .ij. acras q^ondam Wlgari p

.iiij.đ. p cap̃m ad t'minū.

Reiner^o fil' baldewini de gora .xx. ac^{us} p .iiij. sol'.

¶ facit idem serviĉ qd' thomas fil' sigari.

[TILLINGHAM.]

Galfř fil' Ailwini .x. acras p .xx.d.

Wifis fil' Rad' fil' Edwardi .xvij. acras p .xlii.

đ. ¶ p serviĉ in omnibz q'd thoñ fil' sigari.

Inferius notati sunt oparii.

Godefr̃ grom tenet .v. acras q'ndam Algari

¶ debet qualibz septimana p annū duo

opa exceptis septim̃ . nathaf . pasche . ¶ pē

tecostes in quibz quiet^o erit de opibz . ¶ se

quitur p̃carias in autūpno ¶ metit

dimidiā acrā ut notati oparii supius.

Rad' le hore .v. acras p idē serviĉ ¶ pretereā

defendit eas vsus regem.

Isti faciunt magnas opaōnes.

Ailleva filia adulfī tenet .xxx. acras p

.xx.d. ¶ ob' . ¶ dat .iiij.d. ¶ .iiij. q' de malt

selver ad penteĉ ¶ debet arare acram ¶

dimid' in hieme ¶ tm̃ in .xl^a. ¶ flagellare

semē dñi ad illas seminādas ¶ semina

re ¶ herciare ¶ sarclare ¶ metere ¶ ducē

in grangiā dñi . ¶ pretēa semel in hieme

¶ semel in .xl^a. arare sine cibo dñi ¶ in sep

timana qñ ita arat quieta erit de ali

is opibz . Quod si boves ñ habuerit vel

animalia ad arand' facit aliud op^o

quid iussa fuerit ¶ educet .x. plaustra

ta de fimo post pascha ¶ habebit digne

rium de dño ¶ infra hundredū porta

bit unū plaustrū vī duas carectatas

de busco ¶ debet colligere stip'lam ¶ co

opire domos de dño ¶ mundare fossā

circa curiā ¶ repare dimid' pcatam

¶ debet ad natal' .j. gallinā ¶ ad pasch'

.xx. ova vī sine numero ad honorem

dñi quot voluerit . ¶ ad quamlibz de

.iiij. p̃cariis unde due sunt sñ c̃visia

inveniet .ij. homines ad cibum dñi . 7 ad
quamlibet debet metē dimid' acram
ligare 7 ducere sñ cibo.

[TILLINGHAM.]

Beat'x relictā thoñ del slo tenet .xxx.
acras q'ndam ailwini fabri p idem
servicium in omnibz.

Roğ godsauale .xxx. acras p id' servič.

Wiffs fil' hunfridi 7 odo fil' Wlwardi .xxx.
acras p idem servič.

Thoñ fil' edgari .xxx. acras p id' servič.

Henř herward .xxx. acras q'ndam Wigori
de broco ad ĩminum p capitulū 7 p
idem servicium.

Rađ crucsi .xxx. acras p id' servič.

Galfř bosse tenet .xxx. acras p id' servič.

Beat'x relictā Galfř .xxx. acras p id' servič.

Rimer^o cum filia sproti .xxx. acras p id' švič.

Reginald^o fil' pagani .xxx. acras p id' servič.

Simō 7 serlo passavant tenēt .xxx. acras
q'ndam baldewini 7 edrichi Wot p id' švič.

Alan^o brid 7 editha vidua .xxx. acras p id' švič.

Theodoric^o otc .xxx. acras p id' švič.

Edward^o rex .xxx. acras p id' servič.

Wlric^o brid 7 Wiffs passavant .xxx. acras q'ndam
Wiffi raven p id' servič 7 illas tenet
p edelinam.

Rad' pache 7 Joh's blare tenent .xxx. acras
q'ndam thoñ mercatoris 7 defendūt eas
p xv. ppř paup̃tatem tře 7 Wlric^o Wid
stert .xv. acras p id' servič.

Rič de fonte .xxx. acras q'ndam matildis 7
thome p idē servicium.

Joh's faber 7 Walřs del ho 7 Joh's passavāt
.xxx. acras p idem servič. Id' ioh's faber
tenet .xv. acras p ferramentis q'ndam
guñilde 7 fuerūt ad denarios sñ švičo.

Oñs isti tenentes predčas .xxx. acras debēt
 flagellare .iiij. firmas ⁊ portare Lond'
 pp^oo custamto suo ⁊ p^octo cum uno ser-
 viente de curia ad cibum dñi ⁊ debēt
 falcare pratum ⁊ collig'e ⁊ levare ⁊ do-
 mi portare ⁊ habebunt a dño . unū mul-
 tonē sine pelle . ⁊ .xii. panes ⁊ farinā ⁊
 sal ⁊ .iiij.đ. ad singulas firmas putā
 das vť danningam . ⁊ ad singulas .xxx.
 acras unū onus de stramine a curia ad
 .iiij. firmas ⁊ debent carries blad' dñi
 cum plaustis totius villate.

[TILLINGHAM.]

In manerio isto sexcies .xx. acre faciunt
 hidam . ⁊ .xxx. acre faciunt virgatā.

Item in dñico sunt oñs decime garbař
 totius pochie excepta ticia garba de do-
 minico quā habet vicari^o ⁊ tricesimū
 agnū . purcellū ⁊ caseum. de lana dñici
 nihil habz neq. de tota parochia. Inqⁱsiçō
 fca in mañio de berling . Walt' de ber

Noia juratoř.

ling existēte firmař.

Witts fil' anketil.

Isti dicunt q^od maneriū

Riç de la Wgelate.

de Berling defendit

Ailred^o le bunde.

se vsus regē p .ij. hidis ⁊ diñ

Adam faber.

⁊ hida continet sexcies vigi

Witts de la ponde.

ti acras .iiij. virgate faciūt

Rob' fil' simonis.

hidam ⁊ .xxx. acre faciunt

virgam. Reddunt aū iste due hide ⁊ dimid'

singul annis p hidagio baillivo hundredi

de Reilee .xxxi.đ. ⁊ .xiii.đ. de Wardpeni

de quibz dñicum reddit de .xx. acris .ij.đ.

⁊ ob' p hidagio ⁊ .ij.đ. de Wardpeni. In

dñico sunt quidecies viginti acre tře ara

bilis ⁊ est pvus mariscus qui poř cum

susenna pastura sustiñe quiquies .xx.

oves cū mascul' . Non est ibi pastura bou.

Iſ dicunt q^d Wainagiū totius dñici arabil'
poſ fieri cum duabꝫ carucis cū .xvi. capi
tibꝫ . medietas equoꝝ ⁊ medietas boū cum
cōsuetudinibꝫ villate . Iſ dicunt qđ ma
neriū emēdatum p W. firmaſ in domibꝫ
⁊ Wainagiis in .L. sol' . Deti^mtū nſm sciūt.

[BARLING.]

Inferius notati tenēt de dñico.

Wiſſs fil' anketiſſ tenet .v. acras p .xij.đ. q^{as}
pater ſuus tenuit.

Wiſſs nepos Wiſſi cñici .xi. acras p .iij. sol' ⁊
.iiij.đ. ⁊ .i. sacco . ⁊ venit ad p̄car' c̄visie.
⁊ ante quālibꝫ metit .j. rodam ⁊ lavat
oves ⁊ tondet.

Tres acre q̄ fūnt ſupbi st' in dñico gputate ſup^a.

Anicia vidua tenet .j. mariscū de dñico p
.ij. sol' p Rič archiđ.

Rič nepos Wrtheve vidue tenet .j. acrā in
augm̄to tře sue q^m defendit infra.

Wiſſs fil' Wiſſi parmtaſ dimid' acrā p .vi.đ.
⁊ seq̄r p̄carias c̄visie ⁊ facit ligatoria ad p̄car'.

Thoñ fil' Wateman .j. acram p .xv.đ. ⁊ se
quitur p̄carias sič Wiſſs.

Una acra q^m q^{ndam} tenuerūt akermāni
in augm̄tum tře sue est in dñico siml
cum .v. acris tře sue q̄ ſunt in dñico nō
cōputate ſupius in dñico.

Unū meſagiū q^{ndam} Godhuğ traditum
est Walt' traigor eccl'ie firmaſ p W. firmaſ p .xij.đ.

Math's fil' alani tenet .j. meſağ alani p̄ris
ſui p .xij.đ. p eund' firmaſ ⁊ ſatis util'r
ut dicunt iurati.

Isti tenent alia tenementa.

Wiſſs fil anketill' tenet .L. acras p .xviij.
sol' ⁊ debet invenire .iiij. homines ad ōs
p̄carias c̄visie ⁊ ante q^mlibꝫ p̄cariam
debet metere dimid' acram.

[BARLING.]

Avicia vidua sed'a uxor Walt'i blundi tenet

.xl. acras p .j. marca.

Rič de la Wogelate ⁊ pavia nepotes osb'ti bi
tonis tenent .xxx. acras q'ndam osb'ti bri
tonis p .xi. sol' ⁊ .vi.đ. ⁊ inveniūt .iiij. ho
mines ad p'carias . ⁊ metūt sič Wiff fil' ankeť.

Beati'x relictā osb'ti basse .v. acras p .xx.đ.
p omni servicio.

Regiñ fil' Walt'i capffani tenet .xv. acras p
dimid' marca p Rič juniorē quas roğ fa
ber tenuit cui nich' attinet . fuit q'ndā
oparia set p cartam capitti est ad denař.
⁊ mittit .j. hominē ad p'carias arature.
⁊ ad apiendos selones ad aque ductum
sive aliud opus ad cibum dñi.

Tres acre q'ndam Wiffi Wem sunt in dñi
co pret' dñicum supradēm.

Isti tenent t'ras operarias.

Beatrix relictā osb'ti basse tenet .xv. ac^{as}
⁊ a festo s'ci michael' usq ad vinc'ta q^{li}
bet septim' . debet .iiij. opač n' festū impe
dierit . q'od si festum feriabile eveñit in
sept' die lune ⁊ aliud die m'curii . unū
festū erit ei utile . aliud dño. Q'od si festū
eveñit eadē sept' die veñis . addito alio
festo in alia sept' veniēte . dividētur illi
duo dies inť dñm ⁊ oparium ut supra
dēm est. Ab ad vinc'ta usq ad festū s'ci mi
chael' omī die opabitur pť festa feriabi
lia. Iť ad om's p'carias veniet tam siccās q^{as}
madidas inveniet .ij. hoies . ⁊ añ q^{as} mlibz vť
post ad jussū baillivi metet dimid' acrā
preť opa supradča ⁊ inveniet dimid' car
rū cū .j. homie ad carriand' blad' ad curiā
dñi ad cibum dñi . ⁊ h'ebit dimid' garbā
sero de blado q'od ducūt ultimo . ⁊ arare acrā

[BARLING.]

⁊ dimid' in hyeme ⁊ pretea .j. Garsacrā eo
 tpe ⁊ in .xL^a .j. acram ⁊ dimid' . ⁊ h'ciabit
 acrā ⁊ dimid' q^m arat in hyeme . ⁊ quiet^o
 erit de .ij. opibz. In .xL^a. nō herciabit quod
 arat nisi p opibz . ⁊ tondet oves ⁊ dat .vij.
 d. ⁊ ob' de maltselv in tribz tminis f'mař.
 ⁊ dat .ij. gallinas ad nath' . ⁊ .xv. ova ad
 pascha ⁊ p quolibz porco qm habet in sti
 pula dabet .j. pullum galline . ⁊ debet por
 tare ad navē cum suis pibz firmā ducen
 dam lond' . ⁊ cum pp'o custo ducere Lond'.
 set dñs inveniet navē ⁊ rectorē navis suo
 custo . set iste oparius erit quiet^o de opibz
 suis dum fūit in itine illo . It' idem debet
 hře stiřlam unius acre de fruīto ⁊
 dimidie de avena.

Walřs de opintoñ .xv. acras q^ondam Ailwi

ni cui nich' attinet p id' řvič q^od beat'x.

Rob' fil' Simoñ longi .xv. ac^s p id' . servič.

Rič de Wogilate .xv. acras p id' servič.

Quindecim acre ejusdē servicii q^ondam

Burgilde sūt in dñico př sup^adčm dñiū.

Wifřs fil' Asketilli junioris tenet .xv. ac^s

p idem servicium . modo Walt' pavey p decañ ⁊ capłm.

Isti sunt minores operarii.

Wateman fil' simoñ tenet .iiij. acras ⁊ p

totū annum singul' duabz sept' .ij. opač

⁊ ad singlas pčarias inveniet .j. homi

nē ad cibum dñi ⁊ añ q^mlibz pčariā

metet .j. rodam ⁊ adjuvabit tassare

bladum ad cibum dñi dū fūit tassand'.

⁊ dat .j. gallinā ad nath' ⁊ .iiij. ova ad

pascha ⁊ .iiij.d. ⁊ ob'. de maltselv in

.iiij. tminis firmař . ⁊ h'ebit stiřlam

unius acre fruīti ⁊ tondet oves ⁊ car

riat bladū ad naves . set ñ ducit Lond'.

Rog's siere cū nepte q^ondam Wlgari .iiij. ac^{as}
p idem servicium.

[BARLING.]

Rič nepos Wrtheve tenet .v. acras ⁊ oñi sepf
faciet .ij. opač . nřto festo cōputato ⁊ in singu
lis sepf in autūpno inveniet .j. hominē
ad cibum dñi ⁊ metit .j. rodam ad ante
q^um lib; p^{er}cariam . ⁊ adjuvabit pōne blad'
in naves . ⁊ dat .iiij.đ. ⁊ ob' de maltselv.
in trib; řminis firmař . ⁊ dat .j. gallinā
ad nath' . ⁊ .v. ova ad pascha ⁊ hēbit uni^o
acre stiřlam de frumento.

Ailred^o fil' Asketilli .v. acras p id servič.

Adam faber tenet .vi. acras p ferris .ij. ca
rucař faciendis ⁊ facit ad p^{er}cař autūpni
sič Rič predčs ⁊ hēbit stiřlam .ij. acrař
fruřti ⁊ adjuvabit ad blad' careand'.

Tota villata debet charchiare blad' ad fir
mas faciēdas ⁊ firmarius debet invenire
navem ⁊ rectorem navis.

Inferius notati debent Wardpeni.

Beatrix basse . unū denař.

Rič de la Wgelate .iiij.đ.

Regiř de řřa Roři fabri .j.đ.

Wateman fil' Simonis . ob'.

Rob' filius simonis .j.đ.

Adam faber unū denař.

Roęus siere ob'.

Walfus opentoř .j.đ.

Wifřs junior unū denař.

Terra burgilde in dñico .j.đ.

Terra que est in dominico .j.đ.

Inquisiō fca in mañio de Runewell . Galfř
de Vallibz cl'ico existente firmario.

[RUNEWELL.]

Noia juratoz	Mañium istud scdm
Riç le flecher.	dcm juratoz cōtinz
Steph's de Runewell.	.viii. hidas 7 hi
Walfus herward.	da continet sexcies vigi
Walterus cobbe.	ti acras . set antiqua in
Willelmus albert.	quisiō dicit q'd nō con
Adam novus hō.	suevit continē nī quat
Petrus ket.	vigiti . quia postmod'

exquisite sūt fře 7 m̃surate . 7 cōsueverūt
ēe in dñico .iiij. hide 7 adhuc sūt p̃f esca
etas quasdā q̃ sunt in dñico relicte ppter
paupertatē tenencium . Reliquū est assisū.
Mañium istud est lib'um ab omī secta
hūdredi 7 comitat^o p cartā 7 lib'tatem re
gum. In dñico sunt .vii. acre prati ī West
made 7 .v. in estmade de novo cōquestu
una roda min^o. Non est ibi certa pastura
nī quādo fře dñici quiescunt alñnatim ī
culte . Isti^o mañii Wainagiū pot' fieri cū
duabz carucis bonis cū .xvi. capitibz
animaliū . scit in caruca .iiij. eqⁱ 7 .iiij.
boves cū uno equo herciatore cū consue
tudinibz oparioz . pot' hře in stauro
q'inquies vigiti oves cū suis mascul' . 7
fetibz . 7 .iiij. vaccas cū uno tauro . nfm
porcū in curia sñ dampno. Nf̃s porc^o pot'
hři in pessonā . In grava q̃ vocat' stapelee
sunt .ix. acre de bosco bñ vestito . In alia
g^{va} q̃ vocatur northgrava est una acra
de bosco bñ vestito . Iř dicunt q'd mañiū
em̃datum est p G. de archis in molēdino
quodā . domibz 7 fossatis ad summā .ij.
marcaz. Molendinū ad ventū est ibi ad
firmam p .xii. sol'. quod construū . G. de Arch'.

In dñico sunt .ccc. acre ⁊ .xlviij. acre ⁊ quīqⁱ
es viginti . It̃ dicunt q^od om̃s t̃re tam de do
minico q^um de novo essarto util'r ⁊ ad como
dum capitli tradite sunt a t̃pe Rič ruffi
pref̃ .x. quas tenet thoñ p̃sb'r . quia ablat^o
est trāsitus a strata usq^{ue} ad aliud dñicū
n^o pot' hri nisi extransṽso . Id̃ dicunt quod
edificia in curia meliorata s̃t p G. ruffū
in .xxx.đ. sed nem^o detioratum est in
summa .iiij. solidorum.

Isti tenent de antiquo dominico.

Joh's fil' Walt'i ruffi tenet .x. acras p xii.đ.
p Rič ruffum Archid'.

Rič Gardiner .xiiij. acras p .xxvii.đ. p Gal
fridum de archis. Item .i.đ. de c̃mto p cap^m u'
sit perpetuū.

Ida relicta Wlwardi .v. acras p .x.đ.

Thoñ presb'r .x. acras p .xx.đ. p Gilib'
tum de Archis.

Walt's cobbe .vi. acras p .xii.đ. q^ondam
Wlwardi cui nich' attinet p R. ruffum.

It̃ idem .j. acram q^ondam turgis p eund'
⁊ metit p ead' in autūpno .ij. acras
avene ⁊ .ij. frumenti.

Rob' picot .x. acras p .xx.đ. p manū G.
de archis in essarto hugoñ. It' .x.đ. de c'm'to p' cap'
u' sit p'petuū.

It̃ ibid' .ij. acras p .iiij.đ. p G. de vallibz. It' .ij.đ. de
c'm'to p' cap^m. u' sit p'petuū.

Walt's herward tenet ibid' .xv. acras p
.ij. sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ. p G. de archis.*

Joh' Grapmel .v. acras p .x.đ. ibid' p G.
de archis.

†Steph's de Runewell .v. ac^{cs} p .x.đ. ibid' p eūd.

Walt' fil' Galf'r .iiij. ac^{cs} p .vi.đ. p eund' ibid'.†

Rad' detia .v. ac^{cs} p .x.đ. ibid' p eund'. It' .v.đ. de c'm'
p' cap'. u' sit p'petuū.

Witts b'nard .ix. ac^{cs} p .xviij.đ. p G. de valf.

Joh's scotus .iiij. acras p .viij.đ. ibid' p eūd'.
⁊ debet .j. opaŃonem i autūpno sñ cibo dñi.

†It' .v.đ. de
c'm'to p' cap^m.
ut sit p'pet'.

†It' .iiij.đ.
c'm'to p' cap'
u' sit p'petuum.
It' .ix.đ. de
c'm'to p' cap'
u' sit p'petuū.

It .iiij.đ. de
c'm'to p' cap'
ut sit p'pe-
tuum.

*H^{cc}e trā tenuit p^omod' thoñ de Retendon ⁊ c̃ c̃et gvent^o a capito s̃r igressu i illā eo q̃d aliqñ
dixissz q̃d tenuit eā i feodo ⁊ n̄ poss; ill' d̃ mōstr^{cc}e recognovit se n̄ h̄re ius i illa ⁊ reddidit eā q'etā
Decāo ⁊ capito q' p^omod' gcessit eandē f̄ra c̃ manso ipi thoñ tēd de ipis ad vitā suā tñ p .ij. sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ. p annū.
Ricard^o fil' Steph'i tenet .xxix. ac^{cs} ⁊ dimid' p .vii. sol'. ⁊ .iiij.đ. ⁊ ob' p capitm u' sit ppetuū.
Thoñ fil' Steph'i tenet .v. ac^{cs} p .xv.đ. p capitm ut sit ppetuū.
Rob't' Cob tenet .v. ac^{cs} p .xv.đ. p capitm ut sit ppetuū.
Joh's scoticus .ij. ac^{cs} ⁊ dimid' p .vii.đ. ⁊ ob'. p capitm ut sit ppetuū.

Alured^o kete .ij. acras p .iiij.đ. ibid' p eund'. [RUNWELL.]
 It' .ij.đ'. de c'm'to p' cap^m. u' sit p'petuū.

Petr^o fil' Simoñ .j. acrā in escambiū uni^o acre.
 alt'ius tre sue q^m defendit p .x. ac's p q'ib' opatr.

Petr^o cfcus .iiij. acras p .xij.đ. p Rič ruffū.

Iť idem ibid' .ij. acras 7 dimid' p .v.đ. p G. de vaff.
 It' .ii.đ'. de c'm'to p' cap^m ut sit p'petū.

¶ Joh's fil' Walt'i ruffi tenet dimid' hidam p Isti tenent
 .viiij. sol'. Idem .xv. acras p .ij. sol'. p Ric Antiquum
 archidiaconū . Idem .viiij. acras p .xvi.đ. teneñtū.

p eund' 7 .xv. acras p .ii. sol'. p eundem.
 Rob' de la belle dimid' hidā p .viiij. sol'. q^ondā
 absoloms . Idem tenet .x. acras p .xx.đ.
 p Rič Ruffum . Idem cōsuevit fire .x. por
 cos in pannagio lib'os dum sepes sue essēt
 integre q̄ modo sunt destructe . Seqir p̄ca
 rias dñi cum uno homine.

Steph's fil' Rob' heres Godithe .xx. acras p .xl.
 đ. 7 invenit .ij. homines ad p̄carias.

Steph's fil' thoñ .v. ac^s p .x.đ p Rič ruffū.

Steph's juvenis .xv. acras p .ii. sol'. 7 .vi.đ.

Oswardus .v. acras p .xii.đ. q^ondam steph'i
 cui nich' attinet p Rič ruffū.

Walt' de slo tenet .xv. acras p .xxx.đ. p G. de
 archis 7 . reddit .xv. ova ad pasch' . 7 q^ondā
 fuit opat' 7 tenuit eam Rob' Wiard sič
 inuenietur in veñi libro.

Sim' fil' Salomoñ .xv. acras p .xxx.đ. 7
 reddit .xv. ova 7 .ij. gallinas ad Nath'.

Adam novus hō dimid' hidam p .ix. sol'.

Oñs isti venient ad p̄carias domini.

Isti tenent in estrede.

Wiffs fil' b'nardi .ij. acras p .iiij.đ. p Rič ruf
 fum 7 tendet oves ad cibum dñi.

Rad' fil' bratricis .v. acras p .xii.đ. p Rič
 ruffum 7 opatur .viiij. septim' in autūp
 no . qualibet sept' .j. opaçonem.

Walt's fil' Galfř .vi. acras p .xii.đ. p G. de arch'.

¶ venit ad p̄carias dñi.

[RUNWELL.]

Riç flecher .xlvi. acras p̄ .vii. sol'. ¶ .viij.đ.

p̄ G. de Arch' ¶ venit ad p̄carias c̄visie.

Infius notati sunt operarii.

Steph's de Runewell tenet .xv. acras ¶ dat

.iii.đ. ¶ .iiij. q^u in festo s̄ci michael' ¶ dat .ij.

gallinas ad nathal' ¶ .xv. ova ad pascha .

¶ debet om̄i sept̄ p̄ annū .ij. opač exceptis

sept' Nathal' . pasch' ¶ pentecost' in quibz

tribz sept' quiet^o erit de tribz opač ¶ debet

averare ad Lond' . ¶ ad mañia alia . unde

si posset reverti eadem die quiet^o erit ab .j.

ope . ¶ habebit cibum suū semel. Si ñ rev̄ta

tur ea die quiet^o erit de .ij. opač ¶ arabit

in hyeme acram . ¶ dimid' ¶ t̄m̄ in .xl^a.

¶ dabuntur ei .vi. panes cū cōpanagio ¶

cōputabuntur ei p̄ illa aratura .ii. opač.

.s. unū in hyeme ¶ .j. in .xl^a. . ¶ metet .vi.

acras in autūpno . p̄ vectura bladi ad ta

misiam ¶ erit quiet^o de .ij. opačonibz.

Rad' fil' Beatricis .xv. acras p̄ idem serviç

q^od Steph's ¶ p̄tea metit .ij. Wardacras.

Steph's fil' Godefr̄ .xv. acras p̄ id' serviç.

Rad' fil' Wihard .xv. acras p̄ id' servicium.

Isti .iiij. faciunt duos carros ad fenū ducē

dum . scit̄ illi .iiij. .x. plaustra ad cibum ¶

potum dñi . alii oparii inf'ius notati cal

cabunt fenū ¶ facient tassū ad cibū dñi.

Osward^o tenet .x. acras q^ondam edwini p̄ .ij.

opač qualibz sept̄ ¶ debet .j. gallinā ad

nathal' ¶ .x. ova ad pasch' ¶ metet in au

tūpno .ij. Wardacras de fruñto ¶ avena.

Sim̄ fil' Simōis .x. acras p̄ id' serviç . ¶ dat .ij.

gallinas ¶ facit .j. fotaver q̄n jubet̄ ¶ q^{ie}

tus erit de .ij. opač . si vadit Lond' ¶ si rev̄

tatur ea die de uno ope quietus erit. ¶

lavabit oves ⁊ tondebit.

[RUNEWELL.]

Steph's fil' Godefr̃ tenet .v. acras q'ndam sae
ve p uno ope om̃i sept̃. ⁊ dat .ij. gallinas ⁊
.v. ova . ⁊ facit fotaver ut sup^u. ⁊ metit .ij.

Wardacras ⁊ lavat oves ⁊ tondebit.

Wimarc vidua tenet .v. acras q'ndam Galf̃
p idem servicium.

Wif's fil' alb'ti .v. acras p idem serviç.

Steph's fil' thoñ .iiij. acras p .j. ope om̃i sept̃.
⁊ dat .iiij. ova.

Rad' fil' beatricis .iiij. acras p id' serviç quod
Steph's fil Godefr̃ ⁊ Wymark vidua q̃ ñ
cōputantur supius cum .ij. acris eiusd' in
estred'. ⁊ sunt ad denař cum reliquis p fir
mariū ppt' debilitatē teneñti.

Rad' kete tenet .v. acras . metit .ij. Wardac^us
⁊ dat .j. gallinā ⁊ .v. ova . ⁊ sequit' p̃carias.

Inquisiço f̃ca in mañio de Nortuñ Joh' de dño
martino existente firmario.

Noia iuratoꝝ.

Mañium istud defēdit

Osbertus.

se vsus regem p XL. acris ⁊ libe

Warinus.

rum est a secta comitat^o set se

Galf̃ threde.

quitur hundred' de ang̃. ⁊ p

secta eiusdē dātur pposito .ij. sol'. .xij.đ. de
dñico ⁊ .xii. de tenentibꝫ. In dñico sūt .c.
⁊ .ij. acre t̃re arabilis . ⁊ .vi. acre prati ⁊ cir
citer .xii. acre de gracili bosco. Wainagiū
poř fieri cum una caruca .viii. capitū. Di
cunt eciā q'd mañium em̃datum est in
t̃ris marlatis ⁊ novis edificiis ad summā
.viij. marcarum.

Isti sunt tenentes.

Osbertus tenet .v. acras p .xxxij.đ. ⁊ debet
post festū s̃ci michael' .xij.đ. de auxilio.

⁊ seq̃r p̃carias dñi cum .ij. hoīb^o ad cibū dñi.*

Ordmar^o .v. acras q'ndam Riç cui ñ attinet

* Hanc autē trā dimisit G. Decan^o ⁊ capitulū
jure hereditař Wiffo de hařing p p̃dcm
serviciū cum cumento .iiij^{or}. denař.

[NORTON.]

p .xxxiiij.d. ⁊ .vi.d. de auxilio p iohannē
de domino martino.

Warin⁹ fil' ailmari .x. acras p .iiij. sol' ⁊ .iiij.

đ. ⁊ ob'. ⁊ .ij. sol' de auxilio.

Galfř fil' Galfř .vij. acras p .iiij. sol' ⁊ .ij. sol' de
auxilio . ⁊ .ij.d. de Wardpeni.

Godefř fil' normanni .v. acras p .ij. sol' ⁊ .xij.
đ. de auxilio.

Basilia relicta Wiffi de hella .v. acras q^ondā
alani cui ñ attinebat p .ij. sol' ⁊ .xij.d. de
auxilio p ioh'em firmař.

O m̃s isti sequūtūr p̃carias cum .ij. hōibz
ad cibum domini. Inquisičo fča in mañio
de Nastok' Joh' de b'nes existēte firmario.

Rič fil' ade.....

Noĩa iuratoř.

Joh's Wiger.

H' est vēdčm iuř.

Steph's fil' Rob'. Lib'i.

Isti dicunt q^od

Walt's fil' Peti

in mañio isto

Thoñ fil' ade.....

sunt .viij. hide tře

Rad' le bunde.

computabil' sicut

Wiffs de bosco.

olim fuit . ⁊ lib'e

Gilib'tus palmer.

sunt de om̃i secta

Steph's le hore.

comitat⁹ ⁊ omni

Adam gētilman de helle.

servičo alio quod

p̃tinet in capite ad regē . ⁊ capitales baillivos

suos. Reddit tñ villata p̃ř dñicum cū secta

hundredi de angř q^am facit baroni q' p tpe

illud hř .xiiij. sol' p annum in annūtiatōe .

b'e virginis . ⁊ in Nativit' ejusdē . ⁊ pretēa

.xvi.d. de Wardpeni in tmino de hokedai.

Reddit añ canonicis p annū .iiij. firmas ple

nas cum quadragenis sol'. ⁊ decimē garbař

de dñico sunt in dñico. In dñico sunt .ccc.

⁊ .xl. acre tře arabil' . ⁊ .xvij. acre prati fal

cabilis . ⁊ .x. acre de genesteio ad pastura

boum preř pastura in gravis de quib⁹ infra.

In una grava vsus molendinū estimant^r
 .iiij. acre t^re . 7 in alia vsus ang^r .vi. acre
 7 bñ vestite sunt nemore.

[NASTOR.]

Isti juratī dicūt quod teneñtam inf'ius no
 tata 7 tradita p firma^r di^vsis hōib³ ad
 comōdū ecclie 7 mañii tradita sūt. Idē
 dicunt q^od mañium melioratū est in
 t^ris marlatis . 7 sepib³ . 7 fossatis . 7 domib³
 curie novis . 7 emendatis ad summā .xv.
 marca^r a t^re ioh'is scđi firma^r 7 i redditu assiso.
 Det^rmentum n^rm sciūt p jurañtum suū
 in boscis sepib³ v^t aliis. I^r dicunt q^od p^t fi'
 Wainagiū totius dñici cum .ij. carucis bo
 nis hñtib³ .xx. capita in jugo . 7 .ij. herci
 atorib³ cum consue^r opario³ . po^r hñi in
 stauro sexcies .xx. oves cū suis fetib³ 7 mas
 culis 7 .xii. vaccas cū uno tauro . 7 porcos
 in persona cētum si copia fūit pessone.

In eod' mañio Joh's fil' Wiger in forestia bos
 ci canonico³ qui vocatur Westwde clamat hereditatē 7 Steph's
 fil' Rob' in forestia bosci qui dicit^r defensum
 7 respondebūt canonicis v^t baillivo de dāp
 nis bosco³ 7 habebūt de Windbreche quic^od
 ñ est utile ad meirimiū p visū baillivi 7
 coponos fustiū qui st'nentur tñ ad mei
 rimiū. Isti sunt lib'e tenētes.

Wifs de breaute cum herede 7 filia Rad' de
 marci tenet .j. hidam t^re p .xvi. sol'. p
 annū 7 cōsuevit defend'e eam vsus regē.

Steph's fil' Rob' fil' Rič tenet .j. hidam p .xvi.
 sol'. quos reddit p eadem. Id' debet arare sine
 cibo dñi .j. acram in yeme 7 unā in .xl^a.
 pre^r hoc ad p^rarias caruca^r in hyeme .j.
 acram 7 ad p^rarias in .xl^a. .j. acram 7 falca
 re dimid' acram sumptib³ suis . 7 postmod'
 falcare cū tota villata pratum dñi . ita

[NASTOK.]

q^od totum sit falcatum . ⁊ q̄libet falx h'ebit
unū panē de fruīto . ⁊ in cōmuni .j. mul
tonē p̄cii .viii. denar. ⁊ unū caseum v̄t
.iiij.đ. sine cervisia . ⁊ ad siccās p̄carias in
autūpno inveniet .j. hominē . ⁊ ad p̄ca
rias c̄visie veniet cū quot hominibz ha
buerit ad cibum dñi . ⁊ id' debet unū ave
ragiū in anno. Id' tenet unū molendiñ
p .viii. sol'. p cartam capitti ⁊ in eodem
molendino curia canonicoz habet fore
grist set dat molturam.

Walt's fil' peti tenet .iiij.^{xx}. ac^{as} p .v. sol' .iiij.đ.
⁊ facit idem serviciū quod Steph's.

Thom' fil' ade tenet .xl. acras q̄ fuerunt
camerarii p .iiij. sol'. ⁊ .iiij.đ. ⁊ arare .ij.
acras ad cibum dñi . unā scit in yeme
⁊ unā in .xl.^a. ⁊ debet .ij. homines unū
ad siccās p̄carias ⁊ alium ad p̄cariam cer
visie in autumpno.

Riç fil' ade tenet .iiij.^{xx}. acras p .v. sol'. ⁊ .iiij.đ.
p šviciū q^od facit .W. fil' peti supradçs
⁊ p̄fēa dat de suo canonicis cont^{as} Natal'
unam minam avene.

Walt's fil' theodorici tenet dimid' hidam p
.v. sol'. ⁊ debet falcare ⁊ venire ad p̄carias
⁊ arare in yeme ⁊ in .xl.^a. si h̄t aīalia jūcta.

Walt's de coderee cum Wiffo le bel fil' ⁊ hēde
Rob'ti le bel quem h̄t in custodia tenet .xl.
acras p .iiij. sol'. ⁊ debet venire ad p̄cari
as ⁊ façe consueť quas faç thoñ fil' ade.

Nichol' de ho heres Gunnore vidue .xl.
acras p .xx.đ. ⁊ facit totum serviciū
q^od Riç filius ade.

Riç fil' edwini ⁊ Rad' fil' ailwardi ⁊ asce
lina vidua tenēt .xl. acras q^ondam Rin
gulf ⁊ hii tres in simul faciūt in ser

[NASTOK.]

viciis q^uantum Rič fil' ade . hoc addito q^uo
 quilibet illoz mittet .j. hominē ad siccās p̃
 carias in autūpno . 7 singli veniēt ad mag
 nas p̃carias cum omnibz suis opariis.

Henř hareng tenet .xl. acras p .vii. sol' . 7 facit
 t̃m servitium q^uantum thoñ fil' ade.

Walřs fil' henř cum filia 7 herede ade filia hu
 gonis tenet .xxv. acras p .vii. sol' . 7 p id' s'vič.

Rič fil' saberni tenet .x. acras p .iiij. sol' 7 mit
 tit .j. hominē ad siccās p̃carias 7 oñs opario^s.
 suos ad p̃carias čvisie in autūpno 7 fal
 care sič alii 7 pretča levare fenū cū suis
 paribz opariis . 7 debet .x. ova ad pascha.
 7 .i. gallinā ad nathal' 7 arare scđm q^uo
 ht animalia in caruca.

Witts fil' dolfini tenet .v. acras p .xviii.đ.
 7 dat .v. ova ad pascha 7 .j. gallinā ad na
 thal' . 7 levabit fenum . nō tñ falcabit . 7 arabit
 sič Rič 7 seqtur p̃carias sič Rič.

Joh's fil Wiger tenet .vi. acras cū pvo addita
 mto vētis essarti p .iiij. sol'. Id' .ij. acras que
 fūnt Godrici p .vi.đ. Id tenet Joh's .xl.
 acras p .xii.đ. 7 debet defend'e vsus regē
 oñia essarta decani 7 capti de pp'io bos
 co iřoř in eod' mañio qñ fit regardū p
 dñm regem vt suos baillivos.

Infius notati tenent de dominico.

Walřs de la brueř nepos Wlmari tenet .vij.
 acras de řra arabili 7 unā acrā prati p
 .iiij. sol' 7 iiij.đ. Id' tenet .x. acras q fūnt
 Derewine p .iiij. sol'. p .j. scđ firñ 7 seqř p̃cars.

Henř fil' Rič tenet .j. acram in uno loco
 7 duas in alio p .xxix.đ.

Witts dolfin de bosco .j. acrā p^uti . p .vi.đ.

Joh's fil' huğ dimid' acrā p^uti p .ij.đ.

Rad' bund 7 Gilib' palmer tenēt diñ acrā

prati q^ondam suetmanni cui nich' atti
 net p .ij. soccis ⁊ una auca.
 Jordan^o fil' ailwardi p pvo prato .ij. soccos.
 Walſs fil' peti tenet .iiij. acras prati p .T. q^ondam
 firmaſ p .xij.đ. It' p ioh'm ſcdm.
 Wimarch de la brueſ tenet .j. curtillagiū
 p tſa q̃ fuit edwini p uno socco.
 Joh's wiger tenet .ij. acras vſus boscum
 arsum de vet'i essarto ⁊ unā acrā q̃
 vocatur haulee sub predčo ſervičo.
 If idem .j. acram p .vi.đ. q^om tenuit Go
 dric^o qui ei nō attinet.
 Walſs fil' henſ .iiij. acras q^ondam Ade filius
 huğ p .xxvi.đ. vet^o assarſ.
 Gilib' fil' Wiſſi ⁊ Baldeve .ij. acras p xxi.đ.
 vetus assartum.
 Joh' fil' hug' tannarii .ij. acras p .viiij.đ.
 vetus assartum.
 Rič clicus nepos Rad' fil' Ailwardi .vi. ac^os
 p .iiij. sol' . vetus assarſ.
 Henſ fil' presb'ri habēs uxorē Rad' fil' ail
 wardi ⁊ filiam suā heredē in custodia
 .ij. acras p .xiiij.đ. vet^o assarſ.
 Wiſſs fil' Rad' fabi .ij. ac^os p .viiij.đ. vet^o assarſ.
 Rič fil' sab'ni .ij. ac^os p .viiij.đ. vet^o assarſ.
 Gilib' fil' edwini diſm acrā p .ij.đ. vet^o ass'.
 Editha relicta Rad' p̃bri .j. mesagiū p
 .ij. soccis ⁊ .ij.đ.
 Wiſſs fil' dolfini .iiij. acras p .xxv.đ. ⁊
 .j. socco de veti assarto.
 Beat^x relicta Briethmari diſm acrā p .vi.đ.
 Adā fil' edrici .ij. ac^os p .xii.đ. ⁊ .iiij. gallinis.
 Rič fil' Rob'. .j. mesagiū q^ondam Galſſ p
 .j. socco ⁊ .ij.đ.
 Jordanus blund^o .i. mesagiū q^ondam
 ailwini epi p uno socco p Joh'. firmaſ s ⁊ *

* Gilib' palmariu^o fil' theodoſ dimid' acrā p .ij.đ. ⁊ vocat' godrici pigtel.
 Steph's le hore .v. acras q^ondam sirichi p .vi.đ.
 Wiſſs but .ij. acras p .xiiij.đ. de vet'i essarto q'd fuit alex' pottarii cui nichil attinet.
 Steph's fil' rob'. acram ⁊ dimid' in brueſ ⁊ dimid' acra in porta steph'i hore ⁊ dimid' ac^om p^oti
 in herenad ⁊ dimid' ac^om jux^o defensū de Nastok p .xxiiij.đ. ⁊ .ij. soccis.
 Rič fil' Ade in holemad diſm ac^om p .vi.đ. p ioh' de mareni .j. ac^om p .vi.đ. p .j. p̃rem .j. ac^om p .iiij.đ.
 D .j. kangel p .j. ſcd' .vi.đ. It' id' .j. ac^om p .vi.đ. q^om tenuit Godric^o qui ei nō attinet.
 Legarda fil' sabarni .ij. ac^os p .xii.đ. de vet'i essarto.
 Hagenilda relicta galſſ le Ster unā p̃presturā p uno socco.

Jordan^o vikere .j. curtillagium p .j.đ.

[NASTOK.]

Nova dñica tradita p Rič ruffū ⁊ Joh'm přem

⁊ Joh'm filiū de b'ne ⁊ Agnetē firmar.

Osb'tus de la Sond' .j. acram p .iiij.đ. ⁊ vocat'

pva Wdecroft de dñio.

Rob' fil' theodoř .j. angłm tře in Wattele

p .i.đ. de dñico.

Steph's fil' Wlmari dimid' acram tře p

.ij.đ. in crokkerelond.

Godwin^o le ster unā ppresturā p .ij.đ.

in bruera ante třam suā p .j.đ.

Rad' fil' Šabarni unā ppresturā p .ij.đ.

in bruera añ třam Richeri Sirich.

Jordanus Vikeř .j. ppresturā i brueř p .j.đ.

Gilib^o fil' edwini .j. acrā p^{te} p .viiij.đ.

Thoř fil' Ade unū curtillagiū ppe bru

erā juxta třam suā p .j.đ. Idem unū

fossatū iux^a campū qui dicit' essartū

sčī pauli p .j.đ.

Walřs fil' henř .j. mesağ quod fuit Gilib'

presbit'i p .ij.đ.

Huğ de Wrotingi .j. rodā p^{te} i b^ademad p .ij.đ.

Ediva vidua unū curtillagiū añ třā

suam in Tia p .j.đ.

Cécilia scarlet .j. rodam p^{te} p .ij.đ.

Rad' pinik .j. curtillağ p .j.đ.

Jordanus vikere dimid' acrā prati de

brademad p .iiij.đ.

Alexandř de bosco .iiij. rodas de prato

p .iiij.đ.

Henř hareng unū mesagiū p .vi.đ.

istud clamat thoř fil' ade q3 ad no

cuñtum teneñti sui est.

Gilib' palñ unū curtillağ p .ob'.

Henř fil' Rič unū fossatū p .ob'.

Wiffs de bosco .j. rodā p^{te} in brodemad p .j.đ.

Nova essarta.

[NASTOK.]

Rad' le bunde .j. acram p .vi.đ.
 Wits de bosco .acram 7 diñ p .vii.đ.
 Joh's hurel diñ acrā p .ii.đ.
 Joh's fil' Wiger acram 7 unā rodā p
 .vij.đ. vsus Westhus.
 Rič fil' rob' .j. rodam 7 diñ p .ij.đ. le
 vab' fenū 7 seqtur pcarias ad cibū dñi.
 Rič fil' sabarni diñ acrā p .ii.đ.
 Adam gentilmā diñ acrā p .ii.đ.
 Henř turnur .ij. acras 7 .i. rodam p
 .xiii.đ. 7 id' facit qd Rič fil' Rob' fač.
 Faber .j. curtillagiū p .j.đ.
 Rog's fil' edmūdi diñ acrā p .ii.đ.
 Adam capffator .ii. acras p .xii.đ. 7
 diñ acram p .ij.đ.
 Henř telarius acrā 7 diñ p .vii.đ.
 Rič turnur .j. rodam p .ij.đ.
 Wits but .ii. rodas p .iii.đ.
 Bernard^o pottere .ii. rodas p .v.đ.
 Henř sadde diñ acrā 7 .i. fossač p .iii.đ.
 Alexandř de bosco .j. acrā 7 diñ p .vii.đ.
 Rad' fil' Ailwardi .j. curtillağ p .i.đ.
 Rič fil' ade .j. acram p .v.đ.
 Walř fil' henř .ii. acras p .xvii.đ.
 Id' .j. acrā p .vi.đ. q̃ fuit Rad' parvi.
 H'agenild fil' molendinař .j. curtillağ p .j.đ.
 Ediva vidua .j. curtillağ p .j.đ.
 Relicta sac̃erdotis diñ acrā p .ij.đ.
 Gilib' fil' edwini diñ acrā p .ij.đ. 7 fač id'
 quod Henř turnur s^u.
 Joh's fil' Wiger de .iiij. acris tře de novo es
 sarto p pvam pticam .xxii.đ. ex pte
 vsus haveringe citra boscum.
 Rad' bunde unam acram p .vi.đ.
 Nativi a p̃ncipio. Isti tenent terras nativas operarias.

Et sciend' quod huj^o modi tře defendūt .xx.
 acras p una virgata . set hida mañiū gpu
 tabil' gstat ex .vii.^{xx} acris.

[NASTOK.]

Walt' fil' henř cl'ici tenet .x. acras . 7 reddit
 duos .d'. de havedsot si domū habeat 7
 facit duas opač qualibz sepř 7 falcabit
 dimid' acrā 7 venit ad bedemad 7 levat
 fenū 7 inř penteč 7 fesř sči joh'is singtis
 septimanis preř opač debitas sarcla
 bit bis 7 veniet ad siccas duas p̄carias.
 7 unā ad čvisiam in autūpno 7 debz
 unū averagiū ad pedes . 7 če quiet^o de
 .ij. opač . 7 debet de qualibz acra .j. ovū.
 ad pasch' . 7 ad nathal' unā gallinā
 7 duobz diebz collig'e nuces . 7 h' omia
 sñ cibo dñi preř p̄carias carucaz 7
 autūpni 7 bedemad . Id d3 .iii.đ. de malt
 selv in terminis tiū firmař q^{as} mañiū
 reddit 7 debet calcare fenū in tasso.

Sweino de la pond' fil' godwini .x. ac^{as}
 p idem servicium q^d walt's.

Jordan^o le fikere fil' ailwardi .x. ac^{as} p
 idem švič. Idē terrā bricsi sil' .x. ac^{as} p
 Joh'em de b'ne scdm p idem švič.

Wimař relča Walři de la brueř tenet .x.
 acras per idem servicium.

Joh'es peter nativus tenet i bōdagio u
 nū mesuağ 7 .x. ac^{as} tře č ptiñ p idē švič.

Joh's Qwik ten; unū mesuağ 7 .x. ac^{as}
 terre cū pertiñ p idem servič.

Idē dñico sūt .viii. ac^{as} 7 dimid' q fūnt . rič de
 fonte . Roğ de Wrotig tenz de eadē .ij. ac^{as} p .xviii.đ.

Wiffs kyng .x. ac^{as} p id' švič . 7 faciēd q null^o tenēs
 .x. acz qietus erat in siccis p̄cariis p opere.

Adā bunde .v. ac^{as} 7 opatr q^{al3} septē semel 7 se
 mel sarclat 7 falcāt 7 spargit 7 habebit
 dimidium panem 7 levabit . seqit^{as} p̄carias

Joh's le Bunde tenz de dimissioe Decā 7 Cap^o .v. ac tře salvo jure cui³ la de feodo Glovñ in
 auxiliū tře costomař q^{as} tenz de feodo sči pauli p q'bz .vi. acř solvit Johi de solio .ij.s. annui
 reddē et firmař de Nastoke .vi.đ. de tře mto reddē annui.
 Idē Joh tenz de dimissioe Deca' 7 cap' auxiliū tře costomař p̄doe .iii. ac^{as} tře in Rudene de
 feodo sči Pauli . Redd inde firmař de Nastok .xii. annui reddē 7 .iiij.đ. de incremto annui reddit'

[NASTOK.]

autūpni ⁊ carucař si jungat animalia
 ⁊ duabꝫ diebꝫ usqꝫ ad horā nonā colligit
 nuces ⁊ facit averagiū siĉ Walt's . ⁊ dat .v.
 ova ⁊ .j. gallinam ⁊ dat .iij.d. de malt
 selver ⁊ debet calcare fenū in tasso.

Wiffs faber .v. acras ejusd' servicii . set p
 servicio facit ferrañtūm curiē . ⁊ habebit
 p annū unū quercum.

Cecilia scarlata .v. acras ejusd' servicii q^{od}
 Adam set nō falcet.

Henř fil' Riĉ .v. ac^{as} p id' serviciū q^{od} Adā.

Gilib't de mora .v. acras ejusd' švicii.

Osb'tus fil' Waldini .v. acras ejusd' švicii.

Riĉ Godwini .v. acras ejusd' servicii.

Ediva relicta Rob'ti fil' theodorici dimid'
 acrā p uno ope in quīdecim diebꝫ ⁊ spar
 git fenum ⁊ calcat in tasso.

Riĉ cīcius .xx. acras q^{ondam} Ailwardi de
 tŕa oparia . datur ei respect^o ut respōde
 at de opibꝫ quia m^o nō opatur . dies dat^o
 dies veneris sc^{da} p^o festū sĉi michael'.

Rad' le bonde tenet .xx. acras ⁊ opatr q^{libz}
 septⁱ bis preť septiñ pasch. Nathal'
 penteĉ . ⁊ in illis semel opatr . ⁊ .xv. ave
 ragia facit ad granariū sĉi pauli ⁊ p
 quolibꝫ quiet^o erit de uno ope . ⁊ duob^o
 diebꝫ in autūpno carriat blad' ad cibū
 dñi ⁊ duobꝫ diebꝫ carriat cōpostū . ⁊ p
 quolibꝫ carrigio . quiet^o erit de .j. ope . ⁊
 cōtra Nath' unū plastrū ducet ad curiā
 de bosco ope nō cōputato . ⁊ una die qⁱⁿ
 quies ducet fenū hoc cōputato p .j. ope
 ⁊ in hyeme ⁊ in XL^a. herciabit p ope . ⁊
 bis qualibꝫ septiñ inť penteĉ ⁊ festum
 sĉi joh'is bapt sarchlabit alt'a die usqꝫ ad
 nonā . altā die integ^o . ⁊ inveniet .ij. hoīes

[NASTOK.]

ad unā siccā p̄cariam . 7 cōputabit p̄ .i.
 ope . 7 ad aliam siccā p̄cariam unū homīe
 ad cibū dñi ope nō cōputato . 7 dabit
 .vi.đ. de maltselver ad tres t̄minos fīmař.
 7 unā gallinā ad Nath' . 7 .xx. ova ad
 pasch' 7 arabit acrā 7 dimid' in h̄ye
 me 7 t̄m̄ in xl^a. 7 cōputabitur ei p̄
 .iiij. opač 7 falcabit dimid' acrā 7 le
 vabit 7 .ij. dieb; colliget nuces 7 in
 vigil' Nathal' dabit unā minā avene.

Galfř fil' Ailward .xx. ac^{as} p̄ idē svič . 7 .iiij.đ. redd'.

Walt' fil' Ailward .xx. ac^{as} per idem svič.

Adā de la hell .xxx. ac^{as} p̄ idē švic . ext^o q'd ñ a
 rat ñi duas ac^{as} ubi alii arāt tres.

Wiřs campe .xxviiij. ac^{as} 7 ter operatur q^{al};
 septima . 7 in aliis facit quod Rad'.

Steph's le hore .xxv. acras 7 in duab;
 sepi opatur ter . 7 dat tres đ. de malt
 selver 7 arat .ij. acras. In aliis ead' fač qd' Rad'.

Gilib't pauñ 7 Osb'tus fil' Rič .xx. ac^{as}
 7 opant' quat' qualib; septim̄. In aliis
 faciunt q^{ant}um Rad' bonde.

Joh's fil' huğ facit q^{ant}um Gilib't pau
 mer 7 tenet .x. acras.

Hagenilda relictā Galfř le ster . 7 agnes
 relictā Rad' fil' Ailwardi .xx. acras 7
 opantur .xv. dieb; quinq̄ies 7 pa
 res sunt Rad' le bonde in aliis excepto
 q^od dant duas gallinas.

Infius notati teñtes t̄ras dant landgablñ.

Et si hñt uxores .ij. denař de havedsot
 quia capiunt sup dñium boscum 7
 aquā 7 hñt exitū et si ñ hñt uxore vñ
 uxor virū dabit unum đ.

Galfř fil' ailwardi p̄ t̄ra q^ondam theo
 do; cui nō attinet .v.đ. landğ.

[NASTOK.]

de havedsot .ij.đ. p .J. scđm.
 Rad' bunde fil' Wlwardi .v.đ. de landġ.
 .ij.đ. de havedsot.
 Gilib't le pauġ 7 osb'tus de saunde .v.đ.
 de Landġ 7 .iiij.đ. de hař.
 Wiřs fil' Galfř 7 henř fil' presbři qui tenēt
 řram Ailwardi . 7 Galfř p đĉm .J. .v.đ.
 de Landġ 7 hař.
 Walřs nepos Wlmař .v.đ. de landġ 7 . hař.
 Adam fil' Edwini de hell .v.đ. de landġ 7 hař.
 Steph's hore p řra Godive cui ř attinet .v.
 đ. de landġ 7 hař p agnetē.
 Wiřs kempe fil' edive .v.đ. 7 hař.
 Adam de Rote fil' Wlvine . hař.
 Henř le turnur . havedsot.
 Wiřs king fil' Roġ de tia . hař.
 A dam bonde p řra derewini cui ř attinet
 hař p Jořm scđm.
 Wimarch vidua p řra Edwini cui ř attinet
 havedsot p eund'.
 Jordan^o vikere fil' Ailwardi hař. Id' Jord'
 p řra briksi cui ř attinet . hař p agņ .f'.
 Roġ li sire p řra Rič de fonte . hař . p .J. scđm.
 Editha vidua p řra savarici cui nō attinř
 hař p .J. pⁱmum.
 Editha vidua p řra Ailwardi cui ř attinř
 hař p .J. scđm.
 Jordanus blund^o p . řra Edwini eři . hař p
 .J. scđm . set nō est ibi mesagiū.
 Osb'tus nepos Godwini . hař.
 Rad' pinik p řra Galfř scarlet cui nō atti
 net . h'a . p .J. primum.
 Wiřs de bosco p řra dolfini cui ř attinet
 . hař . p .J. primum.
 Rič mai p . řra Alfilde cui ř attinet hař.
 p .J. scđm.

Rič fil' Saſni p tŕa machtilde haſ.

[NASTOK.]

Wiſſs faſ fil' aldithe . haſ.

Rič cŕicus nepos Rad. haſ.

Godeſſ fil' Ric' molendiñ . haſ.

Henř fil' Rič Swein . haſ.

Gilib't fil' Edwini porcař . haſ.

Gilib't fil' Baldeve . haſ.

Mesagiũ q^ondam Gilib'ti gaudiũ vacuũ est.

Osb'tus nepos Gilib'ti poi . haſ.

Isti reddunt Wardpeni.

Walt's fil' theodoř .ii.đ.

A dam fil' edwini .ii.đ.

Wiſſs king .ii.đ.

Heres Bele .ii.đ.

Thoñ fil' Ade .ii.đ.

Nichol' del ho .ij.đ.

Rad' Bonde .ij.đ.

Walt's fil' Peti .ij.đ.

¶ Robt fil' theodoř reddet .v.đ. set Joh's de tñe
ignorat ex qua causa debeantur.

¶ Villata solvit regi ad curiã de havering^e ab
antiquo .xvi.đ. p cõmunitate pastorageii.

¶ Om̃s qui faciunt averagia 7 carragia petũt
ad carros suos de bosco canonicoř sciř de
Carmo^s . Moellos 7 Jantes 7 Wdericht 9^m Na
thale 7 juratores dicunt q^d illud debẽt ĩre.

Inquisiço fća in mañio de chingef' p Rob'm decañ
henř cancellař pet^o thesauř existẽte firmař . anno
.ij. p^o transtom b'i thoñi m^mris Cantuař archiepi.

Nomina juř	Mañium de Chingeford
Wiſſs fiede pposit ^o	defendit se p .v. hidis
Gilib'tus de monast'io	nũc tempore Rob'ti de
Johes pottere	cani sič antiquit ^o 7 libe
Rič Brimhese	rum est 7 quietũ de se
Ailwinus picot	cta hundredi de Wat
Edward ^o clekere	ham p dimid' marcã.

Walt's Brichtmari q^{am} solvit abbati de Wat [CHINGEFORD.]
 Reigner^o fil' tovi. ham decan^o ⁊ capitlm s^r
 villata illam aqⁱetat . postq^m cōcordia fca fu
 it in ī ipos in curia dñi henr̄ fciī reḡ Angl'.
 Ricardo tūc abb'e de Watham . quā dimid'
 marcā reddunt abb'i ad pascha ⁊ ad fest'.
 Scti Michael ⁊ pretea p eādem cōcordiam
 veniet Bailliv^o mañii cum duobz hoībz
 ville ad duo lagehundred' sicut cōtinet^r
 in cyrographo fco in curia dñi regis . de
 placito secte hundredi q^od fuit in ī pdcōs
 abbatē ⁊ decanū ⁊ capitlm. In dñico
 sūt novies viginti acre t^re arabil' ⁊ decē
 ⁊ octo ⁊ dimid' acre prati in uno loco ⁊
 in alio loco septē acre una virga min^o
 q^od vocatur Risset prati falcabil' ⁊ de pa
 stura ad boves septē acre q̄ vocant^r dok
 kemers ⁊ in alio loco .xi. acre q̄ vocā
 tur sumerlese . It' ibidem est de bosco ve
 stito p estimatōem una hida . It' ibid' est
 una g^{va} ppe curiam cōtinens tres ac^{as} p
 estimatōem bñ vestita . Ibid' possunt
 ēe in stauro decē vacce cū suis fetibus ⁊
 un^o taurus ⁊ centū oves cū suis masclis
 ⁊ quīq^z sues cū suis fetibus ⁊ uno verro.
 Ibid' possunt ēe septē eque cū suis fetibz.
 Wainnagiū dñici pōt fieri cū una caruca
 bona cū sex equis ⁊ quatuor bobz . ⁊ uno
 equo herciatore ⁊ sciend' q^od oñs tenētes
 ejusd' villate debēt quater venire p an
 nū ad pastum dñi ad p̄carias caruca^r .
 illi sciūt qui carucas hñt p se vī junctas
 cū aliis ⁊ qui nñm istoꝝ hñt p ordi
 naconem serviētis vī Bedelli curie
 claudēt sepes vī h^omodi . Idē eciam debēt
 venire ad duas p̄carias in autumpno

ad pastum dñi semel cum cūisia ⁊ se
mel sine cervisia.

[CHINGEFORD.]

¶ Gilib't de ecclia tenet dimid' virgatā t're
p .iiij. sol' ⁊ p consuetudies supius no
tatas . preť quas debet herciare duabz
vicibz in .xl.^a. si equū habeat ext^{ra} carucā
⁊ semel sive habeat sive nō . ⁊ hoc sñ cibo
⁊ potu . habebit tñ de Granario avenā
ad equū suum sciť q^uantum cōtinēt duo
pugilli. Idem eciā debet una die sarclare
ad duos past^{os} dñi sine cūisia ⁊ una die
falcare ad duos past^{os} cum cūisia ⁊ una
die levare fenū ⁊ una die portare sñ pastu
⁊ ad magnas p̄carias debet venire cum
om̄ibus opariis dom^o sue ⁊ ad nuces colli
gēdas debet invenire unū hominē sñ
pastu una die.

¶ Simō de la hache tenet dimid' virgatā
t're p id' servič in denariis ⁊ gsuetudibz.

Wifls de la hache p̄positus fil' Ailwardi te
net q^urtam ptem uni^o virgate p .ij. sol'
et facit easdē gsuetudines q̄s Gilib'tus.

Reigner^o fil' tovi tenet q^urtam ptem uni^o
virgate p .ij. sol' ⁊ p servič q^ud Gilib'tus.

Rič brunhese tenet q^urtam ptē uni^o vigate
p .ij. sol' ⁊ facit id' servič q^ud Gilib'tus.

Ordgar^o fil' Gilib'ti tenet .v. acras p petr
thesaur̄ quas q^undam tenuit Gilib't p̄r
Golding ⁊ reddit .xviij. d. ⁊ facit id' servic'
q^ud Gilib'tus ⁊ decedit reddit^o antiq^uo duoz
sol' ad temp^o ppť debilitatē t're. Id' Ordgar^o
tenet .viii. acras quas q^undam tenuit Gilib't^o
pāť suos ⁊ reddit .ij. sol' ⁊ facit cōsuetudi
nes quas Gilib'tus.

Wifls fil' Brichtmař tenet .viij. acras p
.ij. sol' ⁊ facit cōsuetudines quas Gilib'tus.

Walt's Brichtmañ ⁊ Joh's Blund^o tenent .viii.

[CHINGEFORD.]

acras quas q^ondam tenuit Reginaldus
carpentari^o avunctus eoꝝ p Waltum fir
mariū ⁊ reddunt .ij. sol'. ⁊ faciunt easd'
consuetudines quas Gilib'tus.

Joh's fil' Godefr̃ tenet .viiij. acras p .ii. sol'.
et facit easdē cōsuetudines quas Gilib'tus.
Id' tenet dimid' acram p .ii.đ.

Augustinus de purtehal' fil' Godefr̃ de la
lee tenet .viiij. acras p .ii. sol'. ⁊ facit con
suetudines quas Gilib'tus . Idem tenet
.iiij. acras ppe boscum q̃ vocant^r lam
petlee p .xij.đ. sñ aliis cōsuetudinib'
nec eas debet.

Serlo le Rat tenet .viiij. acras p Walt'm
firmañ quas q^ondam tenuit Rob' Norēs'
cui nich' attinet ⁊ reddit .ij. sol'. ⁊ facit
consuetud' quas Gilib'tus.

Adam fil' Ailwardi tenet .viiij. acras p .ij.
sol' ⁊ fač consuetud' q^s Gilib't^o.

Ailwin^o picot tenet .viiij. acras p .ij. sol'.
⁊ fač consuetud' quas Gilib't^o.

Baldewinus fil' Gerardi tenet dimidia
virgatā .iiij. acris min^o ⁊ reddit .iiij. sol'
⁊ .viiij.đ. ⁊ facit consueť quas Gilib't^o.

Adam fil' Gilib' tenet .viiij. acras quas q^on
dam tenuerūt . duo Gilib' scit le clekre
⁊ pvus p .ij. sol'. ⁊ fač gsueť q̃s Gilib'.

Saeva vidua tenet unū mesagiū p Walť
firmañ p .vi.đ. ⁊ venit ad fenū portandū
⁊ ad magnas p̃carias in autūpno.

^{Joh's}
Ailwin^o picot ⁊ Roğus potter tenēt .viiij. ac^{as}
p Waltm firmañ quas q^ondam tenuit ail
ward^o novus hō ⁊ reddit .ij. sol'. ⁊ facit cō
suet' quas Gilib'tus.

It' Walt's Brichtmañ tenet .viiij. acras p

Walſm firmaſ quas q^ondam tenuit Rad'
math'i cui nich' attinet ⁊ reddit .ij. sol' ⁊ faç
conſueſ quas Gilib'tus.

[CHINGEFORD.]

Joh's alb; tenet .viii. acras p Walt'm firmaſ
quas q^ondam tenuit Riç Brunig cui nich'
attinet ⁊ reddit .ij. sol' . ⁊ facit conſuet'
quas Gilib'tus.

Id Joh's unū mesagiū ⁊ unā acram
quas q^ondam tenuit Ailward^o leps^o cui n'l
attinet p eundē firmaſ ⁊ reddit .viij. d.
⁊ debet venire ad fenū portand' ⁊ ad magnas
p̄carias in autūpno.

Sæva vidua tenet p eundē firmaſ tres
acras t̄re quas q^ondam tenuit Golding ⁊
reddit .xviij. d. ⁊ facit conſueſ quas Gilib'
preſ qd' ñ invenit hominē ad h'ciand'.

Iſ in dñico sūt .viij. acre ejusdē ſervicii q^os
q^ondam tenuit Godefrid^o de purtehal' que
vocatur cattleslee.

Inferius notati tenent t̄ras opabiles.

Joh's pottere ⁊ Ailwinus picot tenent .viii.
acras p Walt'm firmaſ quas q^ondam tenu
it Riç novus hō cui nich' attinēt. Iſi debēt
unā opaçonem omī ſeptimana p annum
ſecdm diſpoſitōem ſerviētis vſ bedelli ⁊ preſ h'
duas opacōnes in autūpno de ſupplus . ⁊ debz
arare unā rodā ⁊ dimid' in hyeme ⁊ verb'are
ſemē de blado dñi ⁊ ſeminare ⁊ h'ciare ⁊ ēe
quiet^o de una opacōne ⁊ debet arare unā ro
dam ⁊ dimid' in xl^a. ⁊ quiet^o ēe de una opaco
ne ⁊ ſemel h'ciare ⁊ invenire unū hominē
ad ſarcand' ad cibum dñi ⁊ falciend' ſimilr.
ſet opa ſua debēt preſ bedemad ſine cibo . ⁊
debēt levare fenū ⁊ invenire q^ortam ptem
carri ad fenū portand' ⁊ unū hominē ad ſic
cas p̄carias ad cibum dñi ⁊ ligare ⁊ venire

[CHINGEFORD.]

ad magnas p̄carias cū opariis suis ⁊ inveni
re unū hominē ad nuces colligēdas ⁊ debēt por
tare lond' ad Granariū canonicorū .ij. faʒ de
avena ⁊ dare unā Gallinā .iiij.đ. ⁊ q^m de malt
selver ⁊ ēe quiet^o de duabz opač ⁊ dare .ij.đ.
de Wdeselver ⁊ ēe quiet^o de .ij. opač ⁊ .iiij.đ.
ob' de averselver eo q^d nō debeāt longius
averare q^m ad Granariū s̄ci pauli . et die
s̄ci thome ap'li debēt portare ad curiā di
midiū bussellū de brasio avene de suo
ppio ⁊ dimid' gallinā ⁊ invenire q^mrtam ptē
carri una die ad portand' unā carratam de
bosco ⁊ boscū illud scindere ⁊ ponere sup tra
bes ad curiā ⁊ ēe quiet^o de dimid' opač ⁊
q^mrtam ptem plumbi ad pascha debēt
.viij. ova ⁊ ēe quiet^o septim̄ pasch. Na
thal'. Pentecost'.

Walt's Brichtmaʒ ⁊ Joh's Blund^o tenent .viij.

acras p mariā relictā Walt'i firmaʒ p
id' serviciū q^d faciunt Joh's ⁊ ailwinus.

In dñico sunt .viij. acre ejusdē servicii quas
q^ondam tenuit sabarn^o ailwin^o fortis.

Joh's Walkelini tenet .viij. acras ejusdē servi
cii p .xxx.đ. p P. thesauʒ firmaʒ quas
q^ondam tenuit Sabarnus.

In dñico sunt .viij. acre ejusdē servicii quas
q^ondam tenuit tovi.

Iñ in dñico sūt .v. acre ejusdē servicii quas
q^ondam tenuit Rob' carpentarius . Postmo
dū ailwinus filius suus.

Isti faciūt minutas opacōnes q̄ inf'ius notant'.

Roʒus berkari^o tenet .v. acras p Walt'm firmaʒ
quas q^ondam tenuit costantin^o cui nich' attin'.

Adam fil' Gilib'ti fil' Edwardi tenet .v. acras.

Joh's pottere tenet unū hocū p ob'.

Riç Brunhēs tenet .v. acras ejusdē servicii

quas q^ondam lenuet bruhēs.

[CHINGEFORD.]

In dñico sunt .v. acre ejusdē servicii quas
q^ondam tenuit Ailwin^o.

Edward^o fil Gilib'ti tenet .v. acras ejusd' švič
q̄s q^ondam tenuit Aluric^o cui nō attinet.

Wiffs le fleg tenet a .v. acras ejusd' s'vicii
q^os q^ondam tenuit aluric^o p̄dčs cui n̄ attinē.

Rog's le Bret tenet .v. acras q^{as} q^ondam te
nuit Gilib'tus p̄vus. Iste debet omī septim̄
p annū .j. opač 7 in autūpno omī septim̄
.ij. opač 7 lavare oves 7 h̄re Wambelokes.
ad pasch' .v. ova . una die sarculare 7 una
die falcare 7 invenire unū hominē ad le
vand' fenū . unū hominē sup mullionē
faciend' 7 unū hominē ad siccas p̄carias
7 ligare q^od metierit 7 venire ad magna^s
p̄carias cum opariis suis 7 invenire unū
hominē ad colligēdas nuces 7 debet porta
re ad s̄cm paulū 7 cē quiet^o ab opač.

Isti tenent de essartis veteribus.

Walt' Brichtmañ tenet unā acram p .vij.đ.
q^om tenuit Reginald^o carpntař.

Augustin^o nepos Godeff' de la lee tenet duas
acras p .xii.đ.

Wiffs forestari^o fil' Brichtmañ tenet unam
acram p .vij.đ.

Joh's alb^o tenet unū mesagiū p .vi.đ. q^od
olim tenuit ailward^o lepsus 7 ediva uxor ei^o.

Adam Ram fil' ailwardi tenet .i. mesağ p .ij.đ.

Rob' faber cū relictā pottarii .j. acrā p .xiii.đ.

Ailwinus fil' picot dimid' acrā p .vij.đ.

Serlo unā acram 7 dimid' p .iii.đ. p M.
relictam W. firmař.

Walt's faber duas acras p .xii.đ. p petrum
thesaurāř firmař.

Joh's blund^o .ij. ac^os p .xv.đ. p W. firmař.

Rog' faber .j. acrā p .vij.đ. p Will'm firmař.
 Maria vidua tenet .xxij. acras quas vir suus
 essartavit p .ijj. sol'.

[CHINGEFORD.]

Sciend' quod in isto mañio hida ĩre constat
 ex .iiij. virgatis . virga aũ ex .xxx. acris.
 Acra aũ ex quadragita pcatís in longitud'
 7 .iiij. in latitud' . pertica aũ ex .xvi. pedibz
 7 dimid'.

Reddit aũ istud mañium capit'lo duas fir
 mas plenas cum quadragenis solidis 7
 unā marcā de novo cremēto tempe Rob'ti
 decani quando Pet^o thesauř cepit ēe firmari^o.

Id' juratores dicũt q'd boscum pejoratũ ē
 tēpore pet' thesauř firmař .xxxiiij. sol'
 in vendičone f'ca p Gilib'm de arch'.

Id' dicunt q'd ĩre de novis essartis que tra
 dunt' utiliter posite sũt. Id' dicunt q'd
 edificia meliorata sũt in dimid' marca
 set melioratio illa sũpta fuit de vet'ibz
 edificiis q̃ deřiorata sunt in .v. sol'.

Isti tenent de novis essartis.

Maria vidua tenet .xij. acras p .ijj. sol' ĩpe
 Rob'ti decani p pticam .xxiiij. ped'.

Joh's blund^o acrā 7 dimid' p .vi.đ. p petrũ
 thesauř firmař.

Adam Ram .j. acram p .iii.đ. p eund'.

Rob' faber .j. acram p .iiij.đ. p eund'.

Galfř Guiun .j. acram 7 dimid' p .vi.đ.

p Joh'm de Bardenei servientē capitti.

Walř faber acram 7 dimid' p .ix.đ. p eund'.

Wills picot acram 7 dimid' p .vi.đ. p eund'.

Inquisiço fca in mañio de Suttone magrō ph' [SUTTONE.]
de haddam existēte firmario.

Nomina juratoꝝ	Juratores dicunt q ^d
Joh's de sutton pposit ^o .	mañium istud defe
Joh's fil' pagani.	dit se vsus regē p trib;
Walt's cheles.	hidis preť solandā de
Gilib' fil' edwardi	Chesewich q̄ p se hēt
Adam fil' Gilib'.	duas hidas . 7 sunt
Wlnod ^o fil' edwini.	geldabiles cū hidis de
Gilib' de scalari.	sutton . 7 est lib'um
Everard ^o fil' turb'ti.	7 quietū ab omī sec
Gilib' fil' Nicholai.	ta comitat ^o 7 hundre

di 7 alioꝝ q̄ spctant ad dñm regē in capite
vt suos baillivos. In dñico sunt decies vigi
ti acre 7 .x. de tñā arabili . 7 in prato .xvi.
acre . 7 in bosco satis bñ vestito circit^r qua
dragita acre . 7 numer^o acrañ de pastura
ignoratur . set sufficit ad .xii. boves 7 q^{tuor}
stottos . 7 .x. vaccas . 7 ad sexcies vigiti . 7 .x.
oves. Potest Wainnagiū fieri cū .xii. bob^o
7 quatuor stottis cum cōsuetudinib; villate.

Isti tenent de dominico.

Rob't fil' theobaldi tenet .ij. acras p cū
filia Gilib'ti fil' Salvi qui fuit feodat^o p theo
doricum firmañ . respondet infr^u de censu
cum aliis terris.
Adam fil' Gilib'ti .iij. acras lib'atas Goldhauek
avo suo p eundem.
Licia relicta Wiffi junioris .ij. acras lib'atas
p eundē Wlgaro telt.
Gilib' fil' Alurici unā goram p .ij. soccis . 7
dimidiam acra p .ij.đ.
Joh's faber .j. mesagiū in bruera p .ij.đ. p
Rad' de diceto decanum.
Rad' de twiverd' .ij. ac^us p .viii.đ. p omī svičo.
Wiffs de putleshangr .j. acram p .xij.đ. 7

seqr om̃s p̃carias . 7 semel sarclat 7 semel le
vat 7 spargit in pratum.

[SUTTONE.]

Isti tenent de tr̃a assisa.

Gilib' fil' Nicholai tenet tres virgatas in q̃s
Gilib' avus suus h̃uit ingressū p̃ theodorič
firmař . 7 m^o reddit p̃ illis .xxx. sol'. 7 debet .ij.
acras in hieme arare 7 duas in .xl^a. 7 semi
nare de semine dñi q^od recipiet de curia
dñi 7 portabit in campū . 7 h̃ciabit easd'
7 inveniet .ij. homines cū falcibz ad cibū
dñi 7 .ij. homines ad levand' fenum sñ
cibo . 7 duos homines uno die 7 alios du
os alio die ad sarcland' ad cibum dñi se
mel in die . 7 inveniet duas carectas ṽt
unū plaustrū ad fenū ducendū ad cibū
dñi . 7 invenit tres homines ad quaslibz
p̃carias . 7 una die flagellare cū duobz ho
minibz firmā portandā lond' ad unum
pastū dñi . 7 invenit duos saccos ad utrā
q̃ firmā . 7 ducet fimum de curia duobz
diebz quolibz die cū duabz carectis ad
cibum dñi 7 quatuor carectatas addu
cet de bosco ad curiā sine cibo 7 dat .ij.
gallinas 7 viginti ova.

Rog's fil' henř .j. virgatā cum insula p^{ti}
p̃ .xij. sol'. 7 invenit .ij. hom̃es ad q̃s
libz p̃carias . 7 quicq^d avene metent
colligēt 7 ligabunt sine cibo.

Wiffs fil' turstani .j. virgatā p̃ .vi. sol'.
7 .ij.đ. 7 debet una die falcare ad cibū
dñi . 7 mitt'e ad p̃carias c̃visie om̃s opari
os 7 tenentes suos ad cibum dñi.

Una virgata q^ondam Baldewini est in do
minico sup̃ius cōputata. De eadē tenet
Adam fil' Gilib'ti .j. acram p^{ti} p̃ .x.đ. 7 in
venit unā falcē 7 unā carectā ad fenū ad cibū dñi.

[SUTTONE.]

Joh's de Lamburñ tenet .xi. acras ⁊ dimid'
acrā p^{te} p .v. sol' ⁊ .iiij.đ. p cartā capitli.

Id' tenet dimid' virgatā q^m emit de h'edi
b₃ pfati Baldewini ⁊ reddit .xxx.đ. ⁊ .x.

đ. de dono . ⁊ invenit ad q^mlib_z siccā p^{ca}
riam unū hominē ⁊ ad p^{ca}rias c'visie duos.

Id' unā acrā in sanfeld ⁊ diñ acrā p^{te} p .viiij.đ.

Una virgata t^{re} de q^a contētio est in^l Gvāsiū
⁊ Wifm ⁊ firmariū suū de dñico t^{pe}
theodoricī firmariū nūquam antea di
visa ab alio dñico q^m idē theodoric^o dedit
agnetī matⁱ Gvāsii de Breinford tenendā
p .v. sol' ad vitam suā . Requisiti juratores
si unq^m audierūt aliq^m de p^{de}cessorib_z
Wifm forestarii jus huisse in p^{de}ca virgata
v^t ipm Will'm petentē t^{ra}m illā aliquo
jure usq_z nūc ultimo qñ implacitavit Ger
vasiū dicunt qđ nō. Dicūt eciā q^od Godefrⁱ
fil' mabilie fil' agnetis qui aliqñ clama
vit t^{ra}m illam sup Gvāsiū aliud jus nō
habuit . set pax f^{ca} fuit in^t eos tam ab
t^{ra} ista q^m de illa q^m tenet de epō . ita qđ
Gvāsius teneret tota vita sua . ⁊ ipē Gode
fridus succederet ei eo mortuo.

De .xv. acris quas q^ondam tenuit edwin^o
de fonte .xiiij. sunt dñico.

Roğus del Gord tenet acrā ⁊ dimid' ⁊ p^{va}
pasturā p .ij. sol' p Alexandrⁱ firma^r de ead'.

Beatⁱx relictā sagrim pinke acram ⁊ .j.
rodam p .iiij. sol' p eundē ⁊ invenit ad
q^mlib_z p^{ca}riam .j. hominē ⁊ dat .j. gallinā.

Saledus unā acrā ⁊ .j. mesağ p .xxviiij.đ. ⁊
una falce ad p^{te}tum ⁊ invenit ad q^mlib_z
p^{ca}riam .j. hominē de ead'.

Joh's de lamburñ acrā ⁊ dimid' prati de ead' p .xviiij.đ.

Liecia filia Gilib'ti tenet .xv. acras p .iiij. sol'.

[SUTTONE.]

7 .viii.đ. 7 .v.đ. de maltselv' 7 .xv.đ.
de dono . 7 invenit unū hominē ad fal
cand' 7 unū ad fenū levand' 7 cariād'
7 unū hominē ad singlas p̄carias . 7 ca
riare blad' 7 ducere fimū . 7 dat .j. galli
nam 7 .xv. ova.

Godman^o nepos lefwardi diñ virg p .xxx.
đ. 7 .v.đ. de maltselv' 7 .x.đ. de dono 7 de
bet arare .ij. acras 7 seminare 7 h'ciare
ut alii . unā falcē ad p^utum 7 .j. hoīem
ad levand' fenū 7 portand' 7 unū hoīem
ad siccās p̄carias . 7 .ij. ad p̄carias c̄visie
7 alias opač . Id tres acras p .xij.đ. p ōi svič.

Wlnothus fil' edwini diñ virg p .xxx.đ.
7 .ij.đ. de maltselv' . 7 .x.đ. de dono 7
opatur cum cēis.

Joh's faber diñ virg p .xxx.đ. q^ondā
alurici cui ñ attinet p Aleš firmař
7 .ij.đ. de maltselv' 7 .viii.đ. de do
no 7 alias opač quas Godmann^o.

Gilib' fil' algot diñ virg p .xxx.đ. 7 .v.
đ. de maltselv' 7 .x.đ. de dono 7 alias
opač ut Godmannus.

Edward^o fil' turb'ni diñ virg p .xxx.đ.
7 .v.đ. de maltselv' . 7 .x.đ. de dono 7
.ij.đ. de Wardpeni.

Joh's fil' pagani diñ virg . p .xxx.đ. 7
.v.đ. de maltselv' 7 .x.đ. de dono 7 .ij.đ.
de Wardpeni 7 oñs opač p̄t arurā 7
pp̄t hoc tondet oves 7 agnos . 7 metit
pisa dñici . Id' Joh's h't diñ virg cū fi
lia Rič fil' Wluredi p id' servič . adjecto
q^od arat .ij. acras 7 seminat 7 h'ciat
set ñ tondet oves pp̄t ista.

Wigod cū filia Rič diñ virg p .xxx.đ.
7 .v.đ. de maltselv' . 7 .viii.đ. de dono

[SUTTONE.]

7 .ij.đ. de Wardpeni . 7 alias opač ut Godmann^o.
 Gūnilda relictā Rob' fil' selidi diſm virg p
 .xxx.đ. 7 .v.đ. de maltselv' 7 .x.đ. de dono
 7 alias opač preſ arurā . set tondet oves . 7
 metit pisa. Eadē hē unā viā p .i.đ.
 Adam nepos Goldhauek .viiij. acras de quib^o
 tres sunt de dñico sup^o . p .xxxij.đ. 7 .xii.
 đ. de dono . de maltselv' .ij.đ. 7 ob' . 7 inve
 nire .j. hominē ad p^otum 7 ad ōs p̄carias .
 7 tondet oves 7 metit pisa 7 unā careta
 tam bosci 7 alias opač.
 Gilib' fil' edwardi .viiij. acras p iđ servič.
 Gūnilda relictā edgari .v. acras p .xx.đ.
 7 .ii.đ. 7 ob' de maltselv' 7 .v.đ. de dono
 7 .j. hoīem ad p^otum 7 ad ōms p̄carias.
 Rob' fil' theodaldi cū filia Gilib'ti .v. ac^os
 q^orum due sūt de dñico sup^o p .xxix.đ.
 7 .i.đ. de maltselv' 7 .ij.đ. 7 ob' de dono.
 Walt' fil' Joh'is hog unū mesag' 7 .ij. ac^os
 p .ij. sol' 7 .vi.đ. p opačonib; vī opatur.
 Gilib' fil' aldithe 7 Alanus cū filius filie
 Godman .v. acras p .xx.đ. de dono .viiij.
 đ. de maltselv' .ij. 7 ob' . 7 opač ut t̄ra edgari.
 Joh's de lamburñ tenet .vi. acras q^ondam
 Wlurici 7 qui; acras q^ondam Baldewini
 p cartam capitū noīatas sup^o.
 Walt' cheles .ij. acras p .iiij. sol' 7 venire
 ad precarias.
 Gilib' Arnulf^o 7 leffilda .iiij. acras 7 diſm
 p .xviij.đ. 7 .i.đ. de dono 7 .iiij. q^o de maltselv'.
 *Brichtnothus fil' Godman .v. acras p .xv.
 đ. 7 p s̄viciū Godefridi . Isti duo . Gilib'.
 7 Brichtnoth^o ad p̄carias siccās quilib^o
 sciī invenit .j. hominē . 7 ad p̄carias
 c̄visie quilib^o .ij. homines . 7 tondent
 oves . 7 metunt pisa . 7 ducūt boscum.

* Rob' fil' Godefridi .v. ac^o p .xv.đ.
 7 .v.đ. de dono 7 .ij.đ. ō . de malt
 selver . 7 operaciones.

[SUTTONE.]

¶ illi duo faciūt carrum ad fimū . 7 ad
fenū 7 ad bladū carriand' . 7 quilibz dat
quīque ova 7 quilibz unā gallinā.

Henr de hathe 7 Gūnilda relictā sagrim
diñ virg p .xxi.đ. 7 de dono .v.đ. 7 de
maltselv' .ij. 7 ob' . 7 opatur sicut pro
tanto terre.

Gilib' 7 Edwardus tenuerūt .iiij. acras

p .iii. sol'. p omni serviçō | modo Ger^{va}
vasius de Brainford cū virgata q̄ est
in contençōne 7 reddit canonicis .ij.
sol'. 7 recipit .xij. ultra illas recupavit^{cat}
dū moreret' Nichol' Arch' firmā.

Isti sunt operarii.

¶ Alicia relictā henr piscatoris qui eā re^{va}
cepit relictā pp̄t paup̄tatem | Magr^{cat}
ph'. de hadhā tenet .v. acras 7 debet
opaçōnem unā omī septimana p an
nū 7 invenire .j. hominē ad om̄s p̄
carias 7 .v.đ. de dono . 7 .ij.đ. 7 ob'. de malt
selver 7 alias opaçōnes scđm .v. acras.

Lieveva filia Godwini .v. ac^{as} p id' šviciū.

Agnes relictā Godmāni .v. ac^{as} p idē šviciū.

Edmund^o fil' vitalis .v. ac^{as} p idē šviciū.

Gilib' fil' Roği .v. acras p idē serviciū.

Rob' fil' theobaldi .v. ac^{as} p id' šviciū.

Wiffs fil' Turstani .v. acras p custodia bosci

in qua nō h̄t jus hereditariū n̄ p eo aliq̄d

ostendit aliquo tpe . tempore aū decani

Rad' pdidit turstanus d̄cs quinq̄ ac^{as}

n̄ eas tempore suo recupavit . set foresteria

diñmissa fuit ei 7 habuit p stipēdiis p

annū .xxviiij.đ. 7 ^{dēe} quīq̄ acre assise fūnt

Joh'i fabro p .xxviiij.đ. postmod' tēpore

alardi decani pposita q̄stione Wiffo fil'

turstani utrū vellet eas hereditarie

vel ex gr̃a rehabere . recepit illas ex gr̃a
 ⁊ petito Waranto nřm exhibuit vř no
 luit exhibere . It̃ id' tenet unā acram
 de essarto p .ij.đ.

[DRAITONE.]

Galfř fil' Ailwini .viiij. acras de essarto
 pro .xvi.đ.

Inquisiřo fca in mańio de draitoń Roğ de
 Wigornia existēte firmario.

Noĩa iuratoř.	Mańium istud defē
Herevicus hobi.	dit se řsus regem p
Witts filius cl'ici.	.viiij. hidis cū una
Rob'tus hobi.	hida de solande . q̃ tñ
Huğ fil' Witti.	nō geldat cū aliis
Joh's fil' Nigelli.	nisi qñ cōmuniter
Rad' pasturel.	fiūt exacōnes p hi
Gilib' fil' deremā.	das . est libūm ⁊ q'e
Rob' fil' hugonis.	tum ab oĩi secta

hundreds ⁊ comitat^o ⁊ alioř q̃ spcāt
 ad dñm regē in capite ⁊ suos bail
 livos. In dñico sūt sexcies ⁊ vigiti ⁊
 .x. acre de řra arabili ⁊ de prato circiř
 .xvi. acre p diřsa loca ⁊ circiř .viiij.
 acre de pastura boum. Ibid' possūt ēe
 quinquagita oves in instauro . ⁊ .v.
 vacce ⁊ unus taur^o ⁊ .xij. porci ⁊ un^o
 verrus . potest Wainagiū curie fieri
 cū una caruca octo capitū simř cū
 consuetudinib; villate. Dicūt ecia
 juratores qđ emdatum est mańium
 p Roğ de Wigornia firmař ad valen
 ciā dimidie marce. In dñico est mo
 lentinū sup colebrok . qđ poř poni ad
 firmā p .xl. sol' . salvis custamřtis.
 vigata isti^o ville cōtinet .xvi. ac^{as}

Isti tenent de dominico.

Osgod^o nepos lefwini tenet unū mesağ

[DRAYTONE.]

cū dimid' acra . 7 opatur q^ulibet septim^a p
annū semel 7 hēt in autūpno .viij. gar
bas frum̃ti de blado dñi.

Ranul⁹ fil' Ranulfi unū mesaḡ cū piscaria
7 unā croftam p .iij. sol' . 7 invenit unā
falcē ad p^utum falcand' 7 unā furcā.

Gilib' fil' edwardi .j. mesaḡ 7 .j. acrā p .xii.
d. 7 pot' poni ad opačones 7 est 7ra opabil'
ut 7ra oseгоди.

Herevic⁹ hobi tenet dimid' virgatā p .xviij.
d. q^ondam Walſi osegod cui ñ attinet p
firmarios 7 sič dicit p alard' decañ . Memoř.

Adam fil' Rob'ti m̃catoris .j. mesaḡ 7 diñ
acram p .xij.d. data ei in escambiū p
placia ubi grāgia 7 gardinū st ext^a portā.

Witts mangant dimid' acrā p .ix.d. q^ondā
Witts sutoris cui nō attinet p R. de Wigorñ.

Rob' hobi .j. acram de essarto p .vi.d. q^on
dam Rob'ti . una acra q^um q^ondam te
nuit idē Rob' p ob' . est in dñico.

Teodoric⁹ fil' Aldithe .j. acram p .xii.d. 7 seq̃r
p̃carias 7 . semel in autūpno anno flagellat
semen 7 sarclat 7 alia opa preſ araturā
7 averagiū . si tñ ht carucā arabit 7 fač
sicut osegodus . s^a.

Rob' fil' lefwini .j. croftam p .xij.d. nō
opatur 7 unū mesaḡ q^ondam Aluredi.

Rob' palmeri⁹ fil' hersent .ij. acras 7 unum
mesaḡ p .xij.d.

Ranul⁹ de mora .j. croftam p .vi.d.

Hereveius junior dimid' acram q^ondam suo
nilde sine servicio quia escambiata est
p alia dimid' acra maḡ competēti q̃ est
in dñico p R. de Wigorñ 7 cōsuevit red
dere de acra escambiata .iiij.d.

Walſs molendinari⁹ .j. mesaḡ . 7 .iij. acras

p .ij. sol'. p Rob'tum simplicē . ⁊ postmod'
p caplm ad vitā suam ut dicit ⁊ p^t poni ad
opaçonem siç fra osegodi.

[DRAYTONE.]

Rad' pasturel .ij. acras p .xii.đ. p theodoriç
firmař . It̃ unā placiā añ portā suā p .vi.đ.

Riç fil' Golde acram ⁊ diñ p .xviij.đ. cū
suo mesağ p Rob'm simplicē . ⁊ est fra
opabil' siç fra Osegodi.

Rob' de fōte .j. mesağ p .xij.đ. p Rob'tum
decanum ⁊ caplm.

Wiřs fil' theodorigi unā acrā řre arabil' . ⁊ du
as p^a-te p .iii. sol'. p Rob' decañ ⁊ caplm.

Huğ hugelini .j. placiā de cōmuni past^a.
p .vi.đ. Id' .ij. acras p .ij.đ. p Rob' simplicē.

Petr^o de scalarī .j. placiam p .xviij.đ. p A. deç.

Ranulf^o de mora unā placiā p .vi.đ. p q^am
fuit trāsitus boū ad curiam.

Rad' fil' presbři unū mesağ ⁊ unā placiā
p .viij.đ. Id' dimid' acram infra septa cu
rie sue ⁊ extra curiā suam in mora unā
acram ⁊ dimid' řre arabil' ad austrū p .xii.đ.
p decanū ⁊ caplm . quas clamavit Rob' hobi
tenere cū alia řra sua . ⁊ sub pⁱstino serviçō.
set capitlm ei hoc negavit quia plus ha

et

buit quam defendat.

Wiřs poer .ii. acras p .vi.đ.

Emma relicta fullonis .j. placiā p .xii.đ.

Riç faber .j. mesağ ⁊ .j. croftam p .xij.đ.

Matiff relicta Riç . unā croftā p .xij.đ.

Alditha relicta coci .j. placiam p .xii.đ.

Galfř Grai unā placiam p .ij.đ.

Ysaac fil' Walt'i unā goram p .xij.đ.

De curia de h'emodeswrthe p ductu aq̃ p
třam sçi pauli .ij. sol'.

Edmund^o pasturel unā acram p .viij.đ.

Isti tenent de t̃ra assisa.

[DRAYTONE.]

Galf̃r Grai tenet unā virgatā p .iiij. sol'.

Huḡ hugelini ⁊ ysaac .ij. v'gatas ⁊ diñ p .x. sol'.

Ranulf^o piscator .j. virgatā p .iiij. sol'.

Rob' hobi .j. hidam diñ virḡ min^o p .xiiij. sol'.

Rob' de fonte dimid' virḡ p .ij. sol'.

Galf̃r de fonte dimid' virḡ p .ij. sol'.

Roḡ molēdinari^o .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.

Rič fil' edwardi cum filia Wluiet diñ viḡ p .ij. s'.

Walt's poer .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.

Huḡ fil' Rič .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.

Wiffs fil' c̃fici dimid' hidam ⁊ unū mesagiū
p octo sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ.

Gūnilda relictā rog'i .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.

Joh's fil' Nigelli .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.

Wiffs fil' Aluredi diñ virḡ p .ij. sol'.

Rob' fil' Kweneve unā virḡ p .iiij. sol'. cui^o
medietas fuit Rob' hobi.

Herevei^o iunior fil' Walti .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.

Rad' pasturel .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.

Rob' fil' lefwini diñ virḡ p .ij. sol'.

Rob' palmer^o .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.

Ranulf^o de mora dimid' virḡ p .ij. sol'.

Herevei^o hobi unā virḡ p .iiij. sol'.

Rad' fil' presbri dimid' hidā p octo sol'.

Wiffs poer dimid' virḡ p .ij. sol'.

Matilda relictā Rič dimid' virḡ p .ij. sol'.

Singti istoꝝ debēt invenire unū hominē ad
flagelland' semen semel in seisione hyema

li . ⁊ ḡlibꝝ caruca debet arare unā acram ī

hyeme ⁊ h'ciare ⁊ singti qui tenēt dimid'

v'gatas vī plus debent unū aṽagiū p an

num ad firmā portandā . set firmari^o dič

q^od debent duo aṽagia . ⁊ de qualibꝝ domo

invenire unū hominē ad sarcīand' ⁊ de

singul' dimid' virgatā vī plus tenentib^o

unū hominē cum falce ⁊ de singtīs reliq'is do
mib; unū hominē ad spargēdam h'bam.
⁊ tunc h're dimid' summā fruṃti ⁊ unū
multonē ⁊ unā scultellatā salis ⁊ unū ca
seū ⁊ de singul' domib; invenire unū ho
minē ad ꝑcariam sine cibo . ⁊ ad ꝑcarias
cum cibo omnes oparios suos ducere.

[BERNES.]

Inquisitio f'ca in manerio de berna ma
g'ro ph' de haddā existēte f'mař.

Noīa juratoř.

Dicunt juratores q'd

Wif's Burgensis.

Mañium istud defen

Jacobus piscator.

dit se vsus regē p .iiij.

Pentecostes.

hidis . iste quatuor hi

Joh's de la lane.

de debent arare de řra

Rob' ꝑpositus.

archieꝑi .xii. acras sc't

Joh's Bruz.

villata .viiij. acras . ⁊

Wif's Bradhege.

canonici Londoniař

Nichol' piscator.

vt eoř firmari^o .iiij.

acras ⁊ h're cibum ad curiā archieꝑi.

⁊ debent invenire ad unā majorē ꝑcariā

čvisie archieꝑi .xviiij. homines ⁊ ꝑposit

de b'na . ⁊ h're bis cibum ad curiā archieꝑi.

⁊ debet villata reddere .xxxij.đ.* ad curiā

* p' terris de putlewrth
& aldeland & hetha.

die nativitatis řci Joh'is bapt' . ⁊ duo

homines de villata ⁊ ꝑpositus seq' oṃia

halimota si curia archieꝑi volu'it . ⁊ se

quitur siras cū uno homine ꝑř cum

uno homīe archieꝑi ad nutū serviētis

archieꝑi. In dñico sūt .ccc. acre de řra ara

bili. In prato circiř .xxx. acras. Iř pvū

p'tum quod vocatur cotmannemad'

set q't acras contineat nesciūt. Sunt

ibi circiř .xxviiij. acre de pastura . pos

sunt ibid' če in instauro sexcies vigiti

oves . possunt ibid' če trigita animalia

exceptis animalib; carucař . poss't ibi

[BERNES.]

ēe viginti porci . potest wainagiū fieri cum
 duabz carucis . unde opteat in caruca ēe
 .viiij. hoves ⁊ duo equi . pī cum cōsuetu
 dinibz villate . ⁊ unus herciator . Molendiñ
 fuit ibi qñdam . m^o nřm ppř defčm aque.
 Pistrinū novū recepit magř philipp^o de had
 hā pčii .x. sol' . ⁊ de tanto melioratū est mañium řpe
 philippi fil' ioh'is . ⁊ defioratum in defču při
 um domoř . q^urum tñ nuñum recep magř
 philipp^o simř cū aliis impleñtis scđm cy
 rographum philippi de berne.

Isti tenent de dominico.

Wiffs burgēsis tenet .iiij. acras p .xx.đ. ⁊ .iiij.
 đ. ad auxiliū uni^o marce . ⁊ tondet oves . ⁊
 agnos ⁊ spargit fenū duobz diebz ⁊ levat
 fenū cum uno homīe q^um diu op^o est . ⁊
 tassat fenū ad cibum dñi ⁊ seqtur oñs
 pčarias ⁊ facit octo opařones in autūpno
 ⁊ dat unū gallū ⁊ unā gallinā ad Natale
 ⁊ .iiij. ova ad pascha . ⁊ spargit fenū du
 obus diebus.

Wiffs bradege .vi. acras p .xiiij.đ. ⁊ .iiij.
 đ. ad marcam ⁊ .vi. ova ⁊ duas galli
 nas ⁊ facit oñi septimū unā opatōem ⁊
 alias opač ut Wiffs burgēsis.

Rob' fil' joh'is .iiij. acras p .xviiij.đ. ⁊ .iiij.
 đ. ad marcam ⁊ unū gallū ad natal'
 ⁊ oñs alias opač facit ut Wiffs.

Walřs de estb'ne .ij. acras p .x.đ. ⁊ .iii. ob'.
 ad marcam . ⁊ ova ⁊ .ij. gallinas ⁊ ali
 as opařones ut Wiffs.

Alditha filia Aleř .ij. acras p .xv.đ. ⁊ .iii.
 ob'. ad marcā ⁊ fač alias 9sueř ut Wiffs.

Matifř filia Ragenilde .v. acras ⁊ dim' p
 .xii.đ. ⁊ .iiij.đ. ad marcā ⁊ opač ut Wiffs.
 bradege ⁊ alias 9sueř ut Wiffs burgēsis.

[BERNES.]

Witfs de ecclia .iiij. acras p .xxv.đ. 7 .iiij.đ. ad
marcā 7 gallinas 7 omnia alia opa ut Witfs Burgēsis.

Godwin^o de ecclia .vi. acras p ph' firma^r p .xii.đ.

7 .iiij.đ. ad marcā 7 omnia alia q Witfs Bradege.

Jacob' fil' sewgel .x. acras p .iiij. sol'. 7 .x.đ. 7 ad

marcā .vi.đ. 7 invenit duos homīes ad p̄ca

rias c̄visie 7 unū hominē ad spgend' fenum.

set nō ponit faldam cū aliis neq̄ habz ave

ria cum aliis in pastura dominici.

Oms isti ponūt faldam suā singlis annis sup

fram dñici ab hokedai usq̄ ad advincfa 7

habebūt ibi oves 7 omnia animalia sua 7 p

custodia cujuslibz averii dant B'cario dñi

.iiij. ob'. exceptis ovibz quas ip̄imet custodi

unt 7 pascuntur in cōmuni pastura dñi.

a pascha usq̄ ad p̄a festum s̄ci michael'. 7 si

ita nō custodiūtur . nō dabūt argñtum.

Iste tenēt ad censum in villa de b'nes.

Joh's fil' safugeli tenet unā virgatā q'ndam

Gilib'ti cui nō attinet p agnetē de b'ne 7 p^o

p .R. archid' Colocestf p .x.đ. 7 dat .vij.đ. ad

marcā 7 .iiij. de maltselv' 7 unā gallinā

7 debet tria opa omi septim' p annū nisi fest'

impedierit . 7 arare dimid' acram . 7 flagel

lare semē 7 seminare 7 h'ciare 7 ēe quiet^o ^{corn}

tribz opacionibz . 7 dat dimid' quarter de mante

7 in q' dragesima arare tñm dimid' acram.

7 debet .x. ova . duobz diebz debet falcare ad

cibum dñi . 7 levare fenū 7 portare ad curiā

7 invenire duos homīes ad omīs p̄carias 7

invenire unā carectā duobz diebz ad fenum

7 ad fimum.

Witfs ruffus unā virgatā q'ndam aleḡ cui nō

attinet p R. archid' p .x.đ. 7 p id' serviciū.

Joh's fil' Wiffi unā virg p .x.đ. 7 p id' s̄viciū.

Joh's fil' Wlfini unā virg p .x.đ. 7 p id' s̄viciū.

(ex antiquo p'
chirche sed.)

Juliana relicta Safuli .j. virg p id' švicium
 Rob' de tamisia unā virg escaetam 7 assisam
 p philipp p id' servicium.

Wimarc filia rob' unā virg p .x.d. p id' švič.

Matiff relicta aleš unā virg p .x.d. 7 p id' švič.

Walšs fil' huğ unā virg p .x.d. 7 p id' švič.

Rič de Nastok unā virg q^ondam Wlwardi al
 bi cui nō attinet p agnetē p .x.d. 7 p id' švič.

Galfr' fil' sawgel cum filia joh'is unā virg
 p .x.d. p id' servicium.

Jacob^o piscator unā virg q^ondam Goscelini
 cui nō attinet p magr̃m philippū p .x.
 d. 7 p id' servicium.

Pentecostes fil' Gilib' .j. virg p .x.d. 7 p id' švič.

Gilib' fil' ioh'is de b'nes unā virg q^ondam ail
 mari cui nō attinet p philippū de b'nes p .x.
 d. 7 p id' servicium.

Rob' de Westm̃ unā virg q^ondam fi aleš fil'
 alurici cui ñ attinet p philipp de b'ne p
 .x.d. 7 p id' servicium.

Galfř fil' ioh' .j. virg p .x.d. 7 p id' serviciū.

Joh's Brus 7 Gilib' fil' Galfř unā virg q^ondam
 Wlvii cui ñ attinet p magr̃m philipp p x.
 d. 7 p id' servicium.

Galfř faber unā virg p ferris carucař faci
 endis 7 debet id' serviciū cum supradčis si
 nō facit ferrařta . modo facit ferrařta
 7 dat duos sol'.

Joh's fil' Rob'ti .v. acras p .ij. sol' . 7 .iiij.d. 7 ob'.
 ad marcā 7 debet falcare una die 7 levare
 fenū 7 invenire unū hominē ad ořs p̃ca
 rias 7 dare quīq; ova 7 ducit fimū duobz
 diebz 7 fenum dñi est necesse.

Nicholaus piscator .vij. acras q^ondam paga
 ni nūc p philipp de b'ne p .iiij. sol' p ořibz
 7 invenit unū hominē ad p̃caria cervisie.

Tota villata dat annuū auxiliū uni⁹ marce.

FINIS INQUISITIONIS, ETC.

Inrotulaço in itiñe Roği de Clifford 7 soçož suož.

Anno regni Regis Edwardi quinto.

De Fulcone Lovel p .x. acř viñes assarti i Chingeford de feod'

De Apsolone filio Baldewini p una roda ibid'. (ecce sçi pauli Lond' i bladiř. 7c.

De Joñe le pineter p una roda & dī. ibid'.

De Ad fil' molendinař p .j. roda ibid'.

De Seli fil' Thome p dī acř ibid'.

De Joñe le folur p dī acř. ibid'.

De Riço le mouner p dī acř. ibid'.

De Joñe le Caretter p dī acř ibid'.

De Wiffo Mayne p .j. rod' ibid'.

De Agnete picot p .i. rod' ibid'.

Nichil.

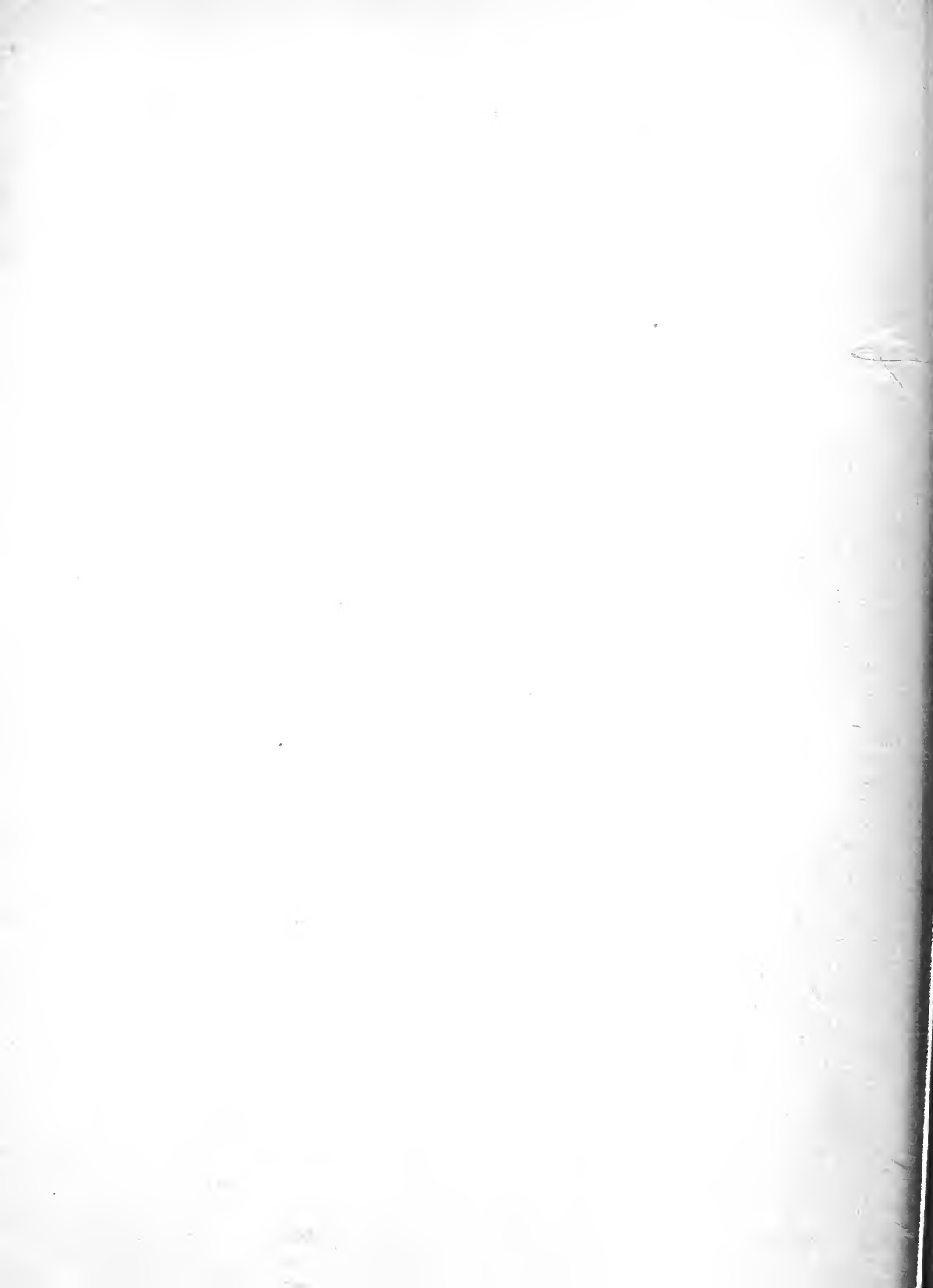
Inrotulacio in Itiñe Roği Ext^{ne}i 7 soçož suož. Anno Regni
Reğ Edwardi vicesimo.

(Simon de Stanbrugğ qui fuit Canōic⁹ Sçi Pauli Lond' 7 mortuus
est vastavit de novo boscum de Hebrugğ qui ptin^z ad cōitatem
ejusd' ecclie. Magř Joh's de Luca mo^o ten^z q^ui firmari⁹ ejusd'
ecclie . Et mo^o venit attornat⁹ ecclie sçi Pauli 7 ostendit cartā
Reğ Johis p q^ui cōcedit deo 7 ecclie sçi Pauli 7 Epō 7 successorib;
ōs frās 7 possessiones suas 7 teneñta sua libā 7 quieta de òib;
exacōib;
cū òib;
libtatib;
7 libis
gsuetudinib;
in bosco 7 plano
ubiq;
soluta libā 7 quieta de vistes 7 reward' foreste 7 de canib;
suis expeditand' 7 de aliis placitis 7 queret 7 occasionib;
foreste.
Et qđ capiāt in boscis suis pp'is quiqđ eis nñce fūit ad pp'os
usus suos sine visu 7 phibiçõe forestariož. Ideo sunt quieti de
vasto predçō. 7 simiř de imbladitura de vēfib;
assarř 7 pprestūr
de tř suis de Chingeford.

Chingeford. de
odo .S. Pauli.

Hebrugğ'.

Chingeford.



FRAGMENT of a BOOK containing an INQUISITION of the MANORS
belonging to the DEAN and CHAPTER of ST. PAUL'S, LONDON,
in the year 1181, commonly called

“DOMESDAY RADULPHI DE DICETO,”

*preserved amongst Dr. Rawlinson's manuscripts (B. 372) in the
Bodleian Library at Oxford.*

Annus ab incarnatione dñi
millesim^o centesimus octogesi
mus pⁱmus. Annus pontificat^o
alexandri pape tertii vicesim^o
pⁱmus. Annus regni regis angloꝝ
henrici s̄c̄di vicesimus septim^o.
Annus regni regis angloꝝ henrici
filii regis undecimus. Annus tñs
lationis eꝑi Herefordensis Gileber
ti folioth in lundoniensē eꝑm oc
tavus decimus tunc temporis ef
fluebat: quando facta fuit inqⁱ
sitio maneriorum beati pauli
p Radulfum de diceto decanū
lundoniensem. Anno pⁱmo sui
decanatus assistentibꝫ ei tam ma
gistro Henrico de Norhamtona q^um
dño Roberto de cliford.

CAPITULA.

De maneriis beati pauli p ordinē	i.
Qui contulerint beato paulo maneria.	ii.
Qui Reges anglorum immunitatem indulserunt	iii.
De cartis p ordinem positis vel notatis tali signo ✕	
Status eccliarum que fundate sūt extra lundoniam.	iiii.
Quam firmam reddiderint maneria temporibꝫ Wlmanni decani & cuius ponderis fuerit vel sit panis canonicorum.	v.
Status eccliarum que fundate st intra lundoniam.	vi.
De terrulis canonicorꝫ bati pauli	vij.
Quid solvatꝫ canonicis in natali dñi	vij.
Quid canonicis in pascha	ix.
Quid canonicis soluatur in festo apostolorum.	x.
Quid soluatur canonicis in festo sancti Michaelis.	xi.

Facta est inquisitio aput cadendonam : hereberto cantuariensi archidiacono existente firmario Johanne de hospitali tunc temporis archidiaconi predicti pcurante negotia. Roberto mantello vicecomite tunc temporis p herefordiā & essexiam.

vj^o. Id^o Jan.

Facta est inquisitio aput kenēs wrđam sub eodem firmario sub eodem pcuratore.	vº. Idº Jan.
Facta est inquisitio aput audele iam. Nicholao de sigillo eiusdem ville firmario.	iiijº. Idº Jan.
Facta est inquisitio aput Sando nam Ricardo ruffo & Ricardo de Sandoñ tunc firmariis.	ijº. Idº Jan.
Facta est inquisitio aput belchem Ricardo Ruffo firmario.	xviiiº. kł. feř.
Facta est inquisitio aput Wichā Roberto de fuleham firmario.	xvijº. kł. feř.
Facta est inquisitio aput eduluesnase in ecclia de kirkebi Ricardo Ruffo firmario.	xvº. kł. feř.
Facta est inquisitio aput Titwoldi tonam. Gileberto Manente firmario	xiiiº. kł. feř.
Facta est inquisitio aput Tilingeham Wřto & theo dorico fr̃ibꝫ tunc firmariis	xijº. kł. feř.
Facta est inquisitio aput Berlingā Ricardo ruffo firmario.	xº. kł. feř.
Facta ẽ inquisitio aput Burnewel lam eodem Ricardo Ruffo firmario.	xiº. kł. feř.
Facta est inquisitio de nortuna odone de dammarti no firmario.	vijº. kł. feř.
Facta est inquisitio de Nastocha Johanne de maregni firmario.	eodē die.
Facta ẽ inquisitio aput Chingefor diam Galtero firmario.	vjº. kł. feř.
Facta est inquisitio aput Bernā Johanne firmario.	vº. kł. feř.

Facta ē inquisitio apud Draito iiij°. kl. febr.
 nam Wiffo Gloucestrensi archidia
 cono ⁊ Roberto Simplice tunc fir
 mariis.

Facta est inquisitio apud Suttonā iiij°. kl. febr.
 Nicholao lundoniensi archidia
 cono firmario.

Hec inquisitio tota facta est infra
 viginti dies duos.

Ut facilius veritas erueret^r : p
 mañiorum capacitate p num^{ro}
 colonorum m^o plures modo pau
 ciores eligendos decrevim⁹ artato^s
 prestita jurisjurandi religione
 quod ad interrogata nec verum
 supprimerent nec assererent
 falsum scienter s3 iuxta conscienci
 am suam in comūne pferrent
 p quot hydis unaqueq; villa se
 defenderet tempore Regis henrici
 tempore Wiffi decani vers⁹ Regē q'd
 tunc fiscalib3 commodis appende
 retur p annum vicecomiti .s. vel
 hundredi p^eposito . quidve m^o . q'd
 modo soluatur collegio canonicoꝝ
 quot hyde sint in dominio . quot
 assise . quot libere . q^ot geldabiles . q^ot
 in dominio sint arabiles acre . q^ot
 in prato . quot in nemore . sive ve
 stito siue non vestito . quid instau
 ramenti possit apponi vel in ma
 risco vel in alia pastura. Qui colo
 norum libertate gauderent: q've
 gravarent^r opibus . qui censuales
 quive cottarii: Quid melioratiōis

accreuerit in unoquoq man^oio .
 qui'ue man^oium . senserit detr^omen
 tum vel in deterioratione domoꝝ :
 vel in vastatione nemoꝝ. Quis
 terminos mouerit vel preterie
 rit. Quia uero prauorum inten
 tio semp est prior ad detrahendū
 lector de reprehensione sollicitus
 circa maneriorum inquisitionē
 aliquid omissum notauerit n̄
 id inquirentium negligentie de
 putet sꝫ iuratorum vel errori
 vel fraudi.

Hec est inquisitio de Cadendona.

Manerium de Cadendona
 defendebat se tempore

Juratores.	regis henrici
Joh'es sacerdos.	primi et Witti
Reginaldus p ^r posit ^o	decani vers ^o
Osbert ^o p ^r posit ^o	regem p decē
Cowin ^o de gr ^a na	hydīs et adhuc
Serlo.	ita est. Vicecho

*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*

Hec est inquisicio de bealchamp.

Juratores.

Wiffr̃s trauers

Riċ archarius

Rob' fīf ailwini

Huġ de Maldon

Lambt^o gross^o

Rob fil' wlwiñ

Aschitillus

Henric^o de bosco

Stonhard^o

Alwinus ult^a bosc

Headric^o henge

Riċ niġ

Manerium
de beal

ham defende

bat se tempore

Regis henrici p

.v. hydīs versus

regem ⁊ adhuc

ita est . Vicecomi

ti tunc dabant^r

.iiij. sof ⁊ pposito

hundredi .v. sof

p manum fir

marii ⁊ adhuc

ita est ⁊ reddit

m^o canonicis .viiij. firmas plenas.

.vj. in pane ⁊ ceruisia . et in unaq^aq^o

firma .xxx. sof ad liberationem . ⁊

duas alias utramq^o in sexagesim^s

solidis.

Isti tenent de dominio.

Robt^{us} psona tenet .xxx. acras de

dominio in excambium .xxx. acr^a/

de wluiueland Idem h't duas ac^a-s

p .v.d. s. stanwinesland . Idem Rob'

h't moram unam tⁱum acrarum

p .xiiij.d. Idem Norlei .ij. acras

in pastura p .viiij.d. ⁊ hec dicit se

tenere p capitulum.

Wimarc vidua dimidiam virgatā

p .iiij. sof. Eadem .v. acras p .xvj.d.

Eadem ac^a-m ⁊ dimid' in forelande p .v.j.d.

Rog' fīf eadwini .j. ac in augmen^t

terre s'.

Rob' Ruffus .j. ac^m in augmētū terre.

Lamb in Schiringa .iiij. acras p .iiij.

đ. Idem tenet .v. ac^r in b^m defeld p .xiiij.đ.

Rob' fil' Wlurum .ij. ac^r in augmētū t^{re}.

Wills travers^o duas acras in augmen
tum de Worterichesland.

Rob' psona .v. acras in augmentū
de Wluueland.

Henricus de bosco .v. acras p .xvj.đ.
p Ricardum Ruffum.

Alanus pelliparius .j. ac^r p .iiij.đ.

Robt^o fit Wlrum .j. ac^r p .iiij.đ. p Ri. Ruf.

Lambt^o fili^o Sirichi dimid^o acram in
augmentū terre.

Herebert^o .iiij. pasture p .iiij.đ.

Lefwinus .ij. ac^r p .xij.đ.

Radulfus ppositus .xxiiij. acras . p
.v. sol^o 7 .vj.đ.

Alan^o fit Algari .v. acras . p .xx.đ.

Godwinus 7 Theodoricus .j. acram
in augmentum terre.

Absolonus .j. acram p .xij.đ.

Walrus de langethot .v. ac^r. p .xvj.đ.

Idem h't maras in hauehid p .ij.đ.

Godwin^o capent^m .j. ac^r. in augmēt t^{re}.

Cuparius .j. ac^r. in augmētū terre.

Stanhard^o in colecrof .ij. ac^r. in aug t^{re}.

Hugo Wind le haspeheg . s .iiij. acras
in augmētū t^{re} . 7 stratam p đ.

Golstanus .iiij. ac^r. p .xiiij.đ.

Hereueius .ij. acras p .viij.đ.

Roğ .j. acram 7 dimid^o p .vj.đ.

Golstan^o 7 Heruei^o .j. holinā p .xij.đ.

Robt^o fit Alwini holemede p .xij.đ.

Henricus de bosco unam rodam prati
in wiga p .i.đ.

Hugo de bosco .iiij. acras p .xij.đ.

Gladewine unū masagium p .iiij.đ.

Wlwineman unū masagiū p .iiij.đ.

Roð fið Godhu .j. masagium p .ij.đ. 7 oð.

Rad 7 Roðtus .j. acř. p^{ti} in augm̃tū terre.

Hugo de maldona diñ. ař šn servitio.

Remanent in dominio de terra arað cir
citer .cccc. acras 7 circiter .xiiij. acras
in prato . in bosco majori circiter sex vi
ginti acras. In bosco de Lanehele circit^r
.v. acras. In doreleth circiter .x. acras.
In manerio possunt ĥre quinquies .xx.
oues. In dominio sunt tres caruce 7
preĥea .iiij. dimidie acre prati in extede.

Isti sunt libere tenentes.

Roð tenet circiter .l. acras in pitewines
hale p .xiiij. soł. Idem garde 7 brade
feld circiter .xxx. acras p .iiij. soł. Idē
wlmeresland .xv. acras p .iiij. soł.
Idem admeresland .xv. acras p .iiij.š.
Idem eadrichesland .x. acras p .ij.š.
Idem de hale .i. acram p .ij.đ. Idem
wluiueland . unam uirgatam 7 di
midiam p .xij. soł.

Hugo de maldon .ij. virg. p .xx. soł.

Rič sacerdos dimidiam uirgatam p
.iiij. soł p Ricardum Ruffum.

Ricardus archarius .iiij. uirgatas
p .xxviiij. soł. & debet facere siutā
scire & hunredi.

Roð fið Walti .xv. ac^{cs} p .iiij. soł.

Hugo Wind .iiij. uirgatas . 7 .v. acras.

p .xxiii. soł. 7 .iiij.đ. 7 debet arare .xij. ač. p anñ.
 Galē langetot .x. acras p .xxxij.đ.
 Rob. fili^o alwini .j. uirg. p .viiij. soł.
 Wlwinus man .x. acras p .xxxij.đ. 7 vij.
 acras 7 dimidiam p .ij. soł.
 Gladewinus .vij. acf. 7 diñ. p .ij. soł.
 Wifs alwini .j. uirg. p .viiij.š. p ffr.
 Hugo de bosco .vij. acf 7 diñ. p .ij. sol.
 Aschitillus unam uirgatam . cuius una
 medietas fuit ad censum . altera opa
 ria s; m^o reddit .viiij. soł p . Rič. Ruffū.
 Idem .vj. acf. p .ij. soł.
 Asolon .v. acras p .xvi.đ.
 Richer^o 7 Ernold^o .x. acf. 7 di. p .iiij. soł.
 Herebtus dimid^o uirg. p .iiij. soł.
 Rog^o fit edwini .xxij. acras 7 dimid'
 p .vi. soł 7 .iiij.đ.
 Wfs trauers^o 7 Gonnilda uxor alwini
 .x. acras p .xxxij.đ. s; Wfs tenet .vj. 7
 femina .iiij.
 Om̃s isti arant & metunt ad p̃carias
 dñi 7 ad cibum eius sine forisfacto.
 Isti tenent terras oparias.
 Auicia dimidiam uirgatam.
 Stanhardus dimidiam uirgatam.
 Ranulf^o dī. uirg. 7 dat .xij.đ. pro
 uno clauso.
 Lambt^o gross^o dimid^o uirg. opař 7
 aliam dimid' uirg. p .iiij. soł.
 Lambt^o fit Ailmeri. dī. uirg.
 Rob fit Wlurun .j. uirg. p .viiij. soł.
 Rob de flawingeham dimid^o . uirg.
 Henric^o de bosco . dimid^o . uirg. opaz
 7 aliam . p .iiij. soł.

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INCREASED RENTAL OF A PART
OF THE
DEMESNE LANDS IN THE MANOR OF BELCHAMP,
DENOMINATED INLANDES.

Anno dñi m^o.cc^o.xl^o hugõe de scõ
eadmũdo existente custode man^oii de
bello campo hoĩes infra scⁱpti tenen
tes ũras de dñico q^uas vocant Inlan
des sñ aucto^{te} capiti^l augm̃taverũt
redditũ assisum^l ut auctoritas capi
tuli inũveniret. ut in gⁱtinēti seqⁱŕ.

Roğs hõ ecçẽ p q^udam ac^u pasture de
Broke gsuevit dare .vi. deñ de ce
tero dabit .viii.đ.

Henř pictor gsuevit dare .vi.đ. pro
una roda . de ceŕo dabit .vii.đ.

Roğus canõic^o gsuevit dare p una
ac^u ũre .vi.đ. m^o dabit .viii.đ. 7 p
longa via iux^a sturfeld^l 7 alia via
p mediũ sturfeld^l .iiij.đ.

Thomas de Imle cõsuevit dare p
una acra ũre 7 dimid^l .vi.đ. De ce
tero dabit .ix. deñ.

Roğus fil^l Robti de Sçõ Andrea gsue
vit dare .viiij.đ. p duobz acⁱs ũre de
ceŕo dabit .xij. deñ.

Rob't^o fil' philippi gsuevit dare pro
una dimid' roda tre .ij.đ. De ceſo
dabit .ij.đ.

Hugo fil' Gilb'ti de colecroft gsuevit
dare p .vi. acris tre .ij.ſ. De cetero
dabit .iiij.ſ. s3 p^{ac} tū ht sñ capitlo.

Cecilia relicta adleston gsuevit da
re p una roda tre .ij. ob. De ceſo
dabit .ij. deñ.

Editha relicta Hugelin gsuevit
dare p .ij. ac's tre .xij.đ. De ce
tero dabit .xviij.đ.

Joħs pelipari^o gsuevit dare p una
ac^{ac} tre .iiij.đ. De ceſo dabit .vi.đ.

Henř dux gsuevit dare p .ij. acris
tre .xii.đ. De ceſo dabit .xviij. s3
p^{ac} tū ht sñ capitlo p .viij.đ.

Roĝs de Bosco gsuevit dare p .v.
acris tre 7 dimid' 7 pastura .xxvij.đ.
De cetero dabit .xxxix.đ.

Warin^o de Stanstrete gsuevit da
re p una ac^{ac} tre .iiij.đ. De cetero
dabit .vi.đ.

Freyesent filia philippi gsuevit
dare p .ij. acris tre .xii.đ. De ce
tero dabit .xviij. deñ.

Rič caretteri^o gsuevit dare p una
ac^{ac} tre 7 una roda .v.đ. De ceſo
dabit .vij.đ. 7 ob'.

Auicia relicta Gilb'ti suoris gsuevit
dare p duabus acris tre .viiij.đ. De
cetero dabit .xii.đ.

A delicia de pentelawe gsuevit da
re p una acra tre 7 dimid' .vi.đ. De
cetero dabit .ix.đ.

Wilbrun de Westande gsuevit dare

p una acra ĩre .iiij.đ. De ceŃo dabt .vi.đ.

Wiffs de pitewineshale gsuevit

dare p uno pvo mesuagio .vi.đ.

De cetero dabit .vi.đ. 7 ob'.

Reginald^o de Burnevile gsuevit

dare p duabz acris ĩre .viiij.đ. De

cetero dabit .xij.đ.

Gemma relicta canterel gsuevit

dare p .v. ac's ĩre .xx.đ. De ceŃo

dabit .xxx.đ.

Lucia vidua gsuevit dare p una

pecia ĩre .iiij.đ. De ceŃo dabt .iiij.đ.

Walt'us asketin gsuevit dare p

.vi. acris ĩre .ij.s. De ceŃo dabt .iiij.s.

Roġus le vinur 7 Roġ fil' Mauricii

gsuevit dare p una ac^u pasture .iiij.đ.

De ceŃo dabunt .vi.đ.

Gibt de sco Andrea gsuevit dare

p .xx. acris ĩre .vi.s. .ix.đ. De cetero

dabit .ix.s. 7 .ix.đ. 7 restituit p^utū

qd' tenuit inġ p^utū de dñico v̄sus

Clare 7 fossatū suū usq ad p^utum

Robti de tillebi cū angulo p^uti us^o

austrum.

Wiffs fil' Lamḃti gsuevit dare p

.x. acris ĩre .ij.s. .viiij.đ. ob'. modo

dabit .iiij.s. s3 p^utum ht sñ capitto.

Lamḃtus faḃ tenet .v. ac^us ĩre de

inlande 7 fecit increm̃tū p q^ulibet

ac^u.j. ob'. 7 p't'ea faciet ferraḃtū

vin^o caruce p p̃dčis .v. acris. P't'ea

tenet .x. acras de veġi feffaḃto .p

quibz .x. acris nō faciet aliquđ svici

um nisi ferraḃta dua3 carucarū

qui tenet dimid' virg' . p .iii. soł.
 de qua dimid' virgat' reddit messioñ
 uni^o acre 7 .ij. p Mauricū leveric
 7 mesuagiū p .iiij.đ. 7 mesuagiū
 ut gang' clausum de novo cū as
 sarto qđ fecit ei maġr hugo de
 Lond'. p .xij.s. 7 fuit oparia.

Robtus leffrich tenebit om̃ia tene
 menta sua sicut pius tenuit excep
 ta una pastura que vocať Roche
 q^am restituit 7 dat increm̃tū ^{or} .iiij.
 denař.

Wills mot carpentarius gsuevit
 dare p una acra 7re .viiij.đ. mo
 do dabit .x.đ.

Ricard^o abelote nō feffat^o nisi p
 firmariū gsuevit dare annuatim
 .iiij.s. De cetero dabit .iiij.s. .vij.đ.
 7 ob'.

Robert^o swonild tenet .xv. ac^as
 a tpře cui^o nō extat memoria ut
 dñt . 7 gsuevit dare .iiij.s. De ce
 tero dabit .vi.s. vi.đ. medie
 tas autē dce terre ab antiquo
 fuit operaria.

FORMS OF AGREEMENT,
BY WHICH THE
MANORS BELONGING TO THE CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S
WERE LET TO FARM
AT VARIOUS TIMES DURING THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

FROM THE BOOK MARKED L,
NOW REMAINING IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER.

DE WICHAM.

Hæc est conventio inter capitulum Lundoniensis ecclesiæ Beati Pauli et Robertum filium Ailwini sacerdotis. Capitulum concedit ei Wicham manerium suum ad firmam, quamdiu vixerit et inde bene servierit. Primo quidem anno pro lviii.s. et iii.d. et pro i. parva firma panis et cervisiæ cum vii.d. elemosine. Deinceps vero singulis annis pro ii. firmis brevibus panis et cervisiæ cum vii.d. elemosine, quarum priorem faciet in festo sancti Martini, quando evenerit die dominica; quando vero die alia, tum faciet eam die dominica ante festum, et similiter de secunda firma ad Nativitatem sancti Johannis Baptistæ; ad unamquamque vero de ij. firmis in denariis l. solidos.

Hoc est autem instauramentum, quod debet reddere Robertus, scilicet xvi. boves, quemque preciatum xxviii.d. quatuor equos preciatos x.s., octies xx. oves quamque preciatam iii.d. et xxiii. porcos quemque preciatum v.d.; unum verrem cum novem porcellis preciatum xix.d.; triginta vi. capras quamque preciatam iii.d., unum plumbum preciatum .vi.d., duas cuppas cum duobus tonellis ꝑp xvi.d. Tripedem cum mammola ꝑp. ii.d. Est autem ibi orreum

versus est altitudinis usque ad trabem .xiii. pedum, et desuper usque ad festum x. pedum et dimid. Latitudo inter postes xix. pedum et dimid. Alæ hujus orrei sunt latitudinis vi. pedum et dimid. Altitudo alarum vi. pedum et dimid. In hoc orreo debet Ailwinus sacerdos reddere i. tassum avene versus meridiem habentem in longitudine usque ad culacium xix. ped. et ipsum culacium habet viii. ped. et dimid. et hoc similiter plenum avena. In hoc etiam orreo debet i. tassum ordeï habentem in longitudine xvi. pedum et in altitudine vii. pedum et dimid. et in latitudine ix. ped. et dim. Tota longitudo hujus orrei cum culaciis. lv. ped. Juxta hoc orreum est aliud, quod habet in longitudine xxx. ped. et dim. preter culacia: et unum culacium est longitudine x. ped. et dim. Alterum viii. ped. Tota longitudo hujus orrei cum culatiis xlviii. ped. Altitudo sub trabe xi. ped. et dim. et desuper usque ad festum ix. ped., latitudo xx. ped.; nec habet preter i. alam, quæ habet in latitudine v. ped. et in altitudine totidem. Hoc orreum debet Ailwinus reddere plenum de mancorno preter medietatem quæ est contra ostium, quæ debet esse vacua, et hæc pars est latitudinis xi. ped. et dim. Tertium orreum, quod est versus orientem, habet in longitudine xlix. ped. et dim. præter duo culatia, quæ sunt xxii. ped. Altitudo hujus orrei est sub trabe xv. ped. et desuper usque ad festum ix. ped. 7 dim. latitudo xxii. ped. et dim. et latitudo unius cujusque alæ vi. ped. et dim. Altitudo alarum viii. ped. Hoc orreum debet Ailwinus reddere plenum frumenti ab ostio versus orientem et ab ostio versus occidentem plenum avena. Medietas contra ostium debet esse vacua, et hæc habet spatium xi. ped. et dim. large. Ailwinus etiam debet reddere xvi. boves, et iii. equos unumquemque preciatum iii. sol. et xviii. capras et ii. hedos unamquamque preciatam vi.d. et cxx. oves quamque preciatam iii.d. et xxx. porcos quemque preciatum xii.d. Debet etiam Ailwinus reddere x. bonas caretatas de pisis. De villa autem guarancizanda contra vicecomitem et propositos et siras et hundredum et castella, et de nemore eorum bene custodiendo, et de præscripto instauratione reddendo adin-

venit Robertus plegios Ailwinum patrem suum, et tres fratres suos, Gulielmum, Rannulfum, Henricum, Ailwinum avunculum suum, Lambertum et Wluinum fratrem ejus, Ricardum sacerdotem de Pentelaw, Edmundum deč, Hugo de Gestingetorp, et insuper juravit fidelitatem capitulo. Hujus conventionis sunt testes ex parte Roberti, Adam fil. Gař. Elias přb. Ricardus přbr Aluredus clericus . Rič clericus . Robertus clericus . Garinus fil. Ade. Hugo de Wicham. Hugo de capella. Tomas filius mainerii. Petrus de Halsted.

DE CADENDUNA.

Willielmus decanus et conventus ecclesie scī Pauli London concesserunt Baldewino filio hugonis confratri suo manerium suum de Cadudenda tenendum ad firmam toto tempore vitæ suæ, quam diu eis bene et fideliter inde servierit, ita quod Baldewinus singulis annis reddet eis plenariam firmam unius septimane in pane et servicia et ad liberationem faciendam xxxiii. sol. et iv. denarios, et ad festivitatem apostolorum Petri et Pauli xx. sol. et ad festivitatem scī Michaelis lx. solidos; et ut predictus Baldewinus hanc haberet conventionem, dabit plusquam antecessores sui dederunt ii. marcas argenti, unam scilicet ad natale domini, et unam ad festivitatem scī John Baptist. Et quando manerium dimittet, reddet xvi. boues, unumquemque trium solidorum; et unum hercharium trium solidorum; et lx. oves unamquamque iv. d. et xv. porcos unumquemque vi. denariorum, et totum bladum manerii: et de hac conventionem tenenda fecit baldewinus fidelitatem capto. Hiis testibus et concessoribus Willielmo decano, Roberto de cadomo. Odone. Nič. Gaufrido filio Wlu. et Roberto fratre ejus; et Roberto de auco. Teodorico. Randulfo. Willielmo de calna. Waltero filio epī. Huberto. Gaufrido cunestabulario. Richard de amanwil. Radulfo filio Algodi. henř mağ. hugone filio Alberti. Et preterea hii sunt testes, Teoldus canonicus scī Martini, hachzo prb'r. Nigellus clericus. Gregorius. Godefridus. Nigellus merč. et Renaldus. et alii multi.

DE RUNEWELLA.

Hæc est conventio inter canonicos beati Pauli et Ricardum archidiaconum ; quod concedunt ei Runewellam de se tenendam, quam diu vixerit et bene firmam reddiderit, et post mortem ejus uni ex canonicis cuicunque eam concedere voluerit, eodem pacto quo ipse eam tenet . Pro hac autem concessione adquietavit ipse Ricardus adversus regem prefatum manerium in perpetuum de omni exactione, et foris factura nemoralis extirpationis, quam vulgo sartum vocant ; et si vineam in eadem villa plantaverit medietatem vini concedit eis, quam diu ipsemet Ricardus et ille canonicus successor suus vixerit . Et preterea post mortem Ricardi, prefatus canonicus, videlicet successor suus, singulis annis quam diu vixerit, reddet canonicis v. sol. in die anniversarii ejus . Mortuo vero supra dicto canonico successore suo soluta et quieta remanebit canonicis villa predicta . Et pactiones quas Ricardus cum agricolis de terris ad censum locandis firmabit, ratas et firmas canonici habebunt . Hujus conventionis testes sunt . Willielmus archidiaconus. Ricardus de belma arch . Robertus canonicus et presbyter. Arcoidus canonicus et presbyter. Nicolaus canonicus diaconus. Gaufridus filius Wluredi. et Robertus fr̃ ejus. Teodoricus canonicus. hubertus. Robertus de auco. Odo . Willielmus de calna. Walterus frater archidiaconi. Ricardus de amanvilla. Gaufridus conestabularius. Rannulfus. maḡ henericus. Ricardus de Wintonia. Baldewinus. hugo nepos decani. Robertus et hugo.

DE ADULVES NASA.

Hæc est conventio inter canonicos s̃ci Pauli London et Wiffm de occhend'. Concedunt ei eadulvesnasa de se tenendam, quam diu vixerit, primo anno pro xxxv. li., secundo anno pro xxxv. li. similiter . Tertio anno et deinceps pro xlv. li. inde reddendis hiis iv. terminis . In capite jejunii, scilicet in prima ebdomada quadragesimæ . In ebdomada rogationum, et a festo beati Petri ad vincula

ad viii. dies, et a festo beati Michaelis ad viii. dies. De se inquam tenendam sine omnimoda hereditate quorumlibet successorum suorum. Omnes autem emendationes, quas in manerio illo fecit vel fecerit, in grangiis, in molendinis, in vivariis, in cujusque manerii domibus, et in omnibus aliis rebus ad commoditatem villæ pertinentibus, post mortem suam solute et quiete ab omnibus heredibus suis canonicis beati Pauli in perpetuum remanebunt. Secundum juramentum autem hominum illius villæ totum reddet implementum et nominatim implementum bladi de meliori blado, quod in dominio villæ reperietur. Restauramentum autem tale est; sex carrucæ, de quinque unaquæque x. boum, sexta autem viii. boum. Unusquisque autem bos iii. solidarū, et sex equi ejusdem precii. Condonant ei septimam carrucam. Et in torp. ii. vaccæ et i. vitulus et x. porci. Unusquisque autem porcus viii. d.: et xvi. anseres et xxiii. gallinæ et quinquies xx. oves. In valetuna autem i. taurus et v. vaccæ et iii. juvenuli et quindecies xx. oves et xi. porci. Ecclesiæ autem ejusdem villæ in dominio et dispositione canonicorum remanebunt. De hac autem tenura juravit Willielmus fidelitatem canonicis s̄ci Pauli. Mortuo autem ipso siquid implementi defuerit, Willielmus filius ejus affidavit se illud rediturum, qui a die obitus patris sui usque ad proximum festum s̄ci Michaelis tenebit manerium illud eodem censu, et affidavit quod nec pro hac tenura ullam in eodem manerio hereditatem exiget. Hujus conventionis sunt testes. Rað decanus. Wiſſ arch'. Maġ henř. maġ Albericus canonici. Edwardus sacerdos s̄ci Augustini. Nicot filius Nicot. Bernardus clericus decani. Wiſſ de landeñ. Jordanus nepos Wiſſ de occhend'.

DE BERLING.

Hæc est conventio inter canonicos s̄ci Pauli Londoniensis et Rič arch' et Teod' scriptorem; videlicet quod concedunt illis Berling de se tenendam, quamdiu vixerint et bene inde eis servierint, singulis annis reddendo tres firmas in pane et cervicia et in constantiis, et in elemosina, et in unaquaque xl. solidos et iv. libras

ad communitatem . In festo s̄ci Michaelis xx. sol. In natali xx. sol. In pascha xx. sol. In festo s̄ci Johannis xx. sol. et quisquis eorum alterum super vixerit, supra dicto pacto manerium illud quamdiu vixerit, tenebit.

DE BERNA.

Wuillmus et Walbertus gratia dei recepti sunt fratres, tam beneficiis quam orationibus, in consortio canonicorum s̄ci Pauli . Deinde ab ipsis canonicis in festivitate s̄ci Johannis baptiste anno incipiente primo, ad festivitatem s̄ci Michaelis, et anno millesimo centesimo octavo ab incarnatione domini acceperunt ipsi quoddam manerium nomine Berna, et ut haberent quamdiu viverent, et x. solidos dederunt eis in gersumma, id est, lancept, et pro firma in anno reddent viii. libras et sextarium vini in die s̄ci Pauli . Et quis eorum plus vivet eandem conventionem habeat . Defuncto autem illo domini canonici pro eorum animabus quicquid in manerio erit habebunt. Hanc vero conventionem istis fratribus suis tenendam et servandam contra omnium injuriam defendendam conventus promisit testibus istis.

DE TUIFERDE.

Anno ab incarnatione domini millesimo centesimo xiv. facta est hæc conventio inter canonicos s̄ci Pauli et Walterum de Cranford. R. lundoniensis episcopus et Wifflmus decanus et conventus canonicorum s̄ci Pauli concesserunt supra dicto Waltero et filie ipsius Athalais terram quandam nomine tuiferde, quam Reinerus tenuerat prius sub ipsis canonicis; et eandem terram ipse Reinerus in capitulo s̄ci Pauli quietam quantum ad se clamavit . Ea conventionem, ut Walterus eam haberet. Pro ista terra reddet Walterus et filia ejus supra nominata singulis annis ad festum s̄ci Michaelis v. sol. ipsis canonicis, et insuper decimationem annone et ovium et caprarum de ipsa terra . Et hæc conventio duratura est quam diu alter eorum vixerit. Cum autem alter obierit, corpus

suum reddet sancto Paulo cum xx. sol. Cum autem uterque obierit, terra quam tenuerunt libera et soluta sancto Paulo in manu canonicorum remanebit. Testes hujus conventionis sunt. Rogerus filius aluredi. Wifmus ff Walteri, et Ricardus ff Walteri. Aldricus de coleham. Vitalis de actona. Ansgotus clericus de coleham. Tovi enganet. Generamnus de lundonia. Robertus sellarius. Baldewinus de aldermannesberi. Reinerus qui prius tenuit illam terram. De ipsis canonicis hii affuerunt. Guifmus decanus. Reingerus archidiaconus. Quintilianus archid. . Artukus. Rad' gundram. Wlframus. hamo. Edwinus filius Golwini. hugo filius Alberti. Ailwardus. Robertus filius Generani.

DE KENESWURDA.

Anno ab incarnatione domini millesimo centesimo lii. facta est hæc conventio inter canonicos s̄ci Pauli lund' et hunfridum bucvinte. Concedunt ei canonici kenswrdam ad firmam ad se tenendam quam diu vixerit et bene eis constitutis terminis firmam reddiderit; primo anno, id est, a festo s̄ci Michaelis usque ad idem festum, reddendo eis c. sol'. In natali xxv. sol'. In pascha xxv. sol'. In festo s̄ci Joh'is xxv. sol'. In festo s̄ci Mich' xxv. sol'; secundo anno vi. li' eisdem terminis. Tertio anno vii. li' eisdem terminis. Quarto anno viii. li', et quinto, et sexto, septimo anno x. li' eisdem terminis; et sic deinceps: et ipse hunfridus homines manerii rationabiliter debet tractare et custodire. Quando autem reddet manerium, reddet cum eo hæc instauramenta, xxiv. boves, et duos hercerios, sing'los appreciatis iii. sol', et cxx. oves, singulas appreciatis iv.d.: et de meliori blado quod erit in dominio, reddet eis totum bladum lxx. acrarum de hiemali blado seminatorum; et similiter totum bladum lxx. acrarum de vernali blado seminatorum; et quater xx. acras waretatas; et tradiderunt ei canonici liberam ecclesiam ab omni persona, et ita liberam eam cum manerio reddet; et fecit hunfridus canonicis super sacrosancta evangelia fidelitatem et indempnitatem de hac tenura; et insuper super præfato pacto tenendo hos plegios eis invenit, Geruasium pevrel

et Jordanum fratrem ejus, Edwinum tunc, Simonem clericum, Ricardum brun . Halla hujus manerii habet xxxv. pedes in longitud', xxx. ped' in latitud', et xxii. in altit', xi. sub trabibus . et xi. desuper. Domus, que est inter hallam et talamum, habet xii. pedes in longitud', xvii. in latit' et xvii. in altitudine, x. sub trabibus et vii. desuper . Thalamus habet xxii. pedes in longit', xvi. in latitud', xviii. in altitud', ix. sub trabibus et ix. desuper . Boveria habet xxxiii. ped' in long', xii. in latitud', xiii. in altitud'. Oviliū habet xxxix. ped' in longitud', xii. in latitud', et xxii. in altitud'. Domus agnorum habet xxiv. pedes in longitud', xii. pedes in latitud', et xii. in altitud' . hæc autem omnia reddet Hunfridus cum manerio.

DE BELCHAMP.

Post mortem Guiffmi de Occhenduna Ricardus archid' ut teneret Edolvesnase, obtulit canonicis s̄ci Pauli xx. marcas in gersumam . Quas xx. marcas condonaverunt ei canonici, eo pacto ut simul cum Edolvesnase teneret Belchamp, eodem modo quo Radulfus filius Algoti olim Belchamp tenuerat; scilicet, reddendo inde singulis annis viii. firmas . Duas in denariis, singulas in sexagenis solidis; et vi. firmas in pane et cervisia, et tricenis solidis, cum constantiis pistrini et braci et elemosina . Quam tamen pacationem Ricardus proximo anno sibi dampnosam esse conquestus obtinuit, sive magis extorsit, ut non nisi iv. firmas faceret in pane et cervisia, et alias iv. in denariis, duas scilicet in sexagenis solidis, et duas in septuagenis solidis; porro instauramenta Belcampi, quæ cum ipso manerio reddere debet, hæc sunt.

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DE EDOLVESNASA autem debet idem Ricardus archidiaconus reddere per annum canonicis xlv. libras, et de ecclesiis ejusdem manerii c. sol', id est in summa l. li', eisdem terminis quibus Guiffmus de Occhendona reddere solebat, scilicet in prima ebdomada quadragesime xii. li' et x. sol', et in rogationibus xii. lib' et x. sol', et infra octavas s̄ci Petri advincula xii. li' et x. sol', et infra octavas s̄ci

Michael' xii. li' et x. sol' . De instauramentis autem illius manerii, qualia Ricardus cum manerio recepit, et qualia cum manerio redditurus est, canonici qui ad eum inde investiendum missi sunt, hoc rescriptum in capitulum reportaverunt. Magnum orreum Walentonie habet x. perticas et dimid' in longitudine (et pertica est de xvi. pedibus) et in latitudine iii. perticas et v. pedes, et in altitudine sub trabe xxi. ped' et dimid', et desursum trabe xii. ped'. Et in hoc orreo versus aquilonem est tassus de avena habens inter postes xxviii. pedes in latitudine, in longitud' xii. ped' et dimidium, et in altitud' ix. ped' . Et retro hunc tassum tota cetera pars illius orrei plena est de avena usque ad festum, et propterea non potuit metiri . Et adhuc in hac parte orrei sunt duo tassi ordeacri in duabus alis, et uterque tassus habet xi. ped' in latitud' et x. in altitudine et xii. in longitud' et dimid' . Contra hostium vero et preter hoc, inter duos proximos postes est orreum totum vacuum versus meridiem . Et inter alios duos postes est unus tassus de frumento habens xl. ped' in latitud' et cum alis in longitud' xii. ped' et dimidiū, x. in altitud', et tota cetera pars orrei retro hunc tassum plena est de frumento usque festum, et propterea non potuit metiri . Et adhuc in hac parte orrei in ala que est versus occidentem, est unus tassus de siligine habens xxv. ped' in longitud', et xii. in latitud', et x. in altitud' . Et in curia est unus tassus de frumento habens xxxix. ped' in longitud', et xvii. ped' in latitud', et x. ped' in altitud' usque ad severundas . Unus alius tassus est ibi de fabis, habens xl. ped' in longitud', et xxi. ped' in latitud', et xviii. in altitud' . Tercius est de pisis, habens xxxiv. ped' in longitud', et xvi. ped' in latitud', et xix. in altitud', et una meia feni habens xxxii. ped' in longitud', et xvi. in latitud', et totidem in altit' . Et in longa stabula est unus tassus de siligine, habens xxxii. ped' in longitud', xvi. ped' in latitud', et xvi. in altitud' . Adhuc in curia sunt duo orrea, quorum unum habet lx. et xxxvi. ped' in longitud', et xvi. in latitudine, et totidem in altitud', et illud plenum est totum de ordeo . Aliud orreum habet c. et xvii. ped' in longitudine, et xvi. in latitudine, et totidem in

altitud', et illud totum plenum est de siligine ; et extra hæc orrea mensurata, in curia illa sunt iv. domus, et omnes domos illius curie, preter magnum orreum, debent homines ex duobus Orlocis sustinere.

Ad huc in curia illa sunt iv. carri, et iii. corbelle, et duo vanni, et ii. paria molarum, et x. cuve, et iv. tunelle, et ii. plumbi super fornaces, et ii. tine, et iii. tripod', et xx. scutelle, et ii. nape, quæ sunt appreciate pro vi. d', et vi. ciphi, et dimidia summa de sale, et ii. secures, et una tabula cum trestlis, et viii. esperdintes de ferro et acerio, et v. rusche . Ad huc sunt ibi v. sues, unaquaque apreciata pro viii. nummis, et xviii. juvenes porci, singuli appreciati pro iv. d', et viii. purcelli lactentes. Et xiii. viginti matres oves et una, et ix. arietes, et lx. et viginti masculi agni, et xlv. veteres castrici . Summa est cccc. quatuor minus . Et xix. boves, et unusquisque appreciatus pro tribus sol', et ii. vaccæ, ad id' precium, et x. stotti, similiter appreciati, et xx. auce, et xx. galline, et v. galli, et v. capones, et extra his equus sacerdotis Leofstani.

Ad curiam illam pertinent singulis septimanis lxix. opera . Adhuc ad curiam de Waletuna inventæ sunt ix. viginti acre de Wareto, de quibus xxviii. sunt rebinati, et xi. faldati, et xxxiii. seminati. Apud Torpeiam est orreum, habens lxiv. pedes in longitudud', et xxxv. in latitud', et xiii. ped' in altitud' sub trabe, et desuper usque ad festum x. ped'. Versus meridiem totum plenum est de siligine . Versus aquilonem totum plenum est de avena et de ordeo, et in medio plenum est de frumento usque ad trabes . Tres tassi sunt ibi deforis, quorum major est totus de avena et ipse habet lxx. pedes in circuitu et xix. in altitudine . Alius de siligine, et ipse habet xlvii. pedes in circuitu et xii. pedes in altitud' . Tercius est de avena, et ipse habet xxxvi. pedes in circuitu et xii. in altitud', et de domo in qua triturant bladum, dimidia pars plena est de siligine usque ad trabes, scilicet ab ostio versus orientem, et altitudo uº ejus est x. ped', et domus illa tota habet xlv. ped' in longitudud', et xxvi. in latitudine.

Et iterum ibi est aula, et camera, et tresantia, et due private domus, et coquina, et bracinium, et domus una in qua faciunt braisium, et una daeria, et una boveria, et iii. parve domus gallinacæ, et ii. carri, et vii. cuvæ, et ii. alge, et unum plumbum super fornacem, et una mola, et unum tunellum, et iii. corbelle, et ii. bacini, et ii. ciphi, et xii. scutelle, et ii. bucci, et parva tabella cum trestlis, et unum branchum tornatile, et una besca, et ii. secures, et 1 uuogium, et 1 tarambium, et vii. esperdinte de ferro. Et adhuc apud Torpiam sunt xxviii. porci, et unusquisque appreciatus pro viii. d'. et x. boves, et iii. vaccæ, singuli appreciati pro iii. sol', et iii. stotti singuli appreciati pro iii. sol', et i. pullus pro xii. d', et iii. juvenes vituli, et i. parvus taurus unius anni, et xxiv. matres oves, et xx. masculi agni, et lxxx. gercie.

Et lxxxvii. acre de Wareto, et de his xxxviii. rebinati, et i. et dimid' faldati, et xv. seminati, et xx. auce, et vi. galline, et ii. galli, et i. cattus senex, et ii. juvenes catti.

Debet etiam Ricardus archidiaconus ecclesias de Edolvesnasa tenere liberas in manu sua, et nullum de aliqua illarum impersonare, quatinus cum manerium in manus canonicorum venerit, simul ipsas etiam ecclesias ab omni persona liberas recipere possint.

DE NASTOCA.

Anno ab incarnatione domini millesimo centesimo lii. facta est hæc conventio inter canonicos s̄ci Pauli Lund' et Teod' et Rob' de turri. Concedunt eis Nasestoc ad firmam quam diu vixerint, et illis bene servierint, primo anno, id est a festo s̄ci Michaelis usque ad idem festum, reddendo ii. firmas in pane et cervisa, et constantiis pistrini, et bracini, et elemosina, et duas liberationes in denar'; primam ante natale, secundam ante pascha. Secundo anno tres firmas similes predictis, et iii. liberationes in denariis, primam ante natale, secundam ante pascha, tertiam ante festum

s̄ci Joh' . Tercio autem anno iii. firmas similiter, et in unaquaque firma xl. sol' eisdem terminis, et sic deinceps singulis annis; et quicumque eorum super vixerit canonicis de toto respondebit . Quando autem vel ambo vel unus eorum manerium reddet, hæc instauramenta cum eo reddet . Magnam grangiam plenam ex una parte hiemali, et ex altera parte vernali blado, et totum fenum illius anni, et totam saisonem Waretatam, et xl. acras rebinatas, et faldicium et femicium secundum facultatem suam, et xxx. boves singulos appreciatis iii. sol. et iii. equos singulos appreciatis iii. sol. et xl. oves singulas appreciatis iv. d', et xii. sues singulas appreciatis viii. d', et unum verrum appreciatum xii. d'.

ITEM DE NASESTOCA.

Corpus horrei quod Teod' et Robertus receperunt apud Nasestoc est longitudinis xxxvii. pedum, et infra postes est latitudinis xx. pedum . Et a terra usque ad trabem est altitudinis xiv. pedum, et a trabe usque ad festum est altitudinis x. pedum . Unumquodque culatium hujus horrei habet in longitudine x. ped', et in altitudine vi., et unaquaque ala hujus horrei habet in latitudine vi. ped' et in altitudine vi. ped'.

ITEM DE NASESTOCA.

Hæc est conventio inter canonicos s̄ci Pauli et Teod' et Robertum de turri; quod ipse Teod' et Rob' facient justiciam de Rad' de Marci sicut prepositi facere debent, si non reddiderit de terra quam tenet de canonicis in Nasestoca quecumque reddere debet, tam de censu canonicorum quam de regalibus exactionibus et ministrorum regis . Quod si non potuerint de eo justiciam facere, canonici eam facient . Quam si non fecerint, computabunt eis in firma sua quodcumque de terra debuerit, tam de censu canonicorum quam de regis exactionibus et ministrorum ejus.

DE SANDUNA.

Anno ab incarnatione domini M.c.l.v. . In festo s̄ci Michael' facta est hæc conventio inter canonicos s̄ci Pauli Lund' ecclesie et Alexandrum canonicum concanonicum suum, scilicet, quod concedunt ei Sandunam ad firmam tota vita sua, quam diu eis inde bene servierit; primo quidem anno quatuor firmas inde reddendo in pane et cervisia, et liberatione, et elemosina, et constantiis pistrini et bracini, et quintam in solo pane . Secundo vero anno vi. firmas plenarias in pane et cervisia, et liberatione, et elemosina, et constantiis pistrini et bracini. Tercio anno viii. firmas similiter plenarias. Quarto autem anno x. firmas plenarias in pane et cervisia, et liberatione, et elemosina, et constantiis pistrini et bracini, et sic deinceps singulis annis . Hæc autem sunt instauramenta, quæ recepit cum manerio. Aula scilicet . Camera . Horrea ii. magna et ii. minora . Bovaria . Baterissa . Bracinum . Porcaria . Gallinaria . Boves xii. quisque appreciatus v. sol' et iv. d., boves etiam xvii., quisque appreciatus xl. d' . Boves item xv. quisque appreciatus iii. sol' . Equi iii. quisque appreciatus v. sol' . Equi etiam ii. quisque appreciatus ii. sol' . Caretarius equus appreciatus vi. sol' et ii. d . Sues iii. quæque appreciata x. d'. Hocgastri xviii. quisque appreciatus iii. d. Oves c. et arietes ii. quæque appreciata v. d . Agni ci. quisque appreciatus v. d . Carra iii. . Ventilaria lignea ii. Preter hæc autem annumerata reddet cum manerio i. carrucam x. boum, et c. oves, et omnia seminata illius anni . Concedunt etiam ei ecclesiam cum manerio . Quando vero reddet manerium, reddet etiam eis ecclesiam ita solutam et quietam ab omni persona, sicut eam recepit . Firmas autem supra dictas faciet de blado manerii mundo et sano.

Numerus domorum Sandune . Aula . Camera . privata . Grangiæ due magnæ . Grangiæ ii. minores . Bovaria . Bateressa . Bracinum . Porcaria . Gallinaria.

Numerus et precium boum . Boves xii. quisque v. sol'. et iv. d. Boves xvii. quisque lx. d. Boves xv. quisque iii. sol'.

Equi iii. quisque v. sol. Equi ii. quisque iv. sol'. Equi iii. quisque ii. sol. Caretarius emptus vi. sol'. Porci. Sues iii. quæque x.d'. Hocgastri xviii. quisque iii.d. Oves lxviii. et arietes ii. quæque v.d. Agni ci. quisque iv.d. preter unum.

DE CHINGEFORDA.

Hæc est conventio inter canonicos s̄ci Pauli et Guiffmum auri-fabrum, cognomento monachum, super manerio Chingeforda. Canonici tradunt ei manerium, cum tali stauramento quale debebat eis Hugo archid'. Guiffmus autem affidavit eis se manerium fideliter servaturum, et preter hoc se inventurum eis saluos plegios infra hoc et Theophaniam, de pacto quod prolocutum est inter eos. Quod si non potuerit consummare, tunc ipse et uxor sua clamabunt quietam perpetuo et conventionem antiquitus factam inter illos de manerio illo, et hanc noviter prolocutam. Inde sunt testes Radulfus magister latomus. Gaufridus cognatus. Mag' H'. Ricardus fil'. H' . filii . Gen'.

DE ARDELE.

Anno ab incarnatione dñi mc.xli. facta est hæc conventio inter capitulum s̄ci Pauli Lund' et Osbertum de ardele. Videlicet, quod concedunt ei omni tempore vitæ suæ supradictum manerium ad firmam, quam diu eis inde bene servierit et firmam bene reddiderit. Hæc est autem firma quam reddet. Primo anno, videlicet a festo s̄ci Michael' usque ad idem festum, reddet tres parvas firmas in pane et cervisia, et in constantiis pistrini et braciini, et in elemosina, et c. sol' in denariis. Secundo autem anno iv. firmas in pane et cervisia, et aliis constantiis, et vii.li'. in denariis. Tercio vero anno similiter iv. firmas in pane et cervisia, et aliis constantiis, et viii. li' in denariis et sic semper deinceps. De hoc autem tenemento juravit ipse Osbertus capitulo fidelitatem super iii. evangelia. Hæc autem sunt quæ recepit in manerio, et quæ reddet quando reddet manerium. Ibi recepit xx. boves appreciatis lx. sol'; et i. equum appreciatum iii. sol', et iii. vaccas cum

vitulis preciatas xi. sol'. et vi.d'. et cxx. oves et vi. arietes preciatos xlii. sol'. et xxx. porcos preciatos xxiv. sol' et viii.d'. Magnam grangiam recepit plenam frumento versus occidentem usque ad ostium, et versus orientem plenam avena similiter usque ad ostium, et medium contra ostium plenum avena. Secundam grangiam juxta illam recepit plenam avena usque ad ostium versus occidentem, et plenam frumento usque ad ostium versus orientem, et in medio nichil. Hujus grangiæ longitudo erat lii. ped' preter duo culatia, quæ habebant longitud' xiv. ped' et latitud' xv. preter alam quæ habebat iv. ped', et altit' sub trabe ix. ped' et super trabem usque ad festum vii. ped'. Tercia grangia erat plena siligine usque ad balcum versus orientem usque ad ostium, et versus occidentem erant iii. caretate hordei, et vi. feni. Corpus hujus grangiæ erat long' xlvii. ped', preter duo culatia unumquodque vi. ped', et latit' hujus grangiæ xv. ped', preter alam, quæ habebat iv. ped', et altit' sub balco x. ped', et super balcum usque ad festum viii. ped'. Recepit etiam bonam hallam et cameram . i. trisantam, et unum*appenditium ad hallam versus sud', et i. privatam domum juxta cameram, et aliam in curia, et bonum granarium, et coquinam, et fenile, et stabulum, iiiii. tonellos, et iii. cuppas, et plumbum super fornacem, et bancum, et bufetum, et ii. mensas, et super hæc omnia recepit nemus bene servatum, et pisas valentes dimidiam marcam argenti.

ITEM DE ARDELEIA.

Hæc est conventio inter canonicos s̄ci Pauli et magistrum Albericum . Concedunt ei manerium suum Ardeleiam de se tenendam tota vita sua, quam diu eis inde bene servierit. Reddendo eis singulis annis quatuor firmas in pane et cervisia, et constanciis pistrini et bracini, et in elemosina. Et in unaquaque illarum ebdomadatum xl. sol'. Quando autem recepit manerium hæc fuerunt ibi edificia, quæ cum manerio reddet . Scilicet una aula, et una camera appendicia, et una coquina, et unum stabulum, et i pistrinum, et due grangie, una ad curiam, altera ad berwicam, et

una domus servientium. In aula fuerunt duo banche tornatilia, et una mensa dormiens, et unum buffeth; fuerunt etiam ibi v. tunelle et vi. cuve, et unum plumbum, et una manualis mola, et vii. alvei, et due arche, et una scala alta, et due vanni, et due corbille, et unum ventorium, et xx. scutelle, et iv. sciphi et due tine, et iii. carri, et due rote unius carecte. Grangia que est in curia habet in longitudine quater xx. pedes, in latitudine xl. pedes, in altitudine sub trabibus xix. pedes, super trabem usque ad festum x. pedes. Inculatio hujus grangie fuit tunc unus tassus de duabus partibus frumenti, et tertia parte de mancorn, habens in longitudine subtus ad terram xix. pedes, in latitudine xl. pedes, in altitudine xii. pedes et dimidium. In altero culatio fuit unus tassus avene habens in longitudine xix. pedes, in latitudine xxx. pedes, altitudinem usque ad festum. Australis autem ala illius culacii fuit plena feni. In ala aquilonari contra hostium fuit unus tassus ordeï habens in longitudine xv. pedes, in latitudine x. pedes, in altitudine vii. pedes et dimidium, et juxta illum tassum fuit alter tassus de mancorn ejusdem mesure. Alterum orreum scilicet orreum de berewica habet in longitudine lviii. pedes, in latitudine xxxii. pedes, in altitudine xxv. pedes. Culacium hujus orrei in parte aquilonis fuit plenum frumento usque ad duos primos postes, nisi quantum due carrate feni occupant. Culacium autem australe fuit plenum avene usque ad hostium, nisi quod in summitate hujus avene fuit vacuum in longitudine xiii. pedum, et in altitudine ix. pedum. Hec mensuratio bladi facta est in festivitate sancte Katerine quando jam in Ardeleia cxvi. acre de frumento manerii erant seminate, et quando jam una firma de blado manerii fuit facta. Unde et quando Albericus manerium illud canonicis reddet, si reddiderit ad festum sancte Katerine reddet totidem acras seminatas de frumento, scilicet cxvi. et unam firmam in pane et cervisia, et post ea tales tassos quales recepit. Si autem reddiderit ad festum s̄ci Michaelis reddet preter hos tassos bladum, unde et illa seminatio et una firma in pane et cervisia fieri possit. Reddet etiam totum fructum pomerii illius anni, totum scilicet fructum qui

tunc restabit, quando manerium reddet. Recepit etiam Albericus ibi viii. equos unumquemque trium solidorum, et x. boves unumquemque trium solidorum, et vi. boves unumquemque duorum solidorum, et v. equos unumquemque vi. sol' et vii. sues et duos verres unumquemque viii.đ. et xii. porcellos unumquemque iv.đ. et xii. porcellulos unumquemque unius denarii, et sexies xx. oves et xvi. unamquamque quatuor denariorum.

BELCHAMP.*

Hec est conventio inter canonicos s̄ci Pauli Lund' et Ricardum ruffum concanonicum suum scilicet quod concedunt ei Belchamp manerium suum cum omnibus pertinenciis suis de se tenendum quam diu vixerit et bene firmam reddiderit scilicet singulis annis viii. firmas. Duas primas in denariis utramque in sexagenis sol'; et sex in pane et cervisia et tricenis sol'. cum constanciis pistrini et bracini et elemosina. Hec autem sunt instauramenta et implementa, que reddere debet cum manerio, scilicet xviii. boves unusquisque precii trium sol', sex stotti ejusdem precii. Quaterviginti oves, unaquaque precii iiiii. denaz. Quadraginta porci, quilibet ejusdem precii. Domus autem infra parvam portam site precii xx. sol'. Grangia frumentaria in longitudine a poste qui est in culatio usque ad postem qui est in altero culatio sibi opposito habet iiiii. perticas et vii. pedes. Est autem pertica xvi. pedum et dimidii. Utrumque culatium retro postem est v. pedum directum. In latitudine autem a poste usque ad postem sibi oppositum est unius pertice et vii. ped'. Ala vero apud north inlatum (*sic*) est vi. pedum in directum. Ala apud suth in latitud' est vii. pedum in directum. In altitudine autem sub trabe est unius pertice. A trabe autem usque ad festum est xiiii. ped'. Utraque vero ala in altitudine est vi. pedum et dimidii. Hujus ergo amplitudin̄s grangia debetur canonicis ex parte orientali retro hostium plena frumento, et ejusdem grangie culatium in parte occidentali plenum

* The original, which is indented, is in the archives of the Dean and Chapter, No. 26 of the Country Chartæ.

manchorn. Et ala apud north in eadem parte plena siligine. Preterea in eadem occidentali parte tassus usque ad medietatem postis altus cum ala apud suth ejusdem altitudinis debet esse de frumento. Reliqua autem parte cum toto meylono vacua remanente. Grangia autem avenaria in longitudine a poste qui est in culatio usque ad alterum postem qui est in altero culatio sibi opposito habet in directum iiii. perticas et iii. pedes, utrumque culatium retro postem est vi. pedum in directum. In latitudine autem a poste usque ad postem sibi oppositum est unius pertice et v. pedum in directum; utraque ala in latitudine est vii. pedum in directum. In altitudine autem usque ad trabem est unius pertice et unius ped' et dimidii; a trabe autem usque ad festum xiii. pedum; utraque vero ala in altitudine est vii. pedum. Hujus ergo amplitudinis grangia debetur canonicis ex parte occidentali plena avena retro hostium. Culatium vero ejusdem grangie in parte orientali plenum avena et ordeo usque ad trabem vel i. marca. Ala vero juxta hoc culacium infra duos postes proximos in parte versus suth plena ordeo. Tota reliqua parte grangie remanente vacua cum meylone. Hæc inquam omnia reddet ipse, ut prediximus, vel quem substituere debet ex conventionem ad annum suum complendum. His testibus, Hug^o Decanus, Nicholaus archid', Maḡ Radulf^o, Maḡ Nichol', Wiffm de Norhaft, Maḡ Henr̃, Maḡ Hug̃, Maḡ Ricard^o, Wiffm^o de Belñ, Ricard^o de Strathforth canonici.

INQUISITIO MANERIORUM CAPITULI ECCLESIE
S. PAULI, 1181.

Hec est inquisicio de Cadendona.

Manerium de Cadendona defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici primi et Willelmi Decani versus Regem pro decem hydis, et adhuc ita est. Vicecomiti reddebat viginti solidi et adhuc reddit; Canonicis Sancti Pauli modo reddit firmam plene ebdomade, et in Natali unam marcam. In Nativitate Sancti Johannis duas marcas et dimidi. In festo exaltacionis Sancte Crucis duas marcas vel panem unius ebdomade pro libito firmarii. In festo Sancti Mich' lx. solidi. De hiis decem hydis quinque sunt in dominio, et quinque de terra assisa. Summa denariorum vii. lib' et vi. solidi et xi. den' et ob.

Hec est inquisicio de Keneswrtha.

Manerium de Keneswrtha defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Willelmi Decani pro x. hydis versus Regem, et reddebat vicecomiti xx. solidi. et adhuc ita est. Canonicis vero reddit xiii. lib'. De x. hydis v. fuerunt in dominio et adhuc sunt, in quibus v. hydis continentur xx. virgate, de quibus et potuit et poterit dominus ponere ad operacionem quantum voluerit. De hiis xx. virgatis sunt in dominio ccc. acre de terra arabili, et in bosco cc. acre. Est ibi pastura ccc. ovibus. Summa denariorum x. lib' et vii. solidi et ob.

Hec est inquisicio de Ardeleya.

Manerium de Ardeleya defendebat se tempore Regis H. primi et Willelmi Decani pro vii. hydis versus Regem. Vicecomiti reddebat xx. solidi et adhuc ita est. Et reddit modo Canonicis iiiij^{or}. firmas plenas. De sex predictis hydis due fuerunt in dominio, et iiiij^{or}. assise et adhuc sunt. Summa denariorum .v. lib' et iii. solidi et x.d., et x.s. de incremento.

Hec est inquisicio de Sandona.

Manerium de Sandona defendebat se tempore Regis Henr̃ primi et Wiffrici Decani pro x. hydis versus Regem, et reddebat vicecomiti xl. sol', Canonicis x. firmas plenas, et adhuc ita est. Et preter x. predictas hydas due hyde sunt apud Luvehale que reddunt vicecomiti dimid' marcam, sed dicunt quod tempore Henrici Regis non reddebant, et sunt de manerio de Sandoñ. De x. hydis predictis de Sandona dimid' hyd' pertinet ad ecclesiam et defendit se versus Regem. Altera dimid' est in dominio geldabilis et ix. sunt assise. Summa denariorum xii. lib' et ii. sol' et x. d.

Hec est inquisicio de Luvehale.

Dicunt jurati quod tempore Henr̃ Regis fuerunt due hyde apud Luffehale, quarum una fuit in dominio, altera assisa, et fuit in defensa xl. sol' de Sandoñ versus Regem, et reddebat Canonicis i. firmam plenam; modo defendebat se versus Regem pro dimid' marc' et reddit modo Canonicis xl. sol'. Integra hyda fuit in dominio, quando Odo recepit firmarius. Summa denariorum xl. sol' per manum firmarii.

Hec est inquisicio de Belchamp.

Manerium de Belchaump defendebat se tempore Regis H. pro v. hydis versus Regem, et adhuc ita est; vicecomiti tunc dabantur iiiior. sol', et preposito hundredi v. sol' per manum firmarii, et adhuc ita est, et reddit modo Canonicis viii. firmas plenas, vi. in pane et cervisia et in unaquaque firma xxx. sol' ad liberacionem, et duas alias utramque in sexagenis solidis. Summa denariorum xiii. lib' et viii. sol' et ii. den' et ob.

Hec est inquisicio de Wyham.

Manerium de Wicham defendebat se tempore Regis Henr̃ et Wiffrici Decani pro iii. hydis una virgata minus versus Regem, et dabat vicecomiti per annum iii. sol', et preposito hundredi iii. sol', et adhuc ita est; sed a tempore Robti Mantel dederunt omni anno

dimid' marc', preter predictos vii. sol' vicecomiti per firmarios, sc' Bartholomeum et Galfrid', et preterea omni anno vi. deñ de Warpenni. Reddit modo Canonicis duas firmas plenas, et in utraque firma l. sol'. Dicunt esse integrum dominium preter duas acras, quas tenet Rad' telarius pro vii.đ. Sunt modo in dominio cc. acre in terra arabili. In prato v. acre. In bosco vestito circiter c. acre et circa boscum in terra non vestita lx. acre. De hoc dominio una virgata et ix. acre geldant cum villata. In dominio due sunt modo caruce, et est ibi pastura ad iiij^{or}. vaccas et ad sexies xx. oves et ad xxxii. capras. Summa denariorum xxxviii. sol' et v. deñ.

Hec est inquisicio de Edulvesnase.

Manerium de Edulvesnase defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Wiffridi Decani pro xx. et vii. hydīs et dimid' de suutinge, et reddebat x. sol' vicecomiti et preposito v. sol', sed a tempore Wiffridi de Hochendune reddit preposito x. sol'. Canonicis vero modo l. lib. Summa denariorum xiiii. lib. et ii. sol' et i. oð.

Hec est inquisicio de Titwoldintona.

Manerium de Titwoldintona defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Wiffridi Decani pro vii. hydīs et dimid' et reddebat vicecomiti iiii. solid' et preposito iiii. sol', et adhuc ita est. Canonicis reddebat tunc iii. firmas et dimid', sed propter vastum bosci et maris, qui fiebat tempore guerre, non reddit modo Canonicis nisi iii. firmas plenas cum custamentis suis. De vii. hydīs et dimid' predictis iiii. sunt in dominio, et iii. et dimid' sunt assise, sed iiii. hyd' quiete sunt preter quam de hydagio et denegeld. Summa denariorum iiii. lib' et iiii. s. et oð.

Hec est inquisicio de Tillingeham.

Manerium de Tillingeham defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Wiffridi Decani versus Regem pro xx. hydīs cum vi. hydīs scolandarum. De hiis xx. hydīs fuerunt v. hyde in dominio Canonici.

corum et adhuc sunt, et reddebant et reddunt preposito hundredi unam marcam, et vicecomiti ix. sol' et iii. de auxilio, de quo v. hyde de dominico sunt quiete, sed cum aliis sunt geldabiles in omni hydagio. Tempore Regis Henrici reddebat v. firmas, ut dicunt juratores se audisse, sed modo reddit iii. firmas Canonicis cum custamentis et quadragenis sol'. Summa denariorum vi. lib' et x. sol' et iii.đ. et ob.

Hec est inquisicio de Berlinga.

Manerium de Berlinga defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Wiffridi Decani pro tribus hydys versus Regem, et dedit hundredo iii. sol' per annum, et adhuc ita est. Modo reddit Canonicis iii. firmas cum custamentis et quadragenis sol'. Tempore Regis Henrici defendebat se dominium pro ii. hydys xl. acris minus, et modo pro hyda et dimid', quod factum est per Wiffridum Decanum. Summa denariorum lxx. sol' et vi.đ.

Hec est inquisicio de Runwelle.

Manerium de Runwelle defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Wiffridi Decani pro viii. hydys versus Regem, et reddebat vicecomiti iii. sol', et preposito hundredi iii.đ., et adhuc ita est. Canonicis modo reddit vi. lib' et xii. sol'. Quatuor hyde tunc fuerunt assise et adhuc sunt, et iii. in dominio. Summa denariorum lii. sol' et v.đ. et ob.

Hec est inquisicio de Nortuna.

Manerium de Nortuna defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Wiffridi Decani pro xl. acris versus Regem, dando preposito hundredi xii.đ. et ii.đ. pro Warpeni; et sunt ibi c. acre de terra arabili, et v. acre de prato et xii. acre de bosco. Et est ibi pastura xl. ovibus et iii. vaccis. In dominio est una caruca, et reddit Canonicis infra octavas Pasce xl. sol' et in Exaltacione Sancti Crucis lx. sol'. Summa denariorum.

Hec est inquisicio de Nastoca.

Manerium de Nastoca defendebat se tempore Regis H. et Wiffridi Decani pro viii. hydis versus Regem, et adhuc ita est. Et modo reddit vicecomiti dimid' marcam, et preposito hundredi viii.s. et de warpeni xx.d., et de quolibet husebondo i. ob. de franco plegio. Canonicis reddit. iii. firmas plenas cum quadragenis sol'. Dominium totum quietum est ab omni servicio, quod villata defendit. Summa denariorum vii. lib. et vii. sol. et i. den.

Hec est inquisicio de Chingesford.

Manerium de Chingesford defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Wiffridi Decani pro v. hydis, et adhuc ita est, et reddebat hundredo de Waltham x.d. de Warpeni et faciebat suitam hundredi de Waltham cum preposito et duobus hominibus, et veniebant homines ejusdem tenementi ad scotallam prepositi, sed modo a tempore magistri Hugonis de Marini preter hoc reddit annuatim preposito hundredi v. sol'. ad minus. Vicecomiti reddebat tempore Regis Henrici v. sol'. pro omni servicio et adhuc reddit; horum v. sol'. medietatem reddit dominium et villata medietatem; sed de warpeni et de v. sol'. prepositi quietum est dominium; et reddit Canonicis duas firmas plenas cum quadragenis sol'. In dominio sunt sepcies xx. acre et v. acre de terra arabili, de prato xvii. acre. De pastura in marisco xvii. acre. De bosco vestito circiter cc.acf. In grava parva juxta curiam ii. acre. Preter hoc Matheus forestarius tenet de dominio v. acre, et unam acram prati pro xii.d. per Ailmarum firmarium. Tantum instauramentum potest esse in hoc tenemento c. oves, c. capre, et xv. vacce, et i. taurus, et x. truie cum verro uno. Equicium quantum volueris, una caruca potest uainiare dominium cum consuetudinibus villate preter ruthehydum quam occupatam detinet Rob' de Valoniē xi. virgatas et dimid', que fuerunt assise et adhuc sunt. Summa denariorum iiii. lib' et vii. sol'. et i.d. minus.

Hec est inquisicio de Berna.

Manerium de Berna defendebat se tempore Regis Henr̃ et Wiffr̃ Decani pro iii. hydis et adhuc ita est, et fuerunt quieti tempore Regis Henrici per quietanciam Archiepiscopi, et adhuc sunt, et geldant cum hominibus Archiepiscopi de Wimenduñ, sed dicunt se tempore guerre dedisse vicecomiti v. sol'. et iii. d. et ii. summas siliginis, et i. ordeï dederunt baillivis hundredi. Modo reddit Canonicis iii. firmas plenas. De hiis iii. hydis due fuerunt assise, et ii. in dominio, et adhuc sunt: Et sunt in dominio de terra arabili ccc. et xliiii. acr'. In prato circiter xl. acr' in latitudine. In grava de spineto circiter x. acr'. Est ibi pastura ad lx. oves, et ad xvi. vaccas. In dominio sunt due caruce. Dominium est quietum ab omni servicio, et est ibi molendinum, quod reddit xvi. sol'. Summa denariorum lxxvii. sol'. et x. den'.

Hec est inquisicio de Draytona.

Manerium de Draitoñ defendebat se tempore Regis Henr̃ et Wiffr̃ Decani pro x. hydis, et adhuc ita est, et reddebat tunc vicecomiti v. sol'. sed a tempore guerre solvit vicecomiti x. sol'. per Theodoricum firmarium, et preter hoc reddit ii. sol'. de franco plegio. Canonicis vero reddit modo ii. firmas plenas cum quadragenis sol'. De hydis hiis x. due fuerunt in dominio, una in scolanda, et vii. assise, et illa de scolanda semper geldebat cum aliis ix., et adhuc geldat. Summa denariorum vi. lib'. et viii. sol'. et xi. d.

Hec est inquisicio de Sutthona.

Manerium de Sutthona defendebat se tempore Regis Henr̃ et Wiffr̃ Decani pro iii. hydis, et reddebat vicecomiti iii. sol'. et adhuc ita est, et reddit modo Canonicis ii. firmas plenas cum quinquagenis sol'. et preterea xl. sol'. In dominio sunt circiter sexcies xx. acre et x. de terra arabili. In prato xvi. acre. In bosco vestito circiter xxx. acre, et de piscaria habent Canonici v. sol'. vel decimum piscem. Est ibi pastura ad lx. oves, et ad v. vaccas. Sunt ibi due caruce. Dominium quietum est ab omni servicio. Sexdecim virgate sunt assise. Aluricus tenet unam garam de dominio

pro duobus soccis . Summa denariorum vii. lib'. et iii. sol'. et vii.đ., de piscaria v.š. De essarto iii.đ.

Maneriolum de Wigelai, quum de communi consensu totius capituli traditum est ad firmam hereditario possidendum sub annua pensione xl. sol'. descripcioni non subjacet. Summa denariorum xl. sol'.

Hec est inquisicio de Edburgetoñ.

Manerium vero de Edburgeton, quum Canonicis annuos prestat sol'. quinquaginta, describere supersedemus ea ratione, quam supra posuimus de Wigelai. Summa denariorum l. sol'.

Post maneriorum inquisicionem ecclesiarum sequitur inquisicio.

Patrimonium beati Pauli doctoris gentium in ecclesia Londoniensi liberalitate regum, oblatione fidelium, Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus collatum antiquitus, ordine quo supra descriptum est, cum de maneriis ageretur. Si volueris diligencius perscrutari per ordinem vires locorum occultatas hucusque, non poteris amodo causari tibi prorsus incognitas. Ad communem igitur utilitatem respiciens, si primam vocem habueris in capitulo, si vel fueris ascriptus in matricula canonicorum, nulla ratione sustineas, ut si firmariorum potestas, qui modo possident, expiraverit quoquo casu, quod aliquis, vel canonicus, vel extraneus, simul ad firmam possideat et manerium et ecclesiam, sed ne promiscuis actibus rerum turbentur officia, sit semper in eadem villa distincio personarum; sit alter qui temporalibus presit, sit alter qui spiritualia subministret; sit alius qui decimas solvat, sit alius qui recipiat. Ordinetur autem vicarius in ecclesiis juxta dispositionem capituli, qui si facultates ecclesie patiantur, dum servit altari sit contentus altario; si non paciantur, victus capellano suppleatur ex decimis ad arbitrium tale, quod semper honestati sit conscius. Reliqui vero fructus, quos in ecclesia propriis sumptibus excoluerit, majores quoque decime reserventur canonicis, vel ad annum censum capellani vel aliis clericis tradantur ad firmam. De regulari jure faciendum est, quod supradiximus, nisi necessitas urgens interdum

aliud aliquid fieri pro ratione temporis et utilitate magna capituli flagitaverit. Ordinetur autem vicarius in ecclesiis juxta dispositionem tam Decani quam capituli. Quæ sit ergo dos ecclesiarum. Quid solvatur capitulo. Quid per clericos. Quid ve per firmarium ecclesie nomine. Quid in aliquibus locis ecclesie matrici jure parochiali solvatur, a qua noster firmarius, a qua nostri coloni recipiant spiritualia. Quid solvatur pro sinodalibus. Quis colligat beati Petri denarium. Quid solvatur Archidiaconis Hunte-donie vel Bedefordie. Quis ecclesiarum ornatus, diligenter annexum invenies in sequentibus. Explicit prologus.

Status ecclesiæ de Cadendona.

Ecclesia de Cadendona est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis xx. sol' per manum clericorum Rodbt̃i et Rodbt̃i. Reddit autem Archidiacono Herefordie xii.đ. in media quadragesima. Ad primam synodum post pascha xviii.đ. Ad secundam sinodum post festum sancti Michaelis xviii.đ. Decanus loci colligit denarium beati Petri et solvit Archidiacono predicto. Habet hec ecclesia x. acras liberas ab omni seculari servicio, et recipit a dominio sancti Pauli terciam partem garbarum, et servit capelle que est in curia tribus diebus per ebdomadam, si firmarius voluerit et presens fuerit, vel ejus senescallus.

Status ecclesiæ de Kenesworda.

Ecclesia de Kenesworda est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis xx. sol' per manum Augustini clerici. Reddit autem Archidiacono Hunte-donie xii.đ. in media quadragesima. Ad primam sinodum post pascha xviii.đ. Ad secundam sinodum post festum S̃ci Michaelis xviii. đ. Decanus loci colligit denarium beati Petri et solvit Archidiacono predicto. Habet hæc ecclesia unam virgatam terre liberam ab omni seculari officio.

Status ecclesiæ de Ardeleia.

Ecclesia de Ardeleia est in dominio canonicorum, quam Hamo clericus tenet, et reddit eis tres marcas et dimid'. Et respondet

Archidiacono, et solvit sinodalia et denarium beati Petri sicut Kenesworda. Habet hec ecclesia unam virgatam et ix. acras liberas.

Status ecclesiæ de Sandona.

Ecclesia de Sandona tempore Regis Henrici fuit separata a firma, et nil reddebat Canonicis, sed modo reddit v. marc' per Ricardum canonicum firmarium, et respondet Archidiacono et solvit sinodalia et denarium beati Petri sicut Ardeleia. Habet ecclesia dimid' hidam geldabilem versus regem.

Status ecclesiæ de Baldecamp.

Ecclesia de Baldecamp est in donatione canonicorum, de qua Rob'tus clericus est persona ex donatione Decani et capituli, et dicit se reddere annuam marcam Ruffo firmario non nomine ecclesiæ, sed propter avoeriam. Reddit hec ecclesia in sinodalibus xii.d. Denario beati Petri xvi.d. quos colligit Rob'tus clericus et solvit. Habet hæc ecclesia virgatam unam in terra arabili liberam et quietam ab omni servicio et unam gravam unius acre et dimid', et unam rodam prati juxta calceiam de Clare ; habet etiam iii. acras ex divisa, una roda minus.

Status ecclesiæ de Wicham.

Ecclesia de Wicham est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis ii. sol' in festo sancti Michael' per manum Wiffi de Fulenharn personæ ejusdem ecclesie. Hec ecclesia reddit nomine sinodaliū xiiii.d. De denario beati Petri vi.d. Habet hec ecclesia dimidiam virgatam, quam tenuit Jeremias, et debet firmario de censu viii.d. et est geldabilis.

Status ecclesiæ de Waletona.

Ecclesia de Waletona est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit firmario xx. sol'. Reddit hec ecclesia nomine sinodaliū xii.d. De denario beati Petri xvi.d. et habet duas acras liberas, et unum mesuagium duarum acrarum, et unum curtilagium, et decimam totius bladi de dominio.

Status ecclesie de Kyrkebi.

Ecclesia de Kyrkebi est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit nomine sinodaliū xiiii.đ. De denario beati Petri xvi.đ. et habet x. acras liberas in dominio, et habet integre omnes decimas parrochie sue exceptis illis de terra abbatis, de qua non habet nisi garbas et caseum.

Status ecclesie de Torp.

Ecclesia de Torp est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit firmario xx. sol' per manum Johis, qui eam tenet de Ricardo canonico firmario, et solvit pro sinodalibus xiii.đ. ; et de denario beati Petri xvi.đ. Habet hec ecclesia iii^{er}. acras in libera elemosina et omnes decimas de dominio, et de villata majores et minores.

Status ecclesie de Tiwoldintuna.

Ecclesia de Tiwoldintuna est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis xx. sol' per manum magistri Hugonis de Lond'. Solvit hæc ecclesia nomine sinodaliū xiiii.đ. De denario beati Petri vi.đ. quos colligit sacerdos et solvit. Habuit ecclesia ista de terra arabili xx. acras ante dedicationem et in dedicatione datæ sunt x. acræ de terra arabili per Hugonem Decanum, et in bosco vii. acre, et unum masagium juxta pontem, et mariscum. s. Chirchep. Totum hoc tenementum ecclesie liberum est ab omni servicio.

Status ecclesie de Tillingham.

Ecclesia de Tillingham est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis i. marc' per manus firmariorum ; et solvit nomine sinodaliū xiiii.đ. De denario beati Petri xvi.đ. Habet hec ecclesia in dominio suo lx. acras liberas, et recipit terciam partem decimarum de dominio tam in magnis decimis quam in minutis, et de villata totas.

Status ecclesie de Berlinga.

Ecclesia de Berlinga est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis

xx. sol'. per manum firmarii et reddit nomine sinodaliū xiiii.d. De denario beati Petri x.d. quos colligit, solvit et sacerdos, et habet in dominio suo xx. acras liberas cum uno mesuagio, et recipit totam decimam de villata, et terciam partem decimarum de dominio tam in majoribus quam in minutis.

Status ecclesiæ de Runewelle.

Ecclesia de Runewelle fundata non est in dominio canonicorum; recipit de dominio canonicorum pro decimis ii. acras, unam de frumento, alteram de avena. Habet hec ecclesia terciam partem omnium decimacionum tam majorum quam minorum de tota villata. Due vero partes pertinent ad dominium ad firmam faciendam, sed per capitulum. Rad' persona ecclesie ejusdem ville habet eas omnes pro iiii.^{or} sol'. quos annuatim reddit firmario, sed hoc est personale beneficium. Magister Ricardus habet omnes decimas de dominio tam majores quam minores excepta lana, ex dono Ricardi archidiaconi et ex permissione Ricardi Ruffi, quæ pertinent ad dominium ad faciendam firmam.

Status ecclesiæ de Magna Angra.

Ecclesia de Magna Angra curam parrochiam extendit Nortuna et recipit de toto manerio omnes decimas tam majores quam minores, sed tamen propter vicinitatem christianitatis solvit ecclesie de Fifhide i. soccam frumenti et unam soccam de avena. Et firmarius colligit de denario beati Petri vi.d. sed nullum solvit.

Status ecclesiæ de Nastocha.

Ecclesia de Nastocha est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis lx. sol'. per manum firmarii, et solvit nomine sinodaliū xii.d. De denario beati Petri iii. sol' quos colligit sacerdos et solvit. Et habet in dominio de terra arabili xlvii. acras, in bosco quadragenas acras, et defendit eas versus Regem pro quater viginti acris. Habet etiam decimas plenas tocius ville, et de dominio terciam garbam.

Status ecclesiae de Chingesford.

Ecclesia de Chingesford fundata non est in dominio beati Pauli, nec aliquid recipit de dominio canonicorum, sed de tota villata recipit decimam garbam tantum; et nunquam solverunt minutas decimas, nec adhuc solvunt; et reddunt de denario beati Petri x.đ. quos colligit firmarius et reddit.

Status ecclesiae de Berna.

Ecclesia de Berna est in dominio canonicorum, et solvit nomine sinodaliū iii. sol' Wintoniensi episcopo. Sacerdos colligit denarium beati Petri, et solvit apud Wimendōn quantum colligit. Habet hec ecclesia in dominio suo de terra arabili ix. acras liberas, in prato unam acram, et habet tam de dominio quam de villenagio omnes decimas, excepto feno.

Status ecclesiae de Draitona.

Ecclesia de Draitona est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis annuam marcam per manum Wiſſi de Norehale firmarii; et reddit nomine sinodaliū xii.đ. De denario beati Petri xii.đ. quos colligit sacerdos et reddit. Habet hec ecclesia in dominio suo de terra arabili xxii. acras, in prato unam, geldabiles; et unum mesuagium, et habet terciam partem decimacionum de dominio.

Status ecclesiae de Suttoñ.

Ecclesia de Suttoñ est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis x. sol'. per manum firmarii, et solvit nomine sinodaliū xiii.đ. Firmarius colligit denarium beati Petri et sibi retinet. Habet hec ecclesia in dominio suo xvi. acras et dimid. de terra arabili, in prato i. acram liberas, et habet de dominio terciam partem decimarum, tam in majoribus quam in minoribus. Similiter de dominio Scotlande thesaurarii terciam partem decimarum, et de duabus villatis totas decimas preter fenum.

Status ecclesiæ de Willesdona.

Ecclesia de Willesdona est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis viii. marc' per manum Germani clerici, et solvit nomine sindalium xiii.đ. Et habet hec ecclesia omnes decimas tam de dominicis quam de aliis tenementis, et majores et minores exceptis de dominio magistri Nicholai, et de dominio magistri David, et viii. acrarum de la Cnolle de tenemento de Chesewic, et aliarum viii. acrarum de la Cnolle de tenemento de Suttuna, et de tenemento xl. acrarum quas coluerunt moniales de Keleburne.

Status ecclesiæ de Tuitford.

Ecclesia Sancti Pauli recipit a capella de Tuitferd xii.đ. pro decimis annone, pro decimis ovium et caprarum, quæ quidem capella non alicui vicinarum ecclesiarum appendula, sed permissu capituli baptizat infantes, sepelit mortuos quos voluerit, dum modo non ad aliquam ecclesiarum episcopi.

In tempore Wulmanni decani reddiderunt predicta maneria firmam istam Canonice Scti Pauli.

Berna reddidit duas septimanas et duos dies cum tertia parte diei.

Suttuna duas septimanas et duos dies cum tertia parte diei.

Chingeford duas septimanas et duos dies cum tertia parte diei.

Draitona duas septimanas et duos dies.

Nastocha Aldwini duas septimanas et duos dies.

Runewelle duas septimanas.

Sandona . roda . Luffenheda x. septim. et duos dies.

Runewelle duas septimanas.

Ardleia quatuor septimanas.

Cadendona unam septimanam.

Berlinga tres septimanas.

Tillingeham tres septimanas.

Wicham duas septimanas et iii. dies et dimid.

Nortuna unam septimanam.

Belchamp duos menses et duos dies.

Tudwoldintuna unum mensem.

ARTICVLI VISITATIONIS MANERIORVM CAPITVLI SANCTI PAVLI.

Circa A.D. 1290.

In extenta manerii inquirenda.

De situ manerii, quantum valeat communibus annis, in gardinis, curtilagiis, columbariis, vivariis, herbagiis, et omnibus aliis exitibus per annum. Item, quot carucatæ terræ arabilis, vel quot hidæ, seu virgatæ terræ, et quot acras continet hyda vel virgata ibidem.

Item, quot campi sunt in dominico, et quot acræ sunt in quolibet campo, et qualibet seysone distinguntur, quantum valeat quælibet acra per se communibus annis.

Item, quot acræ prati sunt in dominico, et quantum valeat quælibet acra per se, et in quot partibus et ubi jaceat pratum. Item quot acræ pasturæ, et cujusmodi bestias et quot sustinere poterit, et quantum valeat pastura cujuslibet bestię ad locandum per annum.

Item, de pastura forinseca, quæ est communis, quot et quas bestias vel animalia dominus in ea possit habere. Et quantum valeat pastura cujuslibet bestię vel animalis per annum ad locandum.

Item, de parcis et dominicis boscis, quæ dominus ad voluntatem suam assartare possit et excolere, quot acras in se contineant. Et pro quanto vestura cujuslibet acræ possit appreciari, et quantum fundus valeret, si assartareter, et quantum valeret quælibet acra per annum.

Item, de boscis forinsecis, ubi alii communicent, in quanto possit dominus de eis appruare, et quot acras contineant, et quantum valeat vestura cujuslibet acræ communiter, et quid valeret quælibet assartata per annum.

Item, an dominus de dictis boscis forinsecis aliquid dare vel

vendere possit, et quantum hujusmodi donaciones vel vendiciones sibi valeant per annum.

Item, de molendinis aquaticis, venticiis, vel caballariis, vel fulonicis, vivariis, ripariis, piscariis, separalibus et communibus, et quantum valeat per annum quælibet eorum distincte per se.

Item, de pesuagiis, herbagiis, melle, et omnibus exitibus boscorum, et subbosco, quantum valet per annum.

Item, de moris, brueris, turbariis, marleriis, graveris, et aliis hujusmodi, quantum valeant per annum.

De libere tenentibus, quot sunt, et qui intrinseci vel forinseci, et quæ tenementa, feoda, vel terras quivis teneat, et per quod servitium, an per socagium, serianciam, vel servitium militare, vel alio modo. Et qui teneant de dominicis veteribus vel novis, essartis novis vel antiquis.

Item, quantum reddat quilibet per annum de redditu assiso. Et qui tenent per cartam, et qui non. Et qui per antiquam tenuram, et qui per novum feoffamentum.

Item, qui sequuntur curiam domini, et qui non; et quid et quantum proveniat domino utilitatis per mortem talium.

Item, ad quas consuetudines teneantur, in falcando prata, metendo blada, bedehalsaker, bedemad, herbam spargendo, levando, tassando; et inveniando homines ad precarias siccas, vel alias, et ceteris hujusmodi.

De custumariis, quot sunt, et qui, quantum terræ vel tenementi quilibet teneat de domino, et ubi, et quantum de dominicis, vel essartis, veteribus seu novis.

Item, quantum reddat quilibet de redditu assiso per annum, et ad quos terminos.

Item, quantum reddat de maltselver, denariis Petri, wardpeny, averagio, pasnagio, vel averagio, chevagio, vel hevedeshot, landgavel, cherchesed, wodeselver, galunselver, caponibus, gallinis, pultinis, aucis, ovis, cultris, vomeribus, blado, deddis vel minis avenæ, brasio, fodercorn, vel aliis quibuscunque redditibus.

Item, quas operationes et consuetudines quilibet debeat, vel in

arando, seminando, herciando, sarclando, metendo, ligando, cariendo, tassando, triturando, ventando, averando, brasium domini faciendo, vel braciando.

Item, falcando prata, vertendo, levando, cariendo, tassando et calcando.

Item, calces seu cleias ad faldam domini faciendo, portando, et stipulam colligendo.

Item, oves domini custodiendo, lavando, et tondendo.

Item, domos vel muros faciendo, reficiendo, vel operiendo.

Item, sepes claudendo, fossata faciendo vel mundando.

Item, nuces colligendo.

Item, ferramenta fabricando, vel reficiendo.

Item, boscum prosternendo, cariendo, scindendo, et siccando, balneum preparando.

Item, fimum cariendo et spargendo, vel quascunque alias operationes faciendo.

Item, quantum valeat quælibet operacio vel consuetudo per annum distincte per se.

Item, quid et quantum dabit pro filia sua maritanda intra manerium pari suo vel extra.

Item, qui possunt talliari ad voluntatem domini et qui non.

De cotagiis, qui cotagia et curtilagia tenent, quot, et qui, et quantum tenent.

Item, quantum solvat quilibet de redditu assiso.

Item, quas operationes et consuetudines facere teneantur.

De placitis et perquisitis curiarum hundred, visu franciplegii, et aliis hujusmodi expleciis, quæ valeant per annum.

De escaetis, wardis, releviis, herieteis, et maritagiiis, quantum valere possint communibus annis.

De advocacionibus ecclesiarum, et quid valeat quælibet illarum communibus annis.

De nundinis, mercatis, tollagiis, et aliis hujusmodi, quid valeant communibus annis.

Item, quid et quantum dominus solvere vel facere debeat aliis, in

redditibus, sectis, consuetudinibus, operacionibus, et aliis hujusmodi, cui et quibus terminis, ut sic pateat quantum sibi libere remaneat deductis omnibus deducendis.

ARTICULI VISITACIONIS ECCLESiarUM MANERIORUM ET
FIRMARUM CAPITULI SANCTI PAULI LONDONIARUM.

Circa A.D. 1320.

Primo de Spiritualibus.

An cancellæ et ecclesiæ cum suis cimiteriis, in ornamentis, libris, vasis, operimentis, clausuris, et ceteris necessariis, prout convenit, custodiantur; et si non, qui sunt defectus, et cujus estimacionis.

Item, de moribus, vita et conversacione vicariorum, capellanorum, et clericorum ecclesiis serviencium, an sint sufficientes ad regendum curas eis commissas, et an vicarii sint residentes, prout artantur; et si per eorum defectum ecclesiæ officium, vel devocio parochianorum minuat, vel si aliquis parochianorum obierit sine viatico, vel sacramentis ecclesiæ, qui et qualiter.

Item, an prædicti vicarii, capellani, vel clerici, seu aliqui de parochianis sint diffamati de usura, adulterio, fornicacione, vel aliis criminibus, qui et de quibus.

Item, qui parochiani debeant redditus, in pecunia, cera, vel oleo, aut rebus aliis ad defectus ecclesiæ reparandos, vel luminaria sustentanda, et si aliqua sint subtracta, quæ et per quem.

Nunc de Temporalibus.

In primis inquiretur an domus maneriorum, tam infra clausum quam extra, una cum molendinis, ventricis et aquaticis, in lapidibus, molaribus, et aliis, necnon bercariis, in solitis fundamentis debite reparentur et sustententur.

Item, an maneria muris, sepibus, vel fossatis, more solito et debito sufficienter claudantur, et si non, qui sint defectus singillatim, et cujus estimacionis.

Item, an tota terra manerii sine diminucione, cum tot carucis quot consueverunt et requiruntur, cum tot stottis et bobus et implementis sit secundum saysones consuetas debite culta, et si non, ex quibus causis, et qui sint defectus, et cujus estimacionis.

Item, an aliqua terra de dominico vel custumaria sint dimissa vel alienata in perpetuum, vel ad tempus, extra manum firmarii, et si sint, an custumariis, nativis, vel liberis, et quibus, et qualiter, et per quem, et quo tempore usque ad quod tempus, an per cartam, et an de consensu capituli vel sine.

Item, an aliquis nativus terras aut possessiones aliquas perquisierit infra manerium vel extra ab hominibus liberis, et quas, et qualiter est super hoc processum per firmarium.

Item, an aliqui liberi tenentes terras suas de manerio in dampnum et contra consuetudinem manerii alienaverint; qui, quibus, qualiter, et a quo tempore.

Item, an villani sive custumarii vendant, donent, vel locent terras custumarias per cartam, vel sine carta, convillanis seu custumariis, sine expresso consilio firmariorum et consensu, non in plena curia vel halimoto, ut per recordum curiæ et rotulum valeret dimissionis modus declarari.

Item, an nativi custumarii maritaverint filias suas intra manerium vel extra, vel vendiderint vitulum pullanum vel bovem de propria nutritura sine licencia domini, vel arbores in haiciis suis extirpaverint vel succiderint sine licencia.

Item, an aliqua terra, quondam custumaria, teneatur libere a serviciis et consuetudinibus, quas facere consueverunt; quæ, per quem, qualiter, et a quo tempore; et qualiter nunc teneatur, per quæ servicia.

Item, de novo incremento reddituum et serviciorum, quæ, et per quos.

Item, quot acræ pasturæ in dominico, quot separabiles, quot in

communa intrinseca, vel extrinseca, seu forinseca, sive in boscis, mariscis, terris, consistant; et de earum distincione inter dominicum et communam tam custumarie quam libere tenentium.

Item, communia an sint onerata plus debito per custumarie vel libere tenentes ad dampnum manerii, per quos, et quantum.

Item, an firmarii utantur communia ubique ut decet, et separalem sufficienter defendant, et an permittant aliquos in separabilibus pasturis secum communicare contra statum manerii, quos et qualiter.

Item, an aliqua alienacio, usurpacio, seu dimissio cujusvis pasturæ ad manerium pertinentis, facta sit imperpetuum, vel ad tempus contra consuetudinem manerii, per quos, quibus, et a quo tempore.

Item, quot acræ prati in dominico, quot in separalibus, quot in communia, et qualiter distinguuntur, et an aliqua alienacio etc. ut supra in proxima.

Item, an aliqua consumpcio facta sit in boscis, extirpando vel ramos fructiferos succidendo, ultra housbote, ferbote, et heybote, et alios usus debitos manerii vel firmarii; vel vendicio aut donacio sit inde facta, per quos, quibus, qualiter, et usque ad quam summam.

Item, an subboscus, vel silva cedua, congrue succidantur per parcelas ad recrescendum sine dampno manerii.

Item, an nemora ubi sunt in separali et claudi possunt, sufficienter claudantur, et custodiantur ab ingressu animalium nocivorum.

Item, an qwarvæ sive kayæ, muri sive wallæ in mariscis contra mare et alia flumina, necnon stagna molendinorum cum suis aquis, piscariis, et vivariis, tam in separali quam in communia, cum suis juribus et libertatibus debite reparentur, conserventur, et defendantur, et an fossata in mariscis bene mudentur, et si non ad quod dampnum; et fiat estimacio cujuslibet defectus, et si per obturacionem fossatorum vel gurgitum sit inundacio terris vel pasturis marisci, ad quod dampnum, et de quanto possint debite

emendari, et si expedit manerio gurgites novos facere, in quibus locis, et de estimacione sumptuum quos oporteret apponere.

Item, an redditus, servicia, et consuetudines, tam in peccunia quam in haretis, relevis, operacionibus, et aliis hujusmodi antiquitus consuetis et debitis, tam a liberis quam a customariis, prout tenentur, absque personarum acceptione requirantur, et fiant, et si subtrahantur vel augmentantur, in quibus personis et rebus, qualiter, et in quantum, et an consuetudines vel opera alicui remittantur, vel mutentur in peccunia, quæ, cui, per quem, et qualiter.

Item, an jura, jurisdictiones, et libertates ecclesiæ et capituli in curia tenenda, ballivis foranneis ad execuciones contra libertates nostras faciendum non admittendis; subditis, tam libere tenentibus quam customariis, a prestacione theolonei, amerciamentorum, et hujusmodi exaccionum tuendis; escaetis, bonis dampnatorum et fugitivorum et aliis hujusmodis perquirendis; et libertates in forestis secundum cartas regum et prout hactenus coram justiciariis itinerantibus sunt allocatæ, rite et sufficienter defendantur, et in quibus non, et cujus negligentia.

Item, an nativi, vel eorum nati, manumittantur, vendantur, aut clerici vel apprenticii fiant in facultatibus, in quibus domino possint rebellare, vel sint fugitivi, aut a dominio capituli quovismodo recesserint, vel alienantur, qui, qualiter, et ubi morantur, et de bonis eorum mobilibus et immobilibus diligenter inquiratur.

Item, an firmarii maneria vel ecclesias maneriorum per proprios servientes custodierunt, vel ad firmam aliis dimiserint, qualiter, et sub quibus condicionibus, quibus, et ad quod tempus.

ISTA SUNT SPECIALITER INQUIRENDA IN SOKNA DE
EDOLVENESSE.

An conductores terrarum et tenementorum customariorum ad terminum annorum ea tenuerunt post effluxum termini in prejudicium legitimorum heredum.

An hujusmodi conductores terrarum et tenementorum faciunt apponi in tallia seu indentura hujusmodi dimissionis longe majus precium quam sit conventum, in fraudem heredum dimittentis, ut sit ipsis difficile vel impossibile ad dictum redimendum terminum propter augmentationem precii, prout licet eis de consuetudine sokne.

Item, an frater dimittet fratri suum tenementum custumarium, vel partibile, ubi frater dimittens habet heredes expectantes hereditatem post mortem dimittentis.

Et memorandum quod in quolibet manerio scribatur series domorum, sicut nunc sunt, non secundum antiqua fundamenta; et quærantur si quæ sint inutiles, vel nimis onerosæ manerio, quæ, et in quo, et qualiter possent emendari, ut decanus et capitulum inde possint in melius emendare.

In maneriis de Tillingham et Hebrugg inquiratur plene de antiquis implementis, per quos alienata fuerint et quæ restituta fuerint domino Johanni de Middleton firmario nuper de Tillingham, vel si erat ei pro aliquibus non restitutis satisfactum in peccunia, vel aliter, de quanto, et qualiter.

Et consimiliter, si aliqua de implementis apud Hebrug abbatis fuerunt restituta magistro Willielmo de Meleford' nunc firmario, quæ, et de ceteris ut supra de Tillingham.

COMPOTUS
MANERIORUM ET FIRMARUM
ECCLESIAE SANCTI PAULI LONDINENSIS.

FROM A FOLIO VOLUME LABELLED

"STATUTA MAJORA ECCLESIAE S. PAULI,"

IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE CATHEDRAL.

COMPOTUS MANERIORUM SOLVENCIIUM AD DENAS ET AD DENUM DENARIUM.

Beauchamp	.	.	viii.	Dizenas	xvi. fi. iii. s. vii. d.
Barling	.	.	iii.	"	vi. fi. xxi. d.
Sandone	.	.	x.	"	xx. fi. v. s. x d.
Tillingham	.	.	iiii.	"	viii. fi. ii. s. iii. d.
Chingelford	.	.	ii.	"	iii. fi. xiiii. d.
Wikham	.	.	ii.	"	C. s. xiiii. d.
Ronewelle	.	.	ii.	"	C. s. iii. d.
Erdeleye	.	.	iiii.	"	xi. fi. xii. s. iii. d.
Nastoke	.	.	iii.	"	vi. fi. xxi. d.
Tidwoldyngton.	Idem	quod			
Hebrugg	.	.	iii.	"	vi. fi. xxi. d.
Bernes	.	.	iii.	"	vi. fi. xxi. d.
Cadyngdon	.	.	i.	"	xxxiiii. s. xi. d.
Suttone	.	.	iiii.	"	x. fi. ii. s. iii. d.
Draytone	.	.	ii.	"	iii. fi. xiiii. d.
Nortone	.	.	i.	"	iii. fi.
Cadyngdon	.	.	ii.	Marcas	custodi Bracini pro defectu infra festum Sancti Michaelis.

DIE SANCTÆ FIDIS VIRGINIS INCIPIUNT DENE SEQUENTES SOLVI AD CAMERAM
VEL IN DOMINICA PROXIMA POST.

Dominica prima	.i. de Beauchamp	.l.x.s.			Inde ad defectum bracini	.xxvi.s. vii.d.
"	.i. de Barling	.xl.s. vii.d.			Inde ad supplementum	.vi.s. viii.d.
"	.i. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.d.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.d.
"	.i. de Tillingham	.xl.s. vii.d.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.d.
"	.i. de Chingelford	.xl.s. vii.d.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.d.
"	.i. de Wykham	.l.s. vii.d.		"	"	.xvi.s. viii.d.
"	.i. de Ronewelle	.l.s.		"	Inde ad defectum bracini	.xvi.s. viii.d.
"	.ii. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.d.		"	Inde ad supplementum	.vi.s. viii.d.
"	.i. de Erdele	.lvii.s. vi.d. et vii.d.		"	"	.xxiii.s. ii.d.
"	.iii. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.d.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.d.
"	.i. de Nastok	.xl.s. vii.d.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.d.
"	.i. de Tidwoldington	.xl.s. vii.d.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.d.
"	.i. de Bernes	.xxxiii.s. xi.d.		"	"	Nichil.
"	.i. de Cadington	.xxxiii.s. xi.d.		"	"	Nichil.
"	.ii. de Beauchamp	.lx.s.		"	Inde ad defectum bracini	.ii. marcas.
"	.ii. de Tillingham	.xl.s. vii.d.		"	Inde ad supplementum	.vi.s. viii.d.
"	.i. de Suttone	.l.s. vii.d.		"	"	.xvi.s. viii.d.
"	.i. de Draytone	.xl.s. vii.d.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.d.

Dominica XIX.	.II. de Barling	.xl.s. vii.đ.			Inde ad supplementum	.vi.s. viii.đ.
"	.IIII. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.đ.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.đ.
"	.III. de Beauchamp	.xxxiii. xi.đ.		"	"	Nichil.
"	.II. de Tidwoldington	.xl.s. vii.đ.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.đ.
"	.II. de Nastok	.xl.s. vii.đ.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.đ.
"	.II. de Bernes	.xxxiii.s. xi.đ.		"	"	Nichil.
"	.II. de Chingelford	.xl.s. vii.đ.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.đ.
"	.II. de Erdele	.lvii.s. xiii.đ.		"	"	.xxxiii.s. ii.đ.
"	.II. de Sutton	.l.s. vii.đ.		"	"	.xvi.s. viii.đ.
"	.IIII. de Beauchamp	.xxxiii.s. xi.đ.		"	"	Nichil.
"	.V. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.đ.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.đ.
"	.IIII. de Tillingham	.xl.s. vii.đ.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.đ.
"	.VI. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.đ.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.đ.
"	.V. de Beauchamp	.xxxiii.s. xi.đ.		"	"	Nichil.
"	.VII. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.đ.		"	"	.vi.s. vii.đ.
"	.II. de Ronewelle	.l.s.		"	"	
"	.VI. de Beauchamp	.xxxiii.s. xi.đ.		Inde ad defectus bracini	.xvi.s. viii.đ.	
"	.IIII. de Bernes	.ii. marcas et di et vii.đ.		Inde ad supplementum	Nichil.	
"	.III. de Tidwoldington	.xl.s. vii.đ.		"	"	Nichil.
"	.II. de Wykham	.l.s. vii.đ.		"	"	.vi.s. viii.đ.
"	.VIII. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.đ.		"	"	.xvi.s. viii.đ.
"	.III. de Erdele	.lvii.s. xiii.đ.		"	"	.xvi.s. viii.đ.
"				"	"	.xxxiii.s. ii.đ.

Dominica	Inde ad supplementum	
XLII.	.ix. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.đ.
"	.iiii. de Tyllingham	.xl.s. vii.đ.
"	.iiii. de Nastok	.xl.s. vii.đ.
"	.iiii. de Barling	.xl.s. vii.đ.
"	.vii. de Beauchamp	.ii. marcas et đī vii.đ.
"	.iiii. de Erdele	.lvii.s. xiii.đ.
"	.viii. de Beauchamp	.ii. marcas et đī vii.đ.
"	.x. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.đ.
"	.ii. de Draytone	.xl.s. vii.đ.
"	.iii. de Suttone	.l.s. vii.đ.
"	.iiii. de Suttone	.l.s. vii.đ.
"	.i. de Nortone	.lx.s.
	Inde ad defectus bracini	.xxvi.s. viii.đ.

Et sequitur de Cadyngtone ii. marc' ad opus custodis Bracini vel panis per ebdomadā.

Summa tocius recepti, C.xiii.đi. xvii.s. v.đ.

Dominica	.xvi. prima de Suttone.
„	.xvii. prima de Drayton.
„	.xviii. secunda de Barlinge.
„	.xix. quarta de Sandone.
„	.xx. prima de Bellocampo.
„	.xxi. secunda de Heybrugg.
„	.xxii. secunda de Nastok.
„	.xxiii. secunda de Bernes.
„	.xxiiii. secunda de Chingelford.
„	.xxv. secunda de Erdele.
„	.xxvi. secunda de Suttone.
„	.xxvii. secunda de Bellocampo.
„	.xxviii. quinta de Sandone.
„	.xxix. tercia de Tillingham.
„	.xxx. sexta de Sandone.
„	.xxxi. tercia de Bellocampo.
„	.xxxii. septima de Sandone.
„	.xxxiii. defectus de Ronewelle.
„	.xxxiiii. quarta de Bellocampo.
„	.xxxv. tercia de Bernes.
„	.xxxvi. tercia de Heybrugg.
„	.xxxvii. secunda de Wykham.
„	.xxxviii. octava de Sandone.
„	.xxxix. tercia de Erdele.
„	.xl. nona de Sandone.
„	.xli. quarta de Tillingham.
„	.xlii. tercia de Nastok.
„	.xliii. tercia de Berling.
„	.xliiii. quinta de Bellocampo.
„	.xlv. quarta de Erdele.
„	.xlvi. sexta de Bellocampo.
„	.xlvii. decima de Sandone.
„	.xlviii. secunda de Drayton.

MEMORANDUM quod tresdecim maneria sancti Pauli solvunt quadraginta et quinque firmas Bracino sancti Pauli.

Et eadem tresdecim maneria et duo alia, videlicet quindecim maneria, solvunt quinquaginta et duas dezenas ad Cameram sancti Pauli.

MEMORANDUM quod qualibet firma de frumento continet per mensuram regis xvi. quarter', scilicet viii. bussell', computatur pro quarterio si bene mensuratur vel parum plus.

Item de avena tantum.

Item de ordeo .iii. quarteria.

Item cum qualibet firma debet solvi ad boscum, .vi.s. et .viii.d.

Et ad liberationem famulorum .iii.s. .x.d. Et sic solvitur cum qualibet firma, .x.s. .vi.d.

Beauchamp	Ad bracinum .vi. firmas	Scilicet de frumento .iiii. ^{xx} et xvi. quarter' per mensuram regis.
		Item de avena .iiii. ^{xx} et xvi. quarter' per eandem mensuram.
		Item de ordeo .xviii. quarter' dicte mesure.
		Item de denariis cum predictis firmis, .lxii.s.
		Scilicet cum qualibet firma, .x.s. vi.d.
		Item de denariis per camerarium de defectibus de Beauchamp, .liii.s. iiii.d.
	Ad cameram	Pro ecclesia per annum, .xvi. marc'.
		Item ad .viii. dezenas et ad elemosinar' .xiii.fi. x.s. ii.d.
		Item ad cameram pro duobus defectibus pro quibus camerar' solvit custodi bracin' ut habetur supra, .liii.s. iiii.d'.

Barling . . .	{	Ad bracinum .iii. firmas	{	Scilicet de frumento .xlviij. quarter'.
				Item de avena .xlviij. quarter'.
				Item de ordeo .ix. quarter'.
				Item de denariis cum dictis firmis, .xxxj.s. vi.đ.
	{	Ad cameram	{	Pro ecclesia ad luminaria sancti Pauli, C.s.
				Item de eadem ad cameram .vi.s. viii.đ.
				Item de manerio pro antiquo incre- mento .xl.s.
				Item ad .iii. dizenas et ad elemosinar' .vi.đ. xxi.đ.
Sandoñ . . .	{	Ad bracinum x. firmas	{	De frumento .viii ^{xx} . quarter'.
				De ordeo .xxx. quarter'.
				De avenis .viii ^{xx} . quarter'.
				De denariis .C.v.s.
	{	Ad cameram	{	Pro manerio et ecclesia et ad .x. dize- nas et elemosinar' .xx.đ. v.s. x.đ.
Tyllingham . . .	{	Ad bracinum .iiii. firmas	{	De frumento .lxiiii. quarter'.
				De avena .lxiiii. quarter'.
				De ordeo .xii. quarter'.
				De argento .xlii.s.
	{	Ad cameram	{	Pro manerio et ecclesia ad .iiii. dizenas et elemosinar' .viii.đ. ii.s. iiii.đ. Item de eodem de novis in- crementis .x.đ.
Chingelford . . .	{	Ad bracinum .ii. firmas	{	De frumento .xxxii. quarter'.
				De avena .xxxii. quarter'.
				De ordeo .vi. quarter'.
				De argento .xxi.s.
	{	Ad cameram	{	Ad duas dizenas et elemosinar' .iiii.đ. xiiii.đ.
Wychem . . .	{	Ad bracinum .ii. firmas	{	De frumento .xxxii. quarter'.
				De avena .xxxii. quarter'.
				De ordeo .vi. quarter'.
				De denariis .xxi.s.
	{	Ad cameram	{	Ad ii. dizenas .C.i.s. ii.đ.

Erdele	{	Ad bracinum iii. firmas	{	De frumento .lxi. quarter'.
			{	De ordeo .xii. quarter'.
	{	Ad cameram	{	De avenis .lxi. quarter'.
			{	De denariis .xlii. s.
	{	Ad cameram	{	De ecclesia .vi. fi. xlii. s. iii. d.
			{	De manerio ad .iii. dizenas et ele- mosinar' .xi. fi. xlii. s. iii. d.
			{	Item ad obitum Johis Malemeyns, .xl. s.
Nastok	{	Ad bracinum .iii. firmas	{	De frumento .xlviii. quarter'.
			{	De ordeo .ix. quarter'.
	{	Ad cameram	{	De avena .xlviii. quarter'.
			{	De denariis .xxxi. s.
	{	Ad cameram	{	De ecclesia ad luminaria .x. fi. xlii. s. iii. d.
			{	De eadem ad cameram .liii. s. iii. d.
			{	De manerio ad .iii. dizenas .vi. fi. xxi. d.
Hebrugg'	{	Ad bracinum .iii. firmas	{	De frumento .xlviii. quarter'.
			{	De avena .xlviii. quarter'.
	{	Ad cameram	{	De ordeo .ix. quarter'.
			{	De denariis .xxxi. s.
	{	Ad cameram	{	De ecclesia ad luminar' .iiiii. fi. vi. s. viii. d.
			{	De ecclesia ad cameram .lxxiii. s. iii. d.
			{	De manerio ad .iii. dizenas et ele- mosinar' .vi. fi. xxi. d.
Bernes	{	Ad bracinum iii. firmas	{	De frumento .xlviii. quarter'.
			{	De avena .xlviii. quarter'.
	{	Ad cameram	{	De ordeo .ix. quarter'.
			{	De denariis .xxxi. s. vi. d.
			{	De manerio pro novis incrementis .xl. s. Item ad .iii. dizenas et ele- mosinar' C. i. s. ix. d.

Drayton	{	Ad bracinum .ii. firmas	{	De frumento .xxxii. quarter'.
			{	De avenis .xxxii. quarter'.
			{	De ordeo .vi. quarter'.
			{	De denariis .xxi.s.
Sutton	{	Ad cameram	{	De ecclesia ad ceram .iiii.fi. vi. viii.d.
			{	Item de eadem ad cameram .xiii.s. iii.d.
			{	Item de manerio pro novis incrementis .liii.s. iii.d.
			{	Item de eodem ad .ii. dizenas et elemosinar' .iiii.fi. xiiii.d.
	{	Ad bracinum .ii. firmas	{	De frumento .xxxii. quarter'.
			{	De avenis .xxxii. quarter'.
			{	De ordeo .vi. quarter'.
			{	De denariis .x.s. vi.d.
	{	Ad cameram	{	De ecclesia .vi.fi. xiii.s. iii.d.
			{	De manerio pro antiquis incrementis .xl.s.
			{	De eodem pro novis incrementis .liii.s. iii.d.
			{	Item de eodem ad .iiii. dizenas et elemosinar' .x.fi. ii.s. iii.d.
Ad bracinum .i. firmam		{	De frumento .xvi. quarter'.	
		{	De avenis .xvi. quarter'.	
		{	De ordeo .iii. quarter'.	
		{	De denariis .x.s. vi.d.	
Kadingdon et Kenisworth	{	Ad cameram	{	Item pro uno defectu .xxvi.s. viii.d.
			{	De maneriis ad unam dizenam et ad elemosinar' .xxxiii.s. xi.d.
			{	De eisdem pro antiquis incrementis .xl.fi. vi.s. viii.d.
			{	Item de eisdem pro novis incrementis .x.fi. xiii.s. iii.d.
			{	Item de ecclesia de Kenesworth .xvii.fi. .vi.s. .viii.d.
			{	Item de ecclesiade Kadyndon .xvi.fi. .xiii.s. .iiii.d.

Summa tocius solucionis ad cameram .lxxvi.fi. xiii.s. xi.d. cum denariis.

Ronewell	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ad cameram} \\ \text{de quibus ad} \\ \text{bracinum} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pro antiquis incrementis .lii.s.} \\ \text{De eodem ad duas dozenas C.s.} \\ \text{Pro .ii. defectibus .xxx.s. .iiii.d.} \\ \text{per manus camerarii.} \end{array} \right.$
Nortone	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ad cameram} \\ \text{De quibus ad} \\ \text{bracinum} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pro antiquis incrementis .xl.s.} \\ \text{Item de eodem ad .i. dozenam .xl.s.} \\ \text{Pro uno defectu .xxvi.s. .viii.d.} \end{array} \right.$
Allurton	. Ad cameram	per annum de redditu assisæ .l.s.
Molendinum de Wapping atte Wose	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Ad cameram}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{De redditu assisæ per annum .xliii.s.} \\ \text{.iiii.d.} \end{array} \right.$
Walton Thorp et Kirkeby	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Ad cameram}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{De ecclesiis .xxix.fi.} \\ \text{De antiquis incrementis .l.fi.} \\ \text{De novis incrementis .xxv.fi.} \end{array} \right.$
Westlee	. Ad cameram	per annum .xl.s.
Twylforde	. Ad cameram	per annum .x.s.
Uplee quædam terra in paro- chia de Wy- lesdone	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Ad cameram}$	De antiquis incrementis .iiii.s.
Chelmesford	. Ad cameram	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{De quodam tenemento de redditu} \\ \text{assisæ per annum .iii.s.} \end{array} \right.$
Summa quarter' Frumenti		.DCC.xx. quarter'.
Summa quarter' Ordei.		.C.xxv. quarter'.
Summa quarter' Avenæ.		.DCC.xx. quarter'.
Summa	Denariorum	.xv.fi.
Summa	Denariorum	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ad liberationes famulorum .viii.fi.} \\ \text{.xii.s. .vi.d.} \end{array} \right.$
Summa	Denariorum	pro defectibus .vii.fi.

REDDITUS FIRMARIUM

ET

COMPOTUS BRACINI.

Hæc sunt duodecim Maneria Sancti Pauli, quæ reddunt xlv. firmas integras in frumento, ordeo, et avena, ad panem et cervisiam statutis anni terminis, scilicet in qualibet firma xv. quarteria, (ad mensuram bracini, que fuerit de xii. quarteriis et dimidia ad mensuram ville, quarteria vero bracini continet vii. bus.) frumenti ad grudum; et iii. quarteria et dimidium dicte mesure ordeï ad idem; et xvi. quarteria per factum bracini solvuntur de avena, pro una firma octo facti; et continet factus bracini xvii. bussell omnes avenæ ad brasium. Reddunt item cum qualibet firma xlv. denarios ad liberationes servientium bracini, præter alios denarios assignatos de quibus dicitur infra, et præter denarios qui dantur pro buscha. Sandone reddit x. firmas, et est summa frumenti ad panem cl. quarteria frumenti; ad grudum xxxv. quarteria frumenti et totidem ordeï ad idem; et clx. quarteria avenæ ad brasium. Summa denariorum premissorum qui solvuntur ad liberationes servientium xxxviii. s. iiii. d. Erdele reddit quatuor firmas continentes lx. quarteria frumenti ad panem; ad grudum xiiii. quarteria frumenti et totidem ordeï ad idem; et lxiiii. quarteria avenæ. Summa denariorum xv. s. iiii. d. Tillingham iiii. firmas continet tantum in frumento, ordeo, avena, et denariis quantum et manerium de Erdele. Sutton duas firmas continentes xxx. quarteria frumenti ad panem; ad grudum vii. quarteria frumenti et ordeï totidem ad idem; et xxxii. quarteria avenæ, et ad liberationes servientium vii. s. viii. d. Item Drayton, Chyngford, Wycham, quæque eorum reddit duas firmas continentes in frumento, ordeo, et avena, et de denariis, quantum Suttone. Beauchamp reddit vi. firmas continentes

iiii^{xx}x. quarteria frumenti ad panem; ad grudum xxi. quarteria et totidem ordeï ad idem; et iii^{xx}xvi. quarteria avenæ ad brasium, et in denariis xxiii. s. Barling reddit tres firmas continentes xlv. quarteria frumenti ad panem; et x. quarteria et dimidium quarterium de frumento ad grudum et totidem ordeï ad idem; et xlviii. quarteria avenæ; et in denariis xi. s. vi. d. Item Heybrugg et Bernes et Navestok, quæque eorum per se reddit tantundem in omnibus quantum Barlyng. Kadyndon reddit unam firmam continentem xv. quarteria frumenti ad panem; ad brasium iii. quarteria et dimidium frumenti et iii. quarteria et dimidium ordeï ad idem, et xvi. quarteria avenæ ad brasium, et ad liberationes faciendum iii. s. x. d. Summa totius frumenti ad panem dclxxv. quarteria. Summa frumenti ad grudum clvii. quarteria et dimidium et totidem ordeï. Item Summa avenæ ad brasium dccxx. quarteria. Item summa denariorum ad liberationem famulorum bracini viii. li. xii. s. vi. d. Item præter denarios subscriptos assignatos ad liberationem servientium reddunt præscripta maneria denarios ad bracinum pro defaultis firmarum vii. li. Videlicet Bellocampo iii. marc. Runewelle ii. marc. et dimidium. Norton ii. marc. Kadyndon ii. marc. in fine anni. Item præter denarios solutos pro defaultis maneriorum reddunt firmarii denarios pro buscha, quam invenire debent ad braciandum firmam suam assignatam ad cerviciam, quorum summa est incerta; quia aliquando dant plus, aliquando minus, secundum caristiam buschæ, secundum quod possunt facere finem cum custode, alioquin buscham invenient. Consuevit autem firmarius pro buscha invenienda pro qualibet firma dare dimidiam marcum, sepius vero plus, minus vero raro.

COMPOTUS BRACINI SANCTI PAULI,

A.D. 1283.

THOMAS DE COULYNG CUSTOS BRACINI sancti Pauli Londoniensis reddit compotum suum, anno domini m^o.cc^o. octog^o. iii^o. de receptis et exitibus in bracino per annum precedentem, scilicet de dc.lxxv. quarter' frumenti ad panem faciendum de xlv. firmis maneriorum, qualibet firma continente xvi. quarter' frumenti, et xvi. quarter' avenæ, et tria quarter' ordeï, singula per mensuram Regis, videlicet pro quarter' octo bussell'. Et de xxiii. quarter' i. bussell' frumenti, de multura molendini. Summa dcc.ix. quarter i. bussell'.

De quibus in vi^{xx}.xvii. furniciis furniata sunt d.xlviii. quarter' ii. bussell' de frumento, quæ faciunt xxxvi. furmas viii. quarter' ii. bussell'. Item in Wastell et fllacon viii. quarter' iii. bussell'. Item in Grudum ultra xlv. furmas constitutas xix. quarter'. In vendicione c.xxxiii. quarter' ii. bussell', de quibus respondet infra; et faciunt x. firmas x. quarter' vi. bussell', et quietus est de predicto frumento. Summa ut supra.

Item reddit compotum de c.lviii. quarter' et dim' de frumento ad grudum, et totum braciaturum, in c. et i. braciñ simul cum xix. quarter' frumenti quæ computantur supra in firmis de frumento ad panem, et quietus est de predicto grudo.

Item reddit compotum de c.lvii. quarter' et dim' de ordeo ad grudum, et totum braciaturum, simul cum xix. quarter' ordeï emptis, ut infra, et quietus est de predicto ordeo. Summa predictorum frumenti et ordeï ad grudum ccc.liii. quarter'.

Item reddit compotum de dcc.xx. quarter' avenæ ad brasium de predictis xlv. firmis, de quibus habuit xx. quarter' de excrescenti cancellorum. Summa dcc.xl. quarter' avenæ. De quibus in c. et i. Braciñ dcc.vii. quarter', scilicet in unoquoque bracino septem quarter' per octo bussell' legales. In emendam cervisiam v. quart'. In prebendam equorum xxviii. quarter'. Summa ut supra.

Idem reddit compotum de vii.fi. de redditu ad bracinum assig-

nato per annum integrum; similiter de ii. defaltis de Bello campo iii. marc', et de ii. defaltis de Ronewella ii. marc' et dim', et pro una defalta de Kadyndone ii. marc', et pro una defalta de Nortona ii. marc'. Et de viii. fi. xii. s. vi. d. ad liberationes faciendas famulorum. Idem reddit compotum de xix. fi. x. s. ii. d. de lvi. quarter' iii. bussell' de frumento precii quarter' vi. s. x. d. iii. q^a. Et de xi. fi. ii. s. de xxxvii. quarter', precii quarter' vi. s. Et de viii. fi. xv. s. vi. d. pro xxvii. quarter' v. bussell' de frumento precii quarter' vi. s. iii. d. Et de lxxviii. s. de xii. quarter', precii quarter' vi. s. vi. d. Summa quarter' ut supra.

Item de fece et hujusmodi ix. fi. vi. s. ob. q^a. Et de iii. fi. xviii. s. de xl. quarter' vi. bussell' de pollard precii quarter' ii. s. Et de lxxii. s. iii. d. pro liiii. quarter' ii. bussell' de furfure precii quarter' xvi. d. In prebendam equorum xxxiiii. quarter' vii. bussell'. Et de iii. fi. x. s. v. d. de drachat vendito. Et de xiiii. s. xi. d. ob. de carbone pistrini. Et de xxiiii. s. v. d. de carbone bracini precii quarter' vi. d. et pro sequestra, i. tallie per xxvi. dies, xiiii. s. vii. d. Summa totalis de den' receptis tam de blado vendito quam de redditu assignato et aliis receptis et exitibus, iii^{xx}. fi. lxii. s. v. d. et quadr'.

De quibus in pitanciis datis die compotus, v. s. Item in xix. quarter' ordeï emptis de mensura bracini, scilicet quarteria continens vii. bussell', lxvi. s. vi. d., et in buscha ad toralle et ad braciandum ultra firmas constitutas viii. fi. ii. s. iii. d. Et in buscha ad furnum vi. f. x. d. q^a. Et in feno ad equos molendini lyiii. s. ii. d. ob. Item in aqua ducenda per annum liii. s. iii. d. Et in sale iii. s. vii. d. q^a. In candelis iii. s. x. d. Et in flaconibus per duos dies in rogacionibus, xxxi. s. i. d. q^a. In pipere ad wastell, in conversione et commemoracione sancti Pauli, ix. d. Item in emendacione domorum xviii. s. i. d. Summa xxvi. fi. v. s. vii. d. q^a. Item in i. equo empto viii. s. In ferrura equorum xii. s. vi. d. In ferramento et passu equorum v. s. ii. d. q^a. Et in coleris, traicibus, virgis, funiculis, uncto et aliis ad molendinum iii. s. vii. d. Summa xxx. s. iii. d. q^a. Item in buleteff cum filo ii. s. ix. d. In cribris x. d. ob. In lanc', gat', et aliis rebus emendandis in pistrino ob. q^a. Summa iii. s. vi. d. q^a. In emendacione caldarum iii. s. iii. d.

In circulis iii.s. vi.d. In natis xiiii.d. ob. In kemelin ii.s. ii.d. ob. et in lancis, clavis ferreis ad torall' et cibra, et in aliis rebus emendandis in bracino iii.s. i.d. ob. Summa xiii.s. iii.d. ob. Item in circulis ad dolia iii.s. ii.d. ob. q^a. Item i. dolio empto vii.d. In emend' caligis, discis et aliis in celario viii.d. ob. In stipendiis circulatoris per annum iii.s. Summa ix.s. vi.d. In liberacione famulorum bracini per annum xiii.fi. xiii.s. et in stipendiis iii. servientium in pistrino, et trium in bracino, et duorum in molendino, et clerici de receptis per annum lxxviii.s. Item elemosinario pro pane nigro per annum c.vi.s. viii.d. In septenis den' eidem datis pro quinque defaltis maneriorum ii.s. xi.d. Item parvis canonicis pro pane nigro iii.fi. Summa xxvii.fi. vii.d. Item in redemptis c.iii^{xx}.xvi. panium, pretium panis ob. q^a., xii.s. iii.d. Item in redempcione vii. prebendarum cervisiæ, pretium lagenæ ob. q^a., xiii.s. i.d. ob. Summa xxv.s. iiij.d. ob. Item in defaltis de Kadyndon xxvi.s. viii.d. Summa summarum totius expensi lviii.fi. xv.s. ix.d. ob. q^a. Quibus subtractis de summa recepti remanente distribuenda canonicis per annum residentibus xxiiii.fi. vi.s. vii.d. ob. hoc modo. In primo quarterio ix. residentibus quarta pars vi.fi. xix.d. ob. q^a. et remanet ob. porcio cujuslibet xiii.s. vi.d. q^a. et remanet q^a. In secundo quarterio octo residentes vi.fi. xx.d. porcio cujuslibet xv.s. ii.d. ob. In tertio quarterio x. residentes vi.fi. xix.d. ob. q^a. porcio cujuslibet xii.s. ii.d. et remanet q^a. In quarto quarterio vii. residentes vi.fi. xx.d. q^a. porcio cujuslibet xvii.s. iii.d. ob. et remanet ob. q^a. Isti residebant, in primo quarterio, secundo, tercio, quarto, Dominus Decanus, Archidiaconus Middlesex, Thesaurarius, Johannes de Sancta Maria, R. de Brandon, Magister R. de Stowe; pars cujuslibet istorum lviii.s. iii.d. q^a. Item in primo, secundo, tercio quarterio Archidiaconus Essex et Magister J. de Luke, porcio utriusque istorum xl.s. x.d. ob. q^a. Item Cancellarius resident' quarterio tercio, porcio ejusdem xii.s. ii.d. In tercio et quarto quarterio residebat S. de Stranbrugg, porcio sua xxix.s. vi.d. ob. Item in primo quarterio residebat Archidiaconus Londoniensis tantum, porcio ipsius xiii.s. vi.d. q.

Item reddit compotum de consuetis et debitis exitibus panum

provenientium de supradictis .D.xlviii. quarter' et ii. bussell' frumenti furniatis, videlicet xLM.cc.lxvi. panes. De quibus xxx. majoribus canonicis per annum xxxii^m.dccc.lx. panes. Tribus minoribus canonicis et duobus aliis, videlicet capellano celebranti pro anima Willielmi de Sancta Margaret' Decano, et scriptori librorum ecclesie, cuilibet ii. pan' in diem, iiii^m.dc.xl. panes per annum, et iii. d. ob. per ebdomadam pro pane nigro. Item ix. minoribus aliis, cum custode bracini, qui est decimus, cuilibet in diem i. panem, per annum iiii^m.dc.xl. panes. Sacristano pro hostiis inveniendis omnibus celebrantibus infra ecclesiam per annum lii. pan. Et procuria Gilberti lii. panes. Item firmariis xlv. panes, scil' pro qualibet firma i. panem. Item ecclesie parochiali pro pane benedicto iii. vel iiii. panes. Item servantibus bracini per annum pro pitanciis cc. panes. Marescallo pro iiii. festis duplicibus iiii. pan. Item pro reddito de Aldelburston per annum iiii. pan. Cuvariis, infirmis, minutis pitanciis, pro diversis negotiis xvi. panes. Item Waltero Hervy pro xv. septimanis xlv. panes, sc' per ebdomadam iii. panes. M.xLM^a.cccc.lxiii. pan.

Et excedit expensa receptis in c.iiii^{xx}.xvii. pan' qui venduntur et computantur supra in expensis. Item reddit compotum anno supradicto de xLM.cc.lxvi. panes de exitu .D.xlviii. quarter' ii. bussell' de frumento furniato. In vi^{xx}.xvii. furniciis ad unumquemque furnicium iiii. quarter' de mensura bracini sc. quarter' de vii. bussell' legilibus hoc modo :

De primo furn' cc.iiii ^{xx} .xv. pan.	De xiii. cc.iiii ^{xx} .xi. pan.	De quarto cc.iiii ^{xx} .iiii. pan.
De secundo cc.iiii ^{xx} .xvi. pan.	De xiiii. cc.iiii ^{xx} .iiii. pan.	De quinto cc.iiii ^{xx} .vii. p'.
De tercio cc.iiii ^{xx} .xi. pan.	De xv. cc.iiii ^{xx} .viii. pan.	De sexto cc.iiii ^{xx} .xii. p'.
De quarto cc.iiii ^{xx} .xiii. pan.	De xvi. cc.iiii ^{xx} .ix. pan.	De septimo cc.iiii ^{xx} .xiii. p'.
De quinto cc.iiii ^{xx} .xiii. pan.	De xvii. cc.iiii ^{xx} .xviii. pan.	De octavo cc.iiii ^{xx} .viii. p'.
De vi. cc.iiii ^{xx} .vii. pan.	De xviii. cc.iiii ^{xx} .viii. pan.	De ix. cc.iiii ^{xx} .viii. p'.
De septimo cc.iiii ^{xx} .xix. pan.	De xix. cc.iiii ^{xx} .ii. pan.	De x. cc.iiii ^{xx} .xii. p'.
De octavo cc.iiii ^{xx} .ix. pan.	De xx. cc.iiii ^{xx} .xvi. pan.	De xi. cc.iiii ^{xx} .viii. p'.
De nono cc.iiii ^{xx} .xiii. pan.	Summa v ^m .dccc.xliii. pan.	De xii. cc.iiii ^{xx} .xix. p'.
De decimo cc.iiii ^{xx} .xvii. pan.	Item de primo cc.iiii ^{xx} .ix. pan.	De xiii. cc.iiii ^{xx} .xvi. p'.
De xi. cc.iiii ^{xx} .xii. pan.	De secundo cc.iiii ^{xx} .ii. pan.	De xiiii. ccc. p'.
De xii. ccc. pan.	De tertio cc.iiii ^{xx} .vii. pan.	De xv. ccc.ii. p'.

De xvi.	ccc.v. p'.	De x.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xi. p'.	De iiiii.	ccc. p'.
De xvii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xv. p'.	De xi.	cc.iii ^{xx} .viii. p'.	De v.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xix. p'.
De xviii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xix. p'.	De xii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xi. p'.	De vi.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xii. p'.
De xix.	ccc.v. p'.	De xiii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .vi. p'.	De vii.	ccc. p'.
De xx.	ccc.ii. p'.	De xiiii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .vii. p'.	De viii.	ccc.vii. p'.
Summa v ^m .Deccc.lxxiii. p'.		De xv.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xix. p'.	De ix.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xix. p'.
De primo	ccc.iii ^{xx} . p'.	De xvi.	ccc.iii. p'.	De x.	ccc.ii. p'.
De secundo	ccc.vii. p'.	De xvii.	ccc. p'.	De xi.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xv. p'.
De iii.	ccc.viii. p'.	De xviii.	ccc.iii. p'.	De xii.	ccc. p'.
De iiiii.	ccc. p'.	De xix.	ccc.viii. p'.	De xiii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xv. p'.
De v.	ccc.iii. p'.	De xx.	ccc.iii. p'.	De xiiii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xvii. p'.
De vi.	ccc.iii ^{xx} .xi. p'.	Summa v ^m .Deccc.lxxix. p'.		De xv.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xii. p'.
De vii.	ccc.iii. p'.	De primo	ccc.vii. p'.	De xvi.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xvi. p'.
De viii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .vi. p'.	De ii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xvi. p'.	De xvii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xiiii. p'.
De ix.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xv. p'.	De iii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .ix. p'.	De xviii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .viii. p'.
De x.	cc.iii ^{xx} .viii. p'.	De iiiii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .iiii. p'.	De xix.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xiii. p'.
De xi.	cc.iii ^{xx} .vii. p'.	De v.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xvii. p'.	De xx.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xiii. p'.
De xii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xv. p'.	De vi.	cc. p'.	Summa v ^m .Deccc.xxiiii. p'.	
De xiii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .viii. p'.	De vii.	ccc.iii. p'.	Item de primo	ccc. p'.
De xiiii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xi. p'.	De viii.	ccc.vi. p'.	De ii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .x. p'.
De xv.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xvi. p'.	De ix.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xvi. p'.	De iii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .viii. p'.
De xvi.	ccc. p'.	De x.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xix. p'.	De iiiii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .viii. p'.
De xvii.	ccc.ii. p'.	De xi.	cc.iii ^{xx} .vi. p'.	De v.	cc.iii ^{xx} .x. p'.
De xviii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xiii. p'.	De xii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xii. p'.	De vi.	cc.iii ^{xx} .viii. p'.
De xix.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xi. p'.	De xiii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xv. p'.	De vii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xix. p'.
De xx.	cc.iii ^{xx} .ix. p'.	De xiiii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xvii. p'.	De viii.	ccc. p'.
Summa v ^m .Deccc.xviii. p'.		De xv.	cc.iii ^{xx} .iii. p'.	De ix.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xiii. p'.
Item de primo	cc.iii ^{xx} .xi. p'.	De xvi.	cc.iii ^{xx} .vii. p'.	De x.	cc.iii ^{xx} .i. p'.
De ii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xvii. p'.	De xvii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .ix. p'.	De xi.	cc.iii ^{xx} .iii. p'.
De iii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .viii. p'.	De xviii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .ii. p'.	De xii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .iiii. p'.
De iiiii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xiii. p'.	De xix.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xi. p'.	De xiii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .vii. p'.
De v.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xvii. p'.	De xx.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xvii. p'.	De xiiii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .iiii. p'.
De vi.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xii. p'.	Summa v ^m .Deccc.lxi. p'.		De xv.	cc.iii ^{xx} .ix. p'.
De vii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xii. p'.	Item de primo	cc.iii ^{xx} .xiii. p'.	De xvi.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xv. p'.
De viii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .ii. p'.	De ii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xv. p'.	De xvii.	ccc.xxv. p'.
De ix.	cc.iii ^{xx} .iiii. p'.	De iii.	cc.iii ^{xx} .xiiii. p'.	Summa iii ^m .Deccc.lxix. p'.	

Summa receptorum xlm^a.cc.lxvi. pan. ut prius distributio fiat sicut in alio compoto precedenti.

Memorandum quod in duobus festis sancti Pauli liberantur cuilibet majori canonico in die pro pitancia tres wastelli, et ceteris minoribus canonicis juxta numerum panum liberacionis suæ. Similiter in Rogacionibus de flacionibus liberantur eis pro pitancia

juxta eundem modum per duos dies, videlicet secunda et tertia feria. Anno gratiæ Millesimo cc.l^{mo}. valebat quarterium frumenti iiii. s. secundam mensuram Bracini. Ordeum ii.s. vi.đ. Avena xx.đ. Busca vi.s. Liberaciones servientium xlv.đ. Cariagium totius firmæ ix.đ. Quibus omnibus collectis erat summa unius firmæ vi.fi. Summa xlv. firmarum ad precium predictum cc.lxx.fi. Item preter dictas firmas redduntur in bracino vii.fi. pro defalcis diversorum maneriorum. Summa summarum provenientium Bracini cc.lxvii.fi.

De predictis receptis fuerunt liberationes xxx. canonicorum pro pane et cervisia, cuilibet x. marc'. Et iiii. parvis prebendariis pro duobus panibus et cervisia 36 marc'. Et quinto c.s. et x. minoribus ad unum panem xlv. marc'. cuilibet lx.s. per annum. Item duobus hostiariis capituli et bracini et tribus servientibus cuilibet ii. mr. per annum. Item sacristæ pro lii. pan' lii.đ. Item ad flaones faciendum in rogacionibus, et ad wastell v. mr. Item pro exenniis x. mr. Item hostiario bracini pro augmento stipendiorum xxxiiii.s. viii.đ. Item elemosinario pro defectu vii. ebdomadatum iiiis. id.

Memorandum quod de providentia Thomæ de Coulyng quondam custodis Bracini remanere debent in bracino post recessum cujuslibet custodis de certo implemento de frumento viii. quarter' per mensuram bracini ad duas furnias panis. Item xvii. quarter' et dim' de brasio frumenti. Item xvii. quarter' et dim' de brasio ordeï. Item lxx. quarter' de brasio avenæ. Summa c.xiii. quarter' et ii. bussell' ad inchoandum liberationes post festum Sancti Michaelis. Item de antiquo incremento in pecunia x. marc'. sterling.

Sciendum quod de bracino exeunt liberationes constitutæ xxx. canonicorum equales in pane et cervisia, cuilibet singulis diebus tres panes albi et nullus niger. Item tres parvi prebendarii de choro et unus exterior capellanus ministrans pro Willielmo de Sanctæ Mariæ ecclesia decano, item unus qui debet esse scriptor librorum ecclesiæ, minores habent liberationes, quilibet illorum duos panes albos et unum nigrum panem, vel precium ejus tres obol' per

ebdomodam. Item novem parvi prebendarii et custos bracini, qui est decimus, singuli habent tales dimid' liberaciones. Item sacrista ecclesiæ habet per annum lii. pan' albos vel similia ejusdem proportionis sc. pro totidem dominicis per annum pro hostiis inveniendis ad eucaristiam per singula loca, ubi celebratur in ecclesia. Sciendum quod qui integram habet liberacionem canonici recipit per ebdomodam xxx. bollas cervisiæ. Item redditur firmariis pro qualibet firma, quam solvunt, unus panis albus, et duæ boll' cervisiæ. Summa panis xlv. Summa cervisiæ iii^{xx}.x. boll. Item sacrista singulis septimanis x. bollæ. Hostiarius capituli x. bollæ. Portarius bracini x. bollæ. Et iii. majoribus servientibus ecclesiæ xxx. bollæ. videlicet cuilibet x. bollæ. Pitanciæ per annum ix^{xx}.x. panes et totidem bollæ cervisiæ, et preterea xx. bollæ cum wastell, sc. clerico, pistori, braciatori, janitori, circulatori, aquæductori, in duplicibus festis cuilibet i. panem et i. bollam, et octo minoribus servientibus iii. panes et iii. bollæ.

Braciator percipit per ebdomodam vii. bollas.	} Summa per ebdomodam xxxi. bollæ.
Pistor vii. bollas. Janitor x. bollas. Tractor cervisiæ vii. bollas	

Stipendia in { Braciator per annum x.s. Duobus } Summa
bracino. { servientibus sub eo x.s. viii.đ. } xx.s. viii.đ.

Stipendia in { Janitori cum puero suo x.đ. per eb-	} Summa (sic).
pistrino. { domodam. Pistori annuatim x.s. tribus garcionibus suis annuatim xxi.s.	

Stipendia in { Molendinarius annuatim vii.s. . } Summa xiii.s.
molendino. { Garcionibus suis annuatim vi.s. . }

Quatuor pistor, braciator, et duo molendarii, quilibet eorum percipit ebdomodatim vii.đ. Duo servientes in bracino ebdomodatim xii.đ. Tractor cervisiæ ebdomodatim iii.đ.

Summa per xlv. septimanas ultra recepta de firmariis lxvii.s. vi.đ. Item per vii. septimanas residuas xxxvii.s. iii.đ.

Summa total' liberationis per annum ultra recepta de firmariis c.iiii.ſ. x.đ.

Solent expendi singulis annis in busca xvi.ſi. Item pro aqua ducenda iiii. marc'. Item pro feno ad equos molendini lx.ſ. Item in ferrura eorumdem i. marca. Et in avena ad prebendas lii. quarter' pret' lii.ſ. Item in emendacione molendini, hernesio equorum et itinere eorum reparando i. marca. Et in renovacione molarum et equorum communiter xl.ſ.

Compotus Bracini sancti Pauli a festo sancti Michaelis anno gratiæ Millesimo cc.lxxxvi. usque ad idem festum anno sequenti.

JOHANNES DE BRAYNFORD reddit compotum de dc.lxxv. quarter' frumenti receptis ad panem de xlv. firmis maneriorum. Et de c.lvii. quarter' et dim' frumenti de eisdem firmis ad grudum. Et de xxxiiii. quarter' et dim' de telonio molendini. Et de ii. quarter' de proficuo. Summa tocus frumenti dccc.lxix. quarter'.

De quibus in vi^{xx}. et xviii. furnis furnita sunt d.lii. quarter' frumenti, et quodlibet furnum continet iiii. quarter' per mensuram bracini, quæ faciunt xxxvi. firmas et xii. quarter', et quælibet firma continet xv. quarter' frumenti per mensuram bracini.

Item in wastell in utroque festo sancti Pauli. Et in flaconibus duobus diebus rogacionum vii. quarter' dim'. Item in grudo ad centum braciaturum hoc anno c.lxxv. quarter' frumenti sc. ad quodlibet braciaturum, i. quarter' et dim' et ii. bussell' mensura bracini. Item in vendicione hoc anno c.xxxiiii. quarter' et dim' quarter'. Summa tocus exitus et expensæ dccc.lxix. quarter'.

Item reddit compotum de panibus provenientibus de dictis vi^{xx}. et xviii. furnis sc. de xl. m. d.xlix. panibus, et quantum quodlibet furnum respondet patet in Rotulo de furnitis.

De quibus, xxx. majoribus canonicis per annum xxxii. m. dcc.lx. panes per annum sc. cuilibet eorum iii. panes in die. Item domino Willielmo de Faukebourn et quatuor aliis ejusdem sectæ m.m.dc.xl. panes per annum sc. cuilibet eorum ii. panes in

die. Item ix. aliis minoribus canonicis et ministro bracini m.m.m.dc.xl. panes per annum sc. cuilibet eorum i. panem in die. Item sacristæ ad hostias lii. panes per annum, qualibet septimana i. panem. Item pro curia Gilberti lii. panes per annum sc. in ebdomoda i. panem. Item ducentibus firmas per annum, xlv. panes, pro qualibet firma i. panem. Item servantibus in bracino pro pitanciis per xx. festa duplicia cc. panes, sc. in quolibet festo x. panes. Item marescallo pro iiii. festis majoribus iiii. panes. Item pro redditu de Adburton iiii. panes per annum. Item fratri de ordine Carmelitarum pro lectoris cc.iiii^{xx}.xiii. panes per tria quarter' anni et tres septimanas, sc. in die i. pan'. Item Bartholomo Orologiario per tria quarteria anni et viii. dies cc.iiii^{xx}.i. panes. Item pro pane benedicto ecclesiæ parochiali ii. panes. Item in installacione canonicorum hoc anno iiii. panes, videlicet Egidi Filol, Johannis de Wyleby, Hugonis de Kendale et Gilberti de Straiton.

Summa tocius expens' panis xl. m. d.cccc.lxxviii. ꝥ. Et sic expens' excedit recept' in cccc.xxix. panes.

Idem reddit compotum de c.lvii. quarter' et dim' ordeï receptis de predictis xlv. firmis.

Idem reddit compotum de xv. quarter' emptis per mensuram pavimenti ad perficiendum bracinum, quæ fecerunt xvii. quarter' et dim' per mensuram bracini, et totum braciatum hoc anno una cum supradictis quarter' ordeï. Summa c.lxxv. quarter' ordeï et totum braciatum.

Idem reddit compotum de dcc.xx. quarter avenæ receptis de xlv. firmis predictis. Et de incremento granarum xx. quarter'. Summa dcc.xl. quarter'.

De quibus in predictis centum braciatis dcc. quarter' sc. in unoquoque braciato septem quarter' legalia sc. quart' per viii. bussell'. Item in emendatione cervisiæ viii. quart' et vi. buss. Item in prebendis equorum xxii. quart' vi. buss. In vendicione hoc anno viii. quarter' iiii. bussell'. Summa dcc.xl. quarter' avenæ.

Idem reddit compotum de cervisia recepta de dictis c. braciatis sc. de lxvii^m. dccc.xiii. bollis.

Idem reddit compotum de liberacione dictæ cervisiæ, de qua liberavit xxx. majoribus canonicis xlv^m. dccc. boll' que faciunt m. d. et lx. prebend' videlicet computatis xxx. boll' pro i. prebenda.

Item Willielmo de Faukebourn et quatuor aliis ejusdem sectæ vii^m. dccc. bollæ que faciunt cc.lx. prebend'. Item ix. aliis minoribus et ministro bracini vii^m. dccc boll' quæ faciunt cclx. præbend'. Item janitori bracini, pistori, braciatori, tractatori cervisiæ, et molendinario per annum m. dccc.iii^{xx}. et xiiii. bollæ quæ faciunt lix. prebend' et xxiiii. bollæ. Item in bracino servientibus pro pitanciis per xxii. duplicia festa cc.xx. bollæ sc. in quolibet festo x. bollæ. Item marescallo pro iiii. festis duplicibus iiii. bollæ. Item pro redditu de Adburton iiii. bollæ per annum. Item pistoribus quando faciunt wastell et flaçon' viii. bollæ. Item firmariis pro xlv. firmis iiii^{xx}. x. bollæ pro qualibet firma ii. bollæ. Item clerico sancti Gregorii per annum lii. bollæ sc. qualibet septiman' i. bolla. Item fratri Carmelitæ hoc anno lectori per tria quarteria et tres septimanas d.iii^{xx}. et viii. bollæ sc. qualibet ebdomod' xiiii. bollæ. Item Bartholom' orologi' postadventum Willielmi de Pikewell xxiii. bollæ. Item hominibus infirmis in villa iiii. bollæ. Item sacristæ et quatuor servientibus in ecclesia m.m.dc. bollæ, quæ faciunt iiii^{xx}. vi. prebend' et xx. bollæ. Item in vendicione hoc anno xxvii. bollæ. Summa lxvii. m.dccc.xiiii. bollæ.

Idem reddit compotum de vii. ti. receptis pro defectibus maneriorum.

Item de viii. ti. xiiis. et við. ad liberaciones famulorum de xlv. firmis de qualibet firma iiiiis. xð.

Item de frumento vendito hoc anno xxxi. ti. iiiiis. við. q^a.

Item de avena vendita xx. s.

Item de exitibus celarii sc. fece et hujusmodi xi. ti. iid. q^a.

Item de xxxii. ð. q^a. de xxxvii. boll' cervisiæ.

Item de talliis vacantibus venditis xxxii. s. vi. ð. ob. q^a.

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Item de carbone vendito de pistrino xviii. s. iiii. ð.

Item de exitibus in bracino vi.fi. x.s. ix.d.

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Item ad necessaria ad celarium v.s. ix.d. ob.

Item in custamentis minutorum in bracino xxxii.s.

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Item in liberacionibus famulorum bracini per annum xiii.fi. xiii.s.

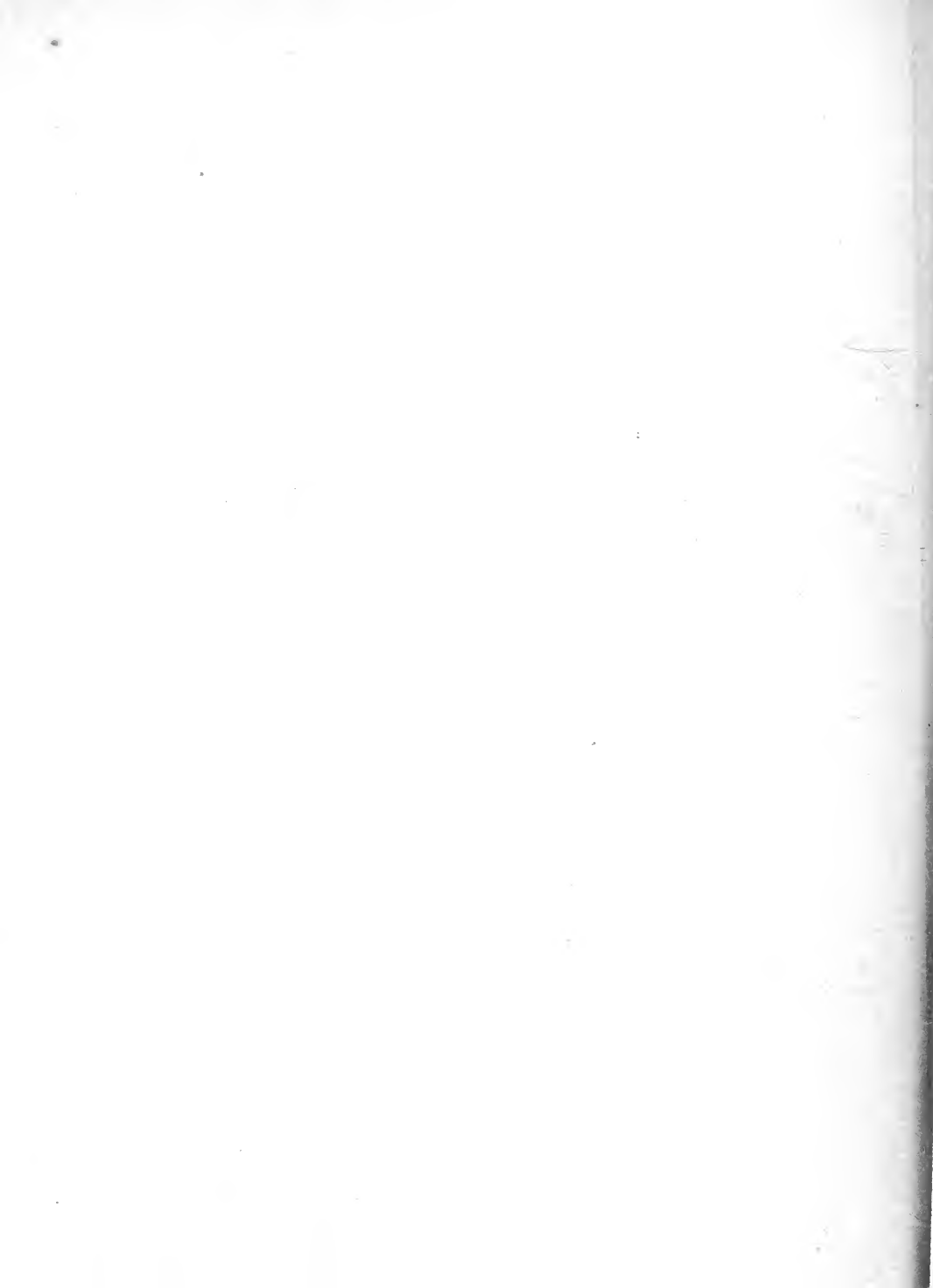
Item in stipendiis eorum cum clerico lxxviii.s.

Item Elemosenario pro pane nigro c.vi.s. viii.d. Item eidem pro defectibus maneriorum ii.s. xi.d.

Item minoribus canonicis pro pane nigro iiii.fi.

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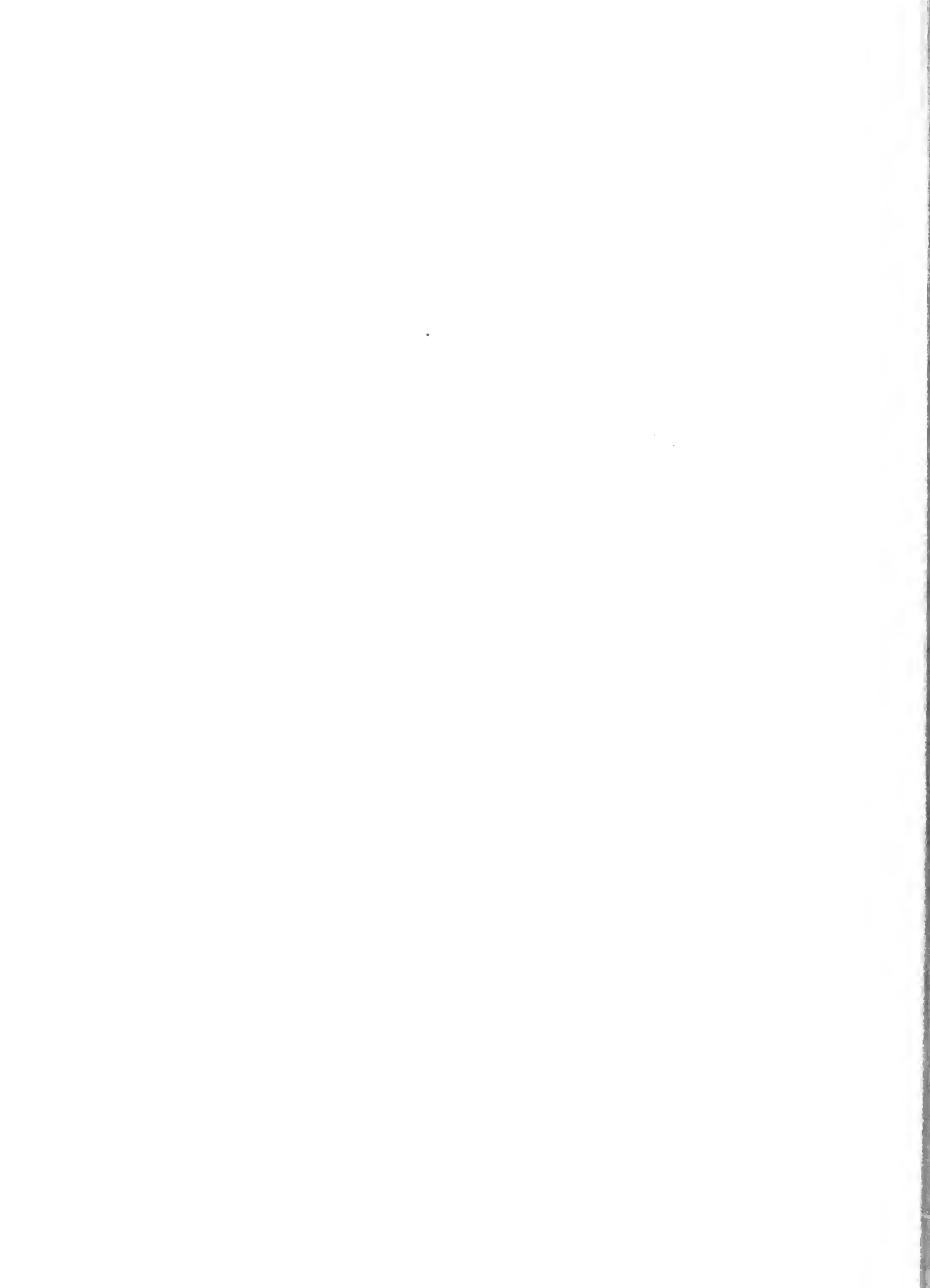
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